

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIV, No. 22

Monday, December 7, 1987

Agrahayana 16, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21 to 28)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 7, 1987/
Agrahayana 16, 1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the decision of the U.S. Senate Committee deserves urgent notice.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you sit down, we will take it up later on. You please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The House should agree to adjourn the Question Hour to discuss this. It concerns the vital interests of the nation.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down, we will take it up after the Question Hour is over. We shall have it.

[*English*]

Shri S.M. Guraddi—absent ;

Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda—absent ;

Shri Prakash Chandra—absent ;

Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cyclone has hit Andhra

Pradesh but the matter is being raised here in the House by us.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Does not Andhra belong to you also ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Cyclonic Storm in A.P.

*436. †SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a severe cyclonic storm lashed the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in November, 1987 causing immense damage ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of life and property ;

(c) whether any Central Team visited the areas to assess the damage ; and

(d) if so, the Central assistance provided for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The estimated loss of life and property due to the three cyclonic storms that hit coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh in October and November, 1987, as reported by the State Government, is as under :

(1) Human lives : 119
lost

(2) Estimated value : Rs. 239.01
of loss crores

The second cyclonic storm that hit Andhra Pradesh coast on the 3rd November, 1987

also caused adverse weather conditions over north coastal Tamil Nadu.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that damage has been caused by cyclone in Andhra Pradesh. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the criterion of the Government for sending the Central team? What are the reasons that the Central team has not been sent in spite of the fact that immense damage has been caused? May I know whether the Government now proposes to send the Central team there to assess the damage and to provide adequate assistance?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDA MAKWANA : We have received the memorandum only on 26th of November, 1987. And, therefore, we have selected the leader and the team will be visiting within a short time. But it all depends upon the convenience of the State, Professor. We have to request the State and when the State says, "Yes", then we have to visit that State. This is regarding second part of the question.

First part of the question is concerning about the norms. So far as the norms are concerned, if there is a small amount, then it is decided in the inter-Ministerial committee. But if the amount requested by the State Government is more, then we go into the procedure of sending team etc. etc.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Central Government had formulated a scheme for the development of special problem areas, like hilly areas, desert areas, cyclone prone areas and tribal areas, but no provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard. Only for hilly and desert areas, a provision of 100% assistance has been made. The Government has not accepted the provision of 100% grant for cyclone and tribal areas. May I know from the hon. Minister as to why provision of 100% assistance has been

adopted in regard to two areas only when there are four types of such special problem areas? No developmental work has taken place in the areas suffering from cyclone for the last so many years. May I know whether the provision of 100% assistance for hilly area and desert area will be extended to tribal and cyclone areas also?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is not directly connected with the question. But the suggestion made by the hon. Member will be examined.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : In a State stricken with chronic drought for the last four or five years, the cyclonic storms in the recent three or four months created great calamity. According to the Government sources, the human lives lost is about 119 and the estimated loss is about Rs. 125.78 crores. According to the information furnished by the Government, no team from the Centre has been sent even to assess the loss though it is nearly four or five months old.

The Prime Minister during his recent visit, did not find time even to discuss with the Chief Minister about the loss caused in the State and the hon. Chief Minister was asked to give the memoranda at the airport. That shows the callous attitude of the Centre towards the State and we in the State feel strongly about this attitude. (*Interruptions*). We want to protest against it. That is not the way because the Chief Minister was there; he went to present the memoranda; he was asked to give it at the airport.

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with this question. There are certain things which have to be done in a proper way. I will not allow, you are misusing.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : May I request the hon. Minister to see that a Central team is sent immediately to the State to assess the loss and to give immediate relief?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You have rightly drawn the attention of the hon. Member to what he was misrepresenting, rather misleading, the Members here about the visit of the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister visited the State just to know the first-hand information about the State and just to give solace to the people

who are affected. If the Chief Minister wanted to meet the Prime Minister, he should have called on the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister will never say "No" to him.

So far as the visit of the team is concerned, I have already said that the State Government has sent a memorandum as late as 26th November. We have constituted the team. It is for the State Government to send the memorandum early. It all depends upon the convenience of the State Government. When they will say "Yes. O.K. You can visit," then the team can visit. The team has requested the State Government about the date of their visit.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The House can well appreciate the vast extent of devastation that has been caused by the cyclone both in October and November in the State of Andhra Pradesh just by the number of lives lost, 119. I would like to know as to why the Government of India did not so far sanction some interim Central assistance by way of providing relief, pending survey of the damage by the Central team. If the Central Government offered to send the team and till the State Government is not ready to fix the date, what exactly is the hitch ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the immediate relief is concerned, there is Rs. 24.50 crores as margin money with the State Government. This should be spent first. In case it is adjusted, then there is a provision for request for advance. The State Government can do that and we can consider. So, this is not done. The State Government is capable of spending the money. Therefore, they have spent. They have submitted a memorandum on the 26th, as I mentioned earlier. We have constituted the team and the team will visit very shortly.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, with regard to natural calamities—whether it is cyclonic storm or drought or floods—they are a recurring feature every year. This is true with regard to the last cyclonic storm which affected the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and partly Tamil Nadu also. Even, two-days back, our Madras City and other coastal areas have been affected much. There, three people have lost their lives. It

has been reported in the newspapers. My question is : as soon as it appears in the newspapers and as soon as you get the news, why not you take cognisance of these things and immediately send the team ? You are always waiting for the State Government to come with a statement and ask for a Central Team's visit. I would like to suggest that *suo motu*, the Central Government has to come forward to send a Central Team to the affected areas in order to study as to how much damages was caused in that area. But you are not doing it. Even, with regard to natural calamities, the Central Team is being sent only after the calamity is over and by the time when they go to the drought-affected areas, the rains come. When you go there, the floods recede. That is the position now. My question is : why not you make a permanent plan outlay for this recurring feature every year ? Will the Minister come forward to make a permanent outlay for this ? Also, when you are giving money, you are giving it as 'ways and means advance'. Why do you give it so ? It is a natural loss. It is not only a loss to the State but it is a loss to the entire country. Why not you give it as a grant ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : I mentioned the reason in reply to a previous question also. But in this case, we have not received any information or memorandum from Tamil Nadu. We did receive it from Andhra Pradesh. I think...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It has appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Government of India cannot act on the basis of newspaper reports.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As far as natural calamities are concerned, they will not give false news.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Just kindly listen to me....(Interruptions) If any States which have got some problems and if they do not write to us, do not send us any memorandum, then how can we guess that some loss is there ? How is it possible ? I tell you that the moment we receive any memorandum or information about the loss, there

should be no problem. There is enough margin money with your State also. We are not worried about it. You kindly ask them as to whether there is any calamity, what is the state of affairs in Tamil Nadu and whether they have touched the margin money or they are still preserving it.

A.I. Flight to Baghdad

*437. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India propose to start a direct flight to Baghdad ;

(b) whether any request to this effect has been received from Indians in Iraq or the Indian Embassy in Iraq ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Requests have been received from the Ambassador of India in Iraq, Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON), National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) and a private builder for restarting Air India's services to Baghdad. No decision has yet been taken.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to how long the request is pending with the Central Government and what is the difficulty to take immediate decision in this regard. ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, there is no load factor, if I were to give the figures of the last two years. Apart from that, we see these main points which are coming in the way for not starting this service to Baghdad. The first point is that we are not able to take the money out and over Rs. 22 crores have been struck up there for the last so many years. Also there is an increased risk because of the war. Apart from that, there is a heavy insurance because both countries are at war with each other and this additional cost of premium is Rs. 4.73 crores per annum. We do not even earn so much money there.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Has any survey been conducted to decide whether the direct flight to Baghdad is profitable or not ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : There is hardly any traffic. So, having a survey is of no use.

Villages Unconnected with Rural Roads

*438. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which are not connected by road in each State as on 30 April, 1987 ; and

(b) the national average of length of roads per hundred Sq. Kilometre and the names of States below that average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) and (b). A statement is given below :

Statement

S. No. States/UTs.		No. of Villages yet to be connected by all weather roads (as on 1-4-87)	Road length per hundred Sq. Kilometres of area as on 1-4-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15566	48.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2643	15.25

1	2	3	4
3. Assam	8327	41.35	
4. Bihar	44513	48.42	
5. Gujarat	5238	32.35	
6. Haryana	72	55.27	
7. Himachal Pradesh	9693	37.44	
8. Jammu and Kashmir	2550	5.34	
9. Karnataka	18122	59.55	
10. Kerala	0	269.79	
11. Madhya Pradesh	54498	25.56	
12. Maharashtra	17104	59.52	
13. Manipur	1297	24.44	
14. Meghalaya	2414	23.32	
15. Mizoram	598	12.62	
16. Nagaland	691	38.31	
17. Orissa	46504	76.70	
18. Punjab	148	94.80	
19. Rajasthan	26388	22.14	
20. Sikkim	171	16.13	
21. Tamil Nadu	8972	111.88	
22. Tripura	2073	80.10	
23. Uttar Pradesh	66182	52.57	
24. West Bengal	23030	64.88	
25. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163	7.47	
26. Chandigarh	0	15.79	
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	52.95	
28. Delhi	0	1070.44	
29. Goa, Daman and Diu	16	159.53	
30. Lakshadweep	0	—	
31. Pondicherry	0	493.96	
All India	356667	47.27	

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. I confine myself only to the State of Orissa. In the statement it has been stated that in the case of Orissa, 46,504 villages are yet to be connected by all weather roads. Rural economic development depends on rural communication. According to the 1981 census, the total number of villages in Orissa is about 51,000. The statement says that 46,504 villages will be connected by all weather roads. That means, only 500 to 600 villages, till now, are connected by all weather roads which comes to a very negligible percentage. May I know from the hon. Minister when all these villages will be connected by all weather roads, how long it will take ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : In Orissa, 46504 villages are yet to be connected by roads. There are 2616 villages in the State, the population of which is 1500 or more. Out of this number, 246 villages have so far been connected by roads. The number of villages whose population is between 1000 and 1500 is 4764, out of which 1535 have been connected by roads, the rest of the villages are in hilly areas. The villages in hilly areas are being connected by roads on priority basis and funds for this purpose are being made available under Tribal Sub-Plans and special allocations are also being made for the purpose by the Central Government. The Government have now decided to complete all these roads by 1990 on the basis of Sixth Plan document.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : My second supplementary is that the development of rural road is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. Outlays for these programmes are provided in the State Sector. Sir, I know the Orissa Government's financial position is very limited. Orissa is full of forests, tribal areas, hilly areas and the financial position of the Government is not very sound. Unless Government of India comes to the rescue of the State Government and more financial assistance is provided, it is impossible for the State Government to provide all weather roads in tribal and hilly

areas. I request the hon. Minister to provide sufficient funds for the State Government to provide roads in all these villages.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, the Planning Commission has fixed certain norms regarding allocation for roads. These norms are followed before deciding which roads are to be taken up. The norms are : first all villages with a population of above 1500 should be connected by roads ; then 50% villages whose population is between 1000 and 1500 should be covered and these roads should be completed by 1990. We follow the norms prescribed under M.N.P. The rest 50% of the villages will be covered by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Efforts will be made to take up the spill-over work during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As regards small villages and cluster of villages in hilly, terai and desert areas, we try to connect them by a circuitous road. Allocation is made after keeping all these points in view. That is why I have said that we shall be able to cover all these villages by 1990.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, 46,500 villages in Orissa are not connected by the roads. Certainly, it is on the higher side. The answer given is that such roads will be constructed in the villages where the population is 1,000 or more. But, I want to know from the hon. Minister that by this scheme, whether many villages having less than 1,000 population are deprived of any communication ; if so, whether any action will be taken to give justice to rural people ?

The hon. Minister has answered that cluster of villages will be taken together. May I know from the hon. Minister when will such schemes be taken up for connecting cluster of villages, and justice done to the State of Orissa and why not the Government come to the rescue of the rural poor by way of RLEGP and other schemes ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, while speaking about norms, I had referred to villages whose population was more than 1500 or between 1000 and 1500. Apart from these, there are villages, the population

of which is between 200 and 500. There may be a slight variation in it. We take all these villages as a cluster of villages and try to connect all of them by roads under M.N.P. (*Interruptions*)

Survey is not my job. Previously, it was under the Ministry of Surface Transport. It has recently been transferred to my department. Actually, the question pertains to Planning Commission, but it has been referred to me. However, I shall try to satisfy the hon. Members.

If in a cluster of villages, there are villages whose population is below 200, they too will be covered. Therefore, in hilly areas, desert areas, coastal and tribal areas, the distance is counted and not the population.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : The hon. Minister comes from Bihar ; whereas in States like Kerala all the villages have been connected with roads. There are more than 44000 villages which have not been connected with roads in Bihar. May I know the reasons thereof and when does the hon. Minister propose to connect those villages with roads ?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : I want to tell the hon. Member on my colleague's behalf that it is his own State and he will take care of it.

Built Houses for Middle Class People

*440. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage Housing Boards to sell built houses on long term instalment basis to middle class people ;

(b) if so, whether housing financial institutions will help to acquire built houses on long term instalments ; and

(c) whether private housing agencies would also be involved in similar programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing is in the State sector. Several State Governments through Housing Boards and other agencies are implementing housing schemes for the Middle Income Groups.

(b) and (c). The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is also providing loan assistance to these agencies for construction of houses for middle income and other income groups. It has also been decided to set up a National Housing Bank which will promote Housing finance institutions at the base level for providing home loans to individuals. In addition, the Government is also encouraging housing activities by providing facilities to co-operatives and individuals.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : My question was with regard to encouraging the sale of built houses to middle income groups on a long term instalment basis and the answer does not say anything specifically on this point. I would like to know whether the Government propose to ask HUDCO to build houses for middle income groups and sell those houses to them on a long term instalment basis.

There are some schemes of hire purchase wherein heavy down payments are required. It is not possible for the middle income groups to acquire houses in this way. Therefore, my question is, whether the Government propose to ask HUDCO or other agencies to build houses and sell them to middle income groups on long term loan basis.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : HUDCO is a Central financial institution. The Special Area Development Authority is merely an institution to finance the housing schemes of the State Government whether it is through co-operative societies or the Housing Board. It does not build houses, but grants loans according to the requirements of different States.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : My specific question is whether the built up houses are sold or not ? It has nothing to do with loans. This type of

arrangement is there in other countries also. That is why I have asked this question whether Government propose to build houses for middle income groups and sell them on long term instalment basis? If so, what are the details in this regard? The houses being built by the private builders who are constructing houses...

[English]

They are not interested in building functional houses and they are not building houses for MIG people. I want to know whether Government proposes to provide land to private builders on the condition that they will build functional houses for MIG people and give them houses on long-term instalment basis?

[Translation]

THE MINISTBR OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague has asked whether HUDCO provides built-up houses? In this connection I would like to say that we receive many schemes from the States including those for built-up houses. That depends on the needs and requirements of a particular State. HUDCO is the Central financial institution. The economically weaker sections repay the loan in 22 years whereas the middle income groups repay it in 15 years. There are many State Governments which are giving houses on long-term basis also. At the moment, I have figures about HUDCO only. Houses are being built with the help of loans provided by HUDCO.

[English]

It is upto the State Government how they formulate their schemes according to their needs and requirements.

[Translation]

Every State has demand for M.I.G. I can give figures in this regard. HUDCO provides loans for M.I.G. and L.I.G.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am not asking for loan.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: You are asking for built up houses. We

are giving loan to build houses.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I want to know whether there is any scheme to build houses for MIG people and give them on long-term instalment basis?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I am saying that different States have different schemes. It is for the State Government to decide whether to sell built-up houses on hire-purchase or not. (Interruptions). D.D.A. is selling houses in Delhi on hire-purchase basis. Its working pattern is different from HUDCO. Recently the MIG flats were sold on instalment basis. Payment on cash-down basis was made for half of the cost of the flat. I know that in Delhi D.D.A. is building houses and providing them to middle income groups on hire-purchase. I do not have specific information about what the other States are doing in this regard. I have got the details of loan which HUDCO has released so far. The State Governments formulate their own schemes but we do not maintain a record thereof.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am asking about Union Territories. My next supplementary question is that cooperative societies are not getting land. If they are allotted land, they can construct houses.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The cooperative societies which have approached HUDCO have been getting loan from it. It is the State Government which provides them land. (Interruptions). Why are you all asking at the same time? You must be aware that cooperative societies get the land for constructing houses in the Union Territories. They are getting it in Delhi and other States, but you may be aware that registration is not open. (Interruptions) We encourage the co-operative societies and the State Government provides them land.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: In answer to this question what the Minister has said is that financial involvement of HUDCO only is there. Government of India is not intervening in the matter and

constructing houses. Recently this matter was discussed in the National Housing Bank Bill and several suggestions had come up. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has processed them or not but, Sir, some importance will have to be given to the construction of houses in the rural areas.

There is no machinery for that. The State Governments have done either through cooperatives or the housing boards. But to expedite some construction in the rural areas, has Government of India any policy to help the rural people to construct houses by getting financial aid from financial institutions like the housing corporations or HUDCO or any such other agencies?

Will the Government also formulate a policy for that and directly involve itself in the matter of encouraging house construction?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a good suggestion but I would like to mention here that HUDCO is providing loan not only to urban areas but to rural areas also. We have provided plots to 73 lakh rural landless labourers out of which 28 lakh were provided financial assistance. Thus, it is catering to the needs of both rural as well as urban areas. HUDCO is providing loan to economically weaker sections in rural and urban areas through housing boards and other agencies. The national housing policy which is coming shortly has been formulated keeping this aspect in view. A national housing bank has been set up for the first time to look after the construction aspect of housing. We shall try to provide as much loan as possible to the weaker sections and low income groups through these and other secondary institutions which will be set up at State level so that construction of houses is accelerated.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the municipalities and panchayats be involved in this?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : No. We are giving through HUDCO to some municipalities which are sending their

schemes and asking for the loans from HUDCO.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any proposal to replace the existing expensive building material like steel, cement and wood as far as possible, in order to provide cheap houses to LIG and weaker sections as at least 30-35 per cent poor people in our country are homeless? Can PVC be used instead of forest wood? Is the Government exploring this possibility?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : We have paid serious attention in this direction. We are encouraging local material for low cost housing. You may be aware that an international seminar on mud housing was held recently in Kerala. Lot of research is going on to develop techniques whereby local, industrial and agricultural waste material could replace steel, cement and wood in housing construction and cheap houses could be made available to weaker sections and low income groups. Research Centres have been set up in various States; training is being imparted and many people have been involved in it.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, the Minister is also aware that the shortage of housing in the country is very acute. The number of houses that have been built by various housing boards in various States as well as Union Territories must not have been more than one or two per cent of the shortage. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is coming in the way of the private individuals for constructing houses in a large number.

I suppose the Minister is aware of the situation particularly in regard to Andhra Pradesh. The people coming from the lower and middle income groups forming societies and seeking permission to have only 300 sq. mts. are denied land. But certain vested interests or privileged people placed in high positions are getting permission for lakhs and lakhs of metres of land but not constructing houses for sorting out the problem of housing.

Will the Minister think in terms of liberalising the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act so that the housing problem can be solved to a great extent ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, it is under consideration, both the amendment of the Land Ceiling Act as well as the Rent Control Act. If you recall, the National Commission on Urbanisation had also recommended for certain Acts to be amended to give a boost to the housing construction.

**Vayudoot service for Salem and Erode,
Tamil Nadu**

***441. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have forwarded any proposal to link Salem and Erode through Vayudoot Services ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Even though Salem and Erode do not figure in the list of stations identified for airlinking by Vayudoot during the current plan period, in view of the State Government's offer to develop an airport at Salem, the National Airports Authority has tentatively identified a suitable site.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, my Question Number is 441. Here it is wrongly numbered as 443.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got with me correctly numbered. It has been corrected through Corrigenda.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I thank the Minister through You. He has agreed only for 50 per cent and I suppose for another 50 per cent he has not agreed. Salem is there in the Plan itself and because there is Salem Steel Plant and quarries also,

hence Vayudoot service is very much needed immediately there. In Erode, there are textiles and power looms and hence it has now become a busy business place. Very much near to Erode, there is a place called Chittoor where the site has already been identified by the State Government and has also been forwarded to the Central Government. There are huge funds with the International Airports Authority. I know this because I am a Member of the Civil Aviation Committee. Why can't we utilise these funds which are available with the International Airports Authority for getting these places connected by Vayudoot service ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, Salem is not in the Seventh Five Year Plan but we have done it on the request of the other Members from our side also. First, sites were to be chosen and while surveying, we found high tension wires and it was not possible to remove those high tension wires. Ultimately, site has been identified. There are three sites which were identified, namely, Pulampatti, Kamlapuram and Karupoor village. The International Airports Authority had decided on Pulampatti and we have asked the State Government to give a topographical map so that we can start with the work. As you are a Member of the Civil Aviation Committee, you know that that the International Airports Authority has made profits. There has been a plan in our minds, subject to the clearance of the Board of the International Airports Authority, we can use some money inspite of paying income-tax to the Government. There is a plan but nothing is definite. We have not thought of using that money for the airports. We had thought of using it for getting equipments and for the aeroplanes but you should be happy that we are going to start work at Salem which is your priority.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : My second supplementary is with regard to Erode. With regard to Erode also, a site has been identified by the Transport Minister and it has been forwarded to the Central Government. With regard to Vayudoot services in the two alternative places, i.e., Tuticorin and Kayatar, sites have already been identified and forwarded to the Ministry and the Minister knows fully well that this was raised in the Civil Aviation Committee. Whether it finds a place in the Plan or not, I want to know when are you going

to start the work ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We did receive a letter from the Secretary, Transport of the Tamil Nadu Government. We have no plan for it. There was no correspondence made with the Central Government. There has been a correspondence between the Vayudoot authority and the State Government and they said that they will have the technical feasibility to find out whether there is enough traffic or not but we have no plan.

**Extension of Employees State Insurance
Scheme to Workers Employed in
Tailoring Shops**

*447. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tailoring shops employing 10 or more persons and using electricity for ironing and stitching have been covered by the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such shops are covered in certain specified areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had put a very specific question to the hon. Minister, but even a simple question has not been answered properly. He has said in his reply that such shops are covered in certain specified areas. It is your own regulation and the tailoring shops where power is being used and more than ten employees are employed are covered under it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether in such a case the Government will enforce this rule ? As you are saying here that the shops are covered in certain specified areas, I would like to know as to how you would discriminate between shops in different areas ? I want a clear-cut reply from the Minister in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, to the specific question of the hon. Member, my answer is, 'Yes'. He wanted to know whether the tailoring shops employing 10 or more persons are covered under the ESI scheme. So, the answer is, Yes they are covered. Now, since he wants an explanation, so I will explain him.

According to the Act, ESI scheme is made applicable in an area where there are factories employing 20 or more persons and also using the power. So, the ESI has to cover this category first. After having covered all the factories employing 20 or more persons and also using electricity, the State Governments are empowered to apply this Act to the factories employing 10 to 19 persons and using electricity and then to the factories employing 20 persons but are not using electricity. So, this is the second category. After having finished all the shops under this category, in the third category, the State Governments are empowered to cover shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, including theatres, road transport, newspaper establishments. These are the three broad areas where this Act is applied and that is why I used the word, 'in specified areas'. Thus this Act is applied in the order of first category, second category and then the third category respectively.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a clear-cut reply has not been given by the hon. Minister. I would like to know again the number of shops where more than ten workers are employed and power is used and whether all of them would be covered under E.S.I. or not ? I want a clear-cut reply in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, it is not applied uniformly in all the areas. It is for the State Government to judge whether it should be applied or not.

Now, so far as the question whether the tailoring shops employing 10 or more persons should be covered under the ESI Act or not, it was the decision of the Supreme Court itself. Some people with this plea went to the court, but the lower court said,

"ESI cannot be applied to the tailoring shops". Then they went to the High Court. The High Court also said. "No, ESI cannot be made applicable to these tailoring shops". Ultimately they went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has upheld that the ESI Act can be made applicable to the tailoring shops employing 10 or more persons.

Increase in Price of Sugarcane

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to increase the cost of molasses by hundred per cent ;

(b) whether there is any benefit to the sugarcane growers by this increase in the price of molasses ;

(c) if so, the likely increase of price of sugarcane per tonne ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not increasing the price of sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) From 1-10-1987 the price of factory molasses has been increased from Rs. 60/- per tonne to Rs. 120/- per tonne.

(b) to (d). The impact of increase in the price of molasses on the price of sugarcane is very small. The benefit accruing from higher realisations from molasses will get passed on to the consumers of levy sugar distributed through the Public Distribution System. The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price of sugarcane. The actual prices received by the growers are generally much higher under the advice of the State Governments. For example, the growers in Uttar Pradesh will be getting a price of Rs. 27 to Rs. 26 per quintal of sugarcane as against the statutory minimum price of Rs. 18.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5% fixed for the 1987-88 season.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, it is very unfortunate that this Government is showing a step motherly attitude

towards the agriculturists and that is evident in the answer. The price of molasses has been doubled from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 120/-. The consumer gets a benefit, the factory owner gets a benefit, but no benefit is given to the farmers. Why the Central Government is not considering to give some benefit to the farmers ? Why don't you give something more to the farmers or to the growers because he is the man who is responsible for growing it and affected very much ? Why don't you increase the support price so that the grower may get some benefit ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I have amply replied that this is a negligible amount. The price received by the farmer is much higher than the price fixed by the Government because the statutory prices are less than the prices advised by the State Government. The price advised by the State Government is much higher. I can give you examples. I have given the example of Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, when the minimum notified prices in 1986-87 were Rs. 17 to Rs. 21.40 P., the farmers were getting Rs. 24.50 P. ; in Punjab, against Rs. 17 to Rs. 20.80 P., it was Rs. 26 to Rs. 29 ; in Haryana, against Rs. 17 to Rs. 20.40 P., it was Rs. 25 to Rs. 28. In all the States, the prices received by the farmers are much higher than the statutory prices fixed. Another point is that while calculating the cost of the levy sugar, we will have to calculate the cost of production of sugarcane and the prices given. So, if we take into consideration the statutory prices, the levy price sugar will go up and it will be much higher, and the benefit accruing to the farmer is very very negligible, not even one paise.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : I am told that by using the molasses, we can produce alcohol. The cost of alcohol in the market is very very high. By using one tonne of molasses, the Government is able to get rupees five to six thousand more. Whether it is correct ? What is the amount the Government spends for converting one tonne of molasses into alcohol ? What is the net profit the Government gains by converting one tonne of molasses into alcohol ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question does not relate to my Ministry. It is the Industry Ministry which can reply, because I can speak about the cane

prices.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is fact that when the statutory minimum price of sugarcane which determines the price of levy sugar taked from the factories was only Rs. 13, in the year 1980-81, the farmers were receiving anything around Rs. 26 per quintal. Now when the statutory price of sugarcane has been raised to Rs. 18, the Minister has replied that the farmers are still getting about Rs. 24 to Rs. 26 only for sugarcane.

I am not going into the question of benefits derived by the factories due to the increase in the molasses price. But what is more important is the fact that the levy percentage has been reduced from 65 to 50. That means the factories have straightway got about 12 lakh tonnes more of sugar in one year for free sale. Now when the factories are allowed to sell this 15 per cent more in the free market, in one year they would get an extra benefit of about Rs. 250 crores. Apart from that, the price of sugar in the public distribution system has gone up by 40 paise more per Kg. That means about 45 to 50 lakh tonnes of levy sugar sold through the public distribution system would fetch the sugar industry around 200 more at extra 40 paise per Kg. In spite of all these increases in the prices of sugar and extra sugar being allowed for free sale by the factories, I would like to know why the Government has not been able to fix at least Rs. 32 per quintal for sugarcane to be given to the farmers, as State advised price.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : These prices are fixed in consultation with the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission and based on that the Government decides about the price of the sugarcane.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, I want to have the information with regard to the question asked by Rao Saheb. You have referred to Uttar Pradesh and have said that price for sugarcane is being paid @ Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 there. There are a large number of sugar mills in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and their number is not less than those in Western Uttar Pradesh. Recovery

percentage in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is the same as in the Western Uttar Pradesh. The price of Rs. 27 and Rs. 25 is being given in the West, but injustice is being done to the farmers in the East. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would remove this discrimination between the East and the West and whether uniform price would be fixed for the entire State of Uttar Pradesh ?

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Well, it is a suggestion from the hon. Member and he is right. In Uttar Pradesh the price in Western UP and Central UP is Rs. 27 per quintal. These are 1987-88 prices. The hon. Member referred to 1986-87 prices. In 1987-88, in Western and Central UP the price is Rs. 27 per quintal, whereas in the case of Eastern UP, it is Rs. 26 per quintal. The hon. Member says that the price should be the same in Central, Western and Eastern UP. We will convey this to the State Government.

Rao Birendra Singh said that in 1980-81, while the SMP was Rs. 13 per quintal, the States fixed Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per quintal...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It was Rs. 26 in Punjab and Haryana.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is the information supplied to me by the Department of Civil Supplies.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is one thing more. As has been suggested by Rao Saheb, the factor for price fixation should be the same as suggested by him.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Half-an-Hour discussion should be allowed on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is time, we will consider it.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : When they are getting hundreds of crores of rupees as profit, why should it not be given to the farmers ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I do not know whether you have followed these intricate discussions and debates. I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister who depends entirely on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices and Costs Commission, should refer these details to the Agricultural Prices and Costs Commission and ask them to reexamine the whole position.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : So far as the basic criterion is concerned, that is exactly the same when Rao Saheb was himself the Minister. If he referred it to CACP. We will also refer it to this. I hope he also accepted it. It is with Food Ministry and State Governments.

So far as the ruling prices are concerned, we can look into it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am sorry to point out to the hon. Minister that the Agriculture Prices Commission has got nothing to do with the price that is to be given to the farmers. It is for the Central Government and the State Governments to determine. The CAPC have nothing to do with the price to be paid to farmers by the sugar factories.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This should not be referred to the Agriculture Prices Commission. It should be straight-away on the basis of the profits earned by the industries.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as 1987-88 prices are concerned, my hon. colleague Shri H.K.L. Bhagat had already given an assurance to the House that the revision of price is under consideration. So I can repeat it that "it is under consideration."

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Revision of which price ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Statutory minimum price ?

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Statutory

price is already very high. It helps the sugar industry only to get higher price for the levy sugar. They can look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got a Short Notice Question, gentlemen. What are you doing ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

Hike in Air India Airfare

3. †**PROF. K.V. THOMAS :**

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has recently increased its fare on the Gulf sector ; if so, the percentage of increase and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the other airlines are charging comparatively less fare than the Air India on this sector ;

(c) whether the passengers from India, particularly from the State of Kerala, are very much unhappy over this increase ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to review the decision so as to reduce the fare to bring it at par with other airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air India pursuant to International Air Transport Association (IATA) Agreement have increased air fares from all points in India to U.A.E., Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. The percentage of increase is 4% except in the case of Bahrain where the increase is 5.9%.

(b) All International Air Transport Association members are required to charge

same fares as have been established at IATA Forum. No member airline can charge different fares unilaterally.

(c) A telex message has been received from Chief Minister of Kerala in this regard.

(d) While Air India had taken up the question of reducing air fare on Gulf Sector in the IATA forum, the proposal was not accepted by member Airlines. As already stated, IATA established fares cannot be changed unilaterally.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Gulf sector is one among the four sectors which gives huge profit to Air India. But I am very sorry to say that Air India is making this huge profit in the Gulf sector by looting the hardearned money of the Indians working in the Gulf countries. Why am I saying this ? If you study the air fare charges of different Airlines, you will know the difference. For example from Delhi to Abu Dhabi or Dubai, the Air India is charging Rs. 3895 while the other Airlines, like the Emirate Airlines or Gulf Air are charging only Rs. 2861, i.e. a difference of Rs. 1034.

To give you another example, the Air India is charging Rs. 6007 while the other Airlines are charging only Rs. 4528. The difference is Rs. 1479. This is a very big difference. I cannot understand, when the Minister says that the charges are fixed by IATA why the Air India is charging so heavily when the other Airlines are charging much lesser. On this again, they charge four per cent to six per cent more. This was recently imposed by the Air India. May I know from the hon. Minister, while the other Airlines have reduced their charges and on the basis of this, whether the Air India will also reduce the present increase as well as the earlier increase ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, as I had mentioned, no Airlines can charge fare other than approved in the IATA forum.

As far as I am concerned, if you can produce me a ticket which shows that this much money...if you can show me a ticket on which is printed that they have paid less than Air India, probably I could take it up in this forum, and then see that whatever is

possible, is done.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : It is done by under-cuts, not by printing it on the ticket. When other airlines are having these under-cuts, why should our airline not give the benefit ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am surprised that I am being asked to do something which is exactly not right. Secondly, because of this problem, from 1st January, the Kuwaiti Government is coming up with a strict law that any airline, may be their own airlines, which does this kind of a thing, is going to be penalized.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : One more question...

MR. SPEAKER : No. Now Shri Suresh Kurup.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There is a standing complaint from the people of Kerala that Air India is charging exorbitant rates in Gulf-Trivandrum sector. In March 1984 the Kerala legislature has passed an unanimous resolution requesting Air India to reduce the fare.

You are not allowing anybody to operate in this sector, any other airline. You have monopolised this sector. As I understand it, from 1979 onwards, Gulf Air has been repeatedly requesting Government of India for permission to operate in this sector. You have denied it for the flimsy reason that Trivandrum is not an international airport.

The point is that Air Lanka is operating a flight from Colombo to the Gulf countries. They are giving concessions, so that the passenger can travel by giving Rs. 1000 less. So, if he goes *via* Colombo, the charge is Rs. 1000 less. More and more passengers are depending on Air Lanka flight. My point is whether Government of India will allow other airlines to operate in this sector, or whether you will reduce the charges.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : As far as reducing the charges is concerned, I have already replied to Prof. Thomas ; but I would like to inform the House and the hon. Member that the foreign airlines can come only on regular, scheduled flights to

the international airports. As per today's norms, only four airports in the country are recognized as international airports—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi ; but we do allow charters to come to other parts of the country. If Gulf Air or any other airline would like to bring charters to Trivandrum, I will be the first to allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohandas, Prof. Kurien and Shri Vijayaraghavan are not here. Yes, now Mr. Vakkom Purushothaman.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I do not want to say that the hon. Minister has been misinformed by the officers, even though I honestly believe so.

The Kerala State Government, Kerala legislature, almost all the MPs from Kerala and many associations have all represented before the Minister. Always we get the reply that it is decided by IATA. We are prepared to give evidence before the hon. Minister if he is willing to conduct an enquiry, viz. that our poor people—labourers and coolies working in Gulf countries—are being looted by Air India by charging exorbitant rates.

I would like to know whether the Minister is willing to conduct an enquiry. We are prepared to give evidence.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The question of an enquiry would come, if something is brought to my notice, with some documents. I know that this kind of a thing is being done by the other airlines ; and I cannot say that Air India should do this. But what I have already suggested to Air India is that the maximum commission which is allowed, under the rules, should also be given back to the passengers. But I cannot break the rules. I do not expect a national carrier to come and say that it would break the rules.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : All the MPs, irrespective of party affiliations, expect you to conduct an enquiry.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : They have increased the charge twice in a span of three years. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I cannot. I cannot preach ..*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Modernisation of Ginning and Pressing in Cotton Industry

*435. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise ginning and pressing practices in cotton industry ;

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

(c) to what extent this proposal will help both domestic and external consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Ministry of Textiles do not have any scheme on modernisation of cotton ginning and pressing units outside the cooperative fold ; nor is there any proposal in this regard. For units in the Cooperative Sector, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is operating a scheme on modernisation of existing units and establishment of modern cotton ginning and pressing units.

(b) Under the NCDC Scheme, 80 per cent of the project cost is made available to the State Governments in the cooperatively under-developed States as loan and 65 per cent in other States. The balance is to come as share capital from the State Governments and members. For tribal areas, NCDC provides 60 per cent loan and 20 per cent subsidy to the State Governments to be passed on to the Society. The Scheme provides for modern covered storage facilities, pneumatic handling/conveying of kapas, pre-cleaning of kapas, modern double roller gins and incorporation of appropriate conveying system, wherever feasible.

(c) After modernisation, trash percentage will be reduced considerably and quality cotton will be available to the domestic and external consumer.

Non-Availability of Satellite Transponder

*439. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that primary TV service in Kannada is not transmitted to all places within Karnataka due to non-availability of satellite transponders ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to obtain transponder facilities for dissemination of primary service throughout Karnataka ?

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

(b) Transponder facilities for relay of primary TV service in Karnataka are expected to be available in INSAT-IC proposed to be launched and operationalised during 1988-89.

[Translation]

**Closure of Cinema Houses in
Uttar Pradesh**

***442. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :**

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the Film Federation of India has requested the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to intervene in the situation arising out of the closure of cinema houses in Uttar Pradesh ;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) to (c). President, Film Federation of India, in his telegram dated 30-10-1987 addressed to Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting sought his intervention to bring about an honourable settlement in the matter relating to total and indefinite bandh by Uttar Pradesh Film Industry.

2. The main demands of the cinema exhibitors in U.P. relate to relief in payment

of entertainment tax and electricity rates. As these subjects fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, necessary action to provide relief to cinema exhibitors is to be taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, have, however, written to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to expedite consideration of the recommendations of the Godbole Committee, appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to look into similar demands made by the Film Industry there. Earlier, a copy of this report was sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in September, 1987 to consider the applicability of these recommendations in case of similar situations in their context.

3. According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as there has been no increase in the present rate of entertainment tax and licence fee since 1981, there was no cause for the strike.

[English]

Impact of T.V. Programmes

***443. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :**
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan studies and assesses the short as well as long term impact of its programmes on the society ;

(b) if so, how and at what interval it is done ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to have an expert body to undertake this study, making the evaluation of viewers panels as its base ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). Audience Research Units, attached to various Programme Production Centres of Doordarshan, undertake studies/surveys on programmes, from time to time, as per the needs and requirements of the organisation. This is a continuous activity.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking Water under U.K. Assistance Scheme

***444. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to solve the drinking water problem in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide drinking water to 67 flourine affected villages of Nalgonda district under U.K. assistance scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Provision of safe drinking water is a State subject. State Governments are responsible for planning, formulation and execution of Rural Water Supply schemes. Financial provisions are made in State Plans for this under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/UTs by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total outlay for the rural water supply sector is Rs. 3454.47 crores (Rs. 2253.25 crores under the State sector MNP and Rs. 1201.22 crores under ARWSP). During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 297.41 crores and in 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 287.46 crores was released to States/UTs under ARWSP. In 1987-88, Rs. 373.19 crores has been allocated under ARWSP. Of this, Rs. 230.37 crores has already been released. Andhra Pradesh has been provided with Rs. 15.87 crores during 1985-86 and Rs. 17.60 crores during 1986-87. During the current year, from an allocation of Rs. 24.21 crores, Rs. 13.63 crores has already been released.

The Technology Mission on Drinking Water and Related Water Management was set up in August, 1986 with the objective of covering by the end of the Seventh Plan period the 2.28 lakh residual problem villages/habitations (full as well as partial) which remain to be covered at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Safe drinking water will be provided at the rate of 40 litres per

capita per day (Ipcd). For desert areas, 40 Ipcd will be provided to human population and 30 Ipcd for cattle. The above objective is proposed to be achieved within the constraints of the Seventh Plan allocations by evolving cost-effective technology mix and undertaking suitable measures for conservation for sustained supply of water. Suitable science and technology inputs together with relevant micro-econological measures will be applied in a systematic manner in 50 identified project areas (Mini Missions) for evolution of low-cost and effective solutions to the problems of rural water supply. A sum of Rs. 31.36 crores has been released for these 50 Mini Mission Projects. The solutions found in the Mini Missions will be replicated simultaneously in other areas through ongoing rural water supply programmes. For visible results and to provide special focus on the predominant problems in rural water supply, 5 country-wide Sub-Missions have been started viz. Sub-Missions on Eradication of Guinea-worm, Control of Fluoresis, Control of Brackishness, Removal of excess iron and Scientific Source Finding, Water quality and Conservation of Water. In Andhra Pradesh, 3 Mini Missions have been activated in Kurnool, Mehboobnagar and East Godavari districts. A sum of Rs. 2.26 crores has been released for the three Mini Mission districts. For combating water scarcity arising out of current drought conditions, as drought assistance, ceilings of expenditure have been approved of Rs. 92.546 crores for drinking water supply in drought affected rural areas and Rs. 58.982 crores for urban centres. This is in addition to Rs. 14.58 crores for purchase of rigs and other equipments. These ceilings of expenditure include Rs. 8.71 crores for rural areas, Rs. 3.39 crores for urban centres and Rs. 0.43 crores for rigs and other equipment for Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A project for supply of drinking water to 195 villages of Nalgonda district including a few fluoride affected villages has been received from the State Government. The project has not been finalized by the Central Government. The estimated cost of the proposed project for 67 villages to be taken up in the first phase is Rs. 25 crores. A population of about 1.5 lakh is proposed to be covered. It is proposed to draw water from the Nagarjuna Sagar dam and provide it through

a piped water distribution system after filtration.

[Translation]

Representation of States in Airlines Services

*445. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is Government's policy that Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India give representation to all the States and regions in their services and appointing teams have been visiting States from time to time to ensure representation of each State and region ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the future plan of Government to ensure uniform representation of all States and regions in the services of these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) to (c). It is the endeavour of Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India to make the recruitment as broad based as possible. Recruitment to various categories of posts on an All India and regional/local basis is made by advertising vacancies in the leading newspapers, Employment News, local newspapers and through Employment Exchange. Depending upon the number of candidates required to be interviewed, the Selection team/Board also holds interviews at out-stations located in various States.

Security Arrangements At Airports

*446. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by any intelligence agency in regard to the security arrangements at various airports in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the airports surveyed and the objective thereof ;

(c) the names of the airports where lapses in regard to security arrangements were found ; and

(d) the time by which these lapses will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

NBCC Project in Pitampura, New Delhi

*448. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has undertaken a project for the construction of 192 residential units at Plot No. 4, Pitampura, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the likely date of completion of the project ;

(c) whether it will be possible for the N.B.C.C. to hand over the flats within the scheduled date ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheduled data of completion of the project was 5-9-87. But now this is likely to be completed by July, 1988 subject to receipt of funds from the clients as per contract.

(d) The main reasons for delay have been due to delays in release of funds by the clients as per the contract, delay in approval of drawings, inadequate water supply and existence of high tension cables on part of the site obstructing the work.

Applications for Houses from Retired Government Servants

*449. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has invited applications from the retired/retiring Public servants registered with New Pattern Housing Scheme 1979 and various self-financing schemes upto 31 July, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the sanctity of fixing the date as 31 July, 1987 ;

(c) the reasons for not allowing retiring public servants the benefit upto the date of insertion of advertisement ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority had invited applications from Retired and Retiring public Servants registered under the New Pattern Scheme 1979 (HUDCO) and Self Financing Schemes who have already retired or are likely to retire upto 10th July 1988. Subsequently, on representations received from the Public, the date was decided to be extended from 10-7-1988 to 31st July, 88. But, due to a typographical error, the extended date came to be mentioned in the advertisement as 31-7-87 instead of 31-7-88. A corrigendum for correcting the error has already been issued by the Delhi Development Authority for publication in the newspapers.

Cancellation of South Bound Air Flights

*450. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South bound flights have quite often been either cancelled or delayed in recent times ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Comparative Regionwise on-time performance of Indian Airlines during the last six months does not show that the South bound flights have quite often been

either cancelled or delayed.

Escape of Passengers of the Madras-Bangalore Flight

*452. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras-Bangalore Indian Airlines flight had a miraculous escape when the plane landed on its rear wheels after its nose wheel failed to open up ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the causes of this incident ;

(c) the estimated damage to the plane ;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this matter ; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EDS operating scheduled passenger service IC-513 (Madras-Bangalore) was involved in an accident while landing at Bangalore on 1-11-1987. There was no injury to any person on board the aircraft.

(b) and (d). The accident is being investigated by an Inspector of Accident appointed by D.G.C.A. under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(c) The estimated damage to the aircraft is indicated below :

- (1) The nose belly portion from nose belly door (STA No. 227.8 to STA 323.7) which is fwd of NIG bay to front of E&E compartment door opening has rubbed against the runway damaging formers, stringers, skin. Nose door also damaged.
- (2) Forward and rear pressure bulkhead of nose bay damaged due to rubbing. Rear bulkhead at bottom is rubbed approximately 3½" to 4".
- (3) Nose landing gear actuator upper

attachment fitting and beam sheared. Actuator was hanging from lower attachment.

- (4) DME/ATC Antenna broken. Nose landing gear doors completely rubbed off.

(e) A preliminary investigation has revealed that the nose landing gear collapsed during landing as it did not get locked in down position. Fracture surfaces indicate fatigue of the nose landing gear actuator support fitting.

[Translation]

Seminar on Agriculture

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

(a) whether a seminar on agriculture was held in the month of September 1987 ;

(b) if so, the number of participants at the seminar and the subjects discussed therein ;

(c) whether some foreign representatives also participated at the seminar ; and

(d) if so, the details of the foreign participants ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir. A National Workshop on Women in Agriculture was held on September 23-24, 1987, in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) 147 persons participated in the Workshop. The following 3 were the main subjects discussed in the Workshop :

- (i) Contribution of Women in agricultural production ;
- (ii) What Government Agricultural Extension system can do and should do for rural women to improve their productivity in the field of agriculture ; and
- (iii) Improving the Access of Women to resources and inputs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of persons who repre-

sented foreign Governments and agencies are as under :

1. Prof. (Mrs.) Graciela De La Lama, Ambassador of Mexico, New Delhi.
2. Dr. (Mrs.) E.M. Schoo, Ambassador of Netherlands, New Delhi.
3. Mrs. J.A. Koopman, First Secretary (Women and Development), Royal Netherlands Embassy, New Delhi.
4. Mr. M A. Ramirez, Third Secretary, Cuban Embassy, New Delhi.
5. Mr. Anders Baltzer Jorgensen, Counsellor, DANIDA, Royal Danish Embassy, New Delhi.
6. Shri S.E. Subramaniam, Senior Project Officer, DANIDA, New Delhi.
7. Smt. Rekha Dayal, Senior Programme Officer, DANIDA, New Delhi.
8. Miss Padmasini Asuri, DANIDA Project Consultant, Bangalore.
9. Ms. Karuna Anbarasan, DANIDA Project Consultant, Madras.
10. Ms. Sandhya Das, DANIDA Project Consultant, Bhubaneswar.
11. Ms. Nancy W. Axinn, Consultant, Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
12. Mrs. Andrea Singh, Project Coordination Officer, International Labour Organisation, New Delhi.

13. Mr. Michael Baxter,
The World Bank,
New Delhi.
14. Dr. S. Guru Raja,
Project Officer,
UNICEF,
New Delhi.
15. Dr. Rosalind Eyben,
Social Development Advisor
(ODA),
British High Commission,
New Delhi.

[English]

Pay Scales of TV News Readers

*454. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the remunerations, pay and allowances given to the TV news-readers by Doordarshan ;

(b) whether Doordarshan provides saris and other dress materials to the ladies and gents news-readers respectively ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the service conditions of various categories of news-readers ?

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

(a) to (d). Doordarshan have two categories of news readers i.e. regular, who are on artist's contract and casual. The news readers on artist's contract are in the fee scale and draw other allowances as prescribed by the Government from time to time. The casual news readers are paid a fee ranging from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 400/- per assignment on national network depending on their experience and performance. For local bulletins, they are paid a fee of Rs. 150/- per bulletin.

2. The news readers are not provided with dress or dress material but they can, if required, use the dress etc. available in the wardrobes maintained by Doordarshan Kendras. They are, however, guided about the use of colour according to the demands of T.V.

3. The service conditions of news readers who are on artist's contract are governed by the rules prescribed by the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

*455. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether different norms have been laid down to determine the threshold yield in various States for the implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme ; and

(b) whether there are separate administrative units in various States for the payment of compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The norms for all purposes including determination of threshold yield for implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) are uniform throughout the country. However, the unit size of the crop insurance under the scheme is different from State to State which may be a district/tehsil/block/taluka or other smaller contiguous area depending upon the availability of yield data for the last three years for wheat and paddy and 5 years for other crops as also possibility of conducting minimum 16 crop cutting experiments for each of the crops covered under the scheme at such level.

(b) All implementing States/U.Ts. have set up "State Level Crop Insurance Fund" for all purposes including payment of indemnity claims.

[English]

Supply of Seeds and Inputs to Farmers at Subsidised Rates

4399. SHRI U.H. PATEL :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have some programmes for providing seeds, manure and other assistance to the farmers

in the States at cheaper rates to increase agriculture production ;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance given to the farmers during 1987 as on 31 October, 1987, State-wise ;

(c) the details of subsidy given to the farmers for purchase of seeds, manure, pesticides and other inputs. State-wise ; and

(d) the details of such facilities proposed to be provided to the farmers, State-wise, during 1988 ?

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

(b) and (c). Statement-I indicating the details of financial assistance provided to the States during 1987-88 by the Government of India on pulses is given below ; the amount of subsidy released for control of pests and diseases is given in Statement-II below ; and financial assistance provided for oilseeds and cotton is given in Statement-III below.

No direct subsidy is being provided to the farmers on the sale of fertilizers. However, the fertilizers are being supplied to the farmers at subsidised rates.

(d) The financial allocation for the year 1988 has not yet been finalised.

Statement-I

State-wise Central Share for the Plant Protection Chemicals and Stocking and prepositioning of seed of pulse crops for 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Plant Protection Chemicals	Stocking and Prepositioning of Seed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.440	3.630
2.	Assam	—	0.340
3.	Bihar	1.270	3.120
4.	Gujarat	1.790	2.080
5.	Haryana	3.540	1.820
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.110
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.110
8.	Karnataka	2.600	3.630
9.	Kerala	—	0.080
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12.310	12.460
11.	Maharashtra	6.020	7.400
12.	Manipur	—	0.014
13.	Meghalaya	—	0.006

1	2	3	4
14.	Nagaland	—	0.020
15.	Orissa	0.770	4.410
16.	Punjab	0.500	0.520
17.	Rajasthan	9.050	9.000
18.	Sikkim	—	0.026
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.720	2.340
20.	Tripura	—	0.020
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9.670	7.800
22.	West Bengal	0.320	1.040
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	0.006
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.006
25.	Delhi	—	0.006
26.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	0.006
Total All India		50.000	60.000

Statement-II

Amount of subsidy released for the 1st and 2nd quarters for 1987-88 to States/ Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for control of pests and diseases of Agricultural importance

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Amount released during 1987-88 for 1st and 2nd quarters
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,00,000
2.	Assam	1,25,250*
3.	Goa	33,000
4.	Gujarat	8,59,250
5.	Haryana	1,89,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21,39,000

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	4,70,250
8.	Kerala	4,20,000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	19,87,500
10.	Maharashtra	32,42,250
11.	Meghalaya	37,500
12.	Mizoram	62,400
13.	Orissa	4,26,500
14.	Rajasthan	8,90,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	15,83,750
16.	Uttar Pradesh	18,10,500
17.	West Bengal	15,00,000
18.	Daman and Diu	2,800
19.	Pondicherry	2,20,000
	Total	1,71,98,950**

* (Plus Rs. 2,36,502 released in settlement of claims for previous years).

** (Plus Rs. 2,36,502 released for Assam in settlement of claims of previous years).

Statement-III

Financial assistance by Government of India for the year 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Oilseeds	Cotton*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.911	0.05
2.	Assam	66.279	—
3.	Bihar	69.243	—
4.	Gujarat	443.926	0.10

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	62.150	12.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.191	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.015	—
8.	Karnataka	363.013	0.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	324.496	0.10
10.	Maharashtra	323.755	0.05
11.	Orissa	127.027	—
12.	Punjab	119.551	5.00
13.	Rajasthan	260.642	5.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	333.388	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	310.274	0.05
16.	West Bengal	55.419	—
17.	Sikkim	3.629	—
18.	Production of Breeder's seed (Grant to ICAR)	200.000	—
Total		3545.909	22.40

* Rate of subsidy : Rs. 250/- quintals for acid delinted seeds.

Rs. 200/- quintals for undelinted seeds.

Court of Enquiry Into Fatal Accidents

4400. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Safety Board, Coal India Limited recommended for holding Court of Enquiry to investigate the cases of fatal accidents with three or more fatalities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any sittings of the Court of Enquiry were held ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof, recommendations made and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The Safety Board of the Coal India Limited at its meetings held on 3rd December, 1986 and 24th June, 1987 has decided that in the event of a fatal accident, the Committee which conducts a preliminary inquiry into the accident should include at least two workmen who are members of the Safety Committee. The Committee shall submit its findings to the management for further action.

The aforesaid Committee is set up by the management and is not a Court of Inquiry as provided for in Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952.

Rehabilitation of Fertilizer Projects

4401. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds from the Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries for International development have been extended to India for rehabilitation of fertiliser projects ; and

(b) if so, the details of the quantum of funds and the specific fertiliser projects that are likely to benefit therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. A loan of US \$ 7.0 million is being made available from the Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for rehabilitation of IFFCO's plants at Kalol, Kandla and Phulpur.

Industrial Dispute Cases Pending in Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts, Delhi

4402. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases, are pending in Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts, Delhi for more than five years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above courts have been giving adjournment for a gap of at least four months in each case at each stage ; and

(c) if so, the specific steps being taken by Government to dispose off the disputes at a quicker rate ?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Periodical meetings of Presiding Officers of Tribunals and Labour Courts are convened by the Labour Secretary (Delhi Administration) to review the pendency and the Presiding Officers are requested to give priority to old cases.

Non-Implementation of Schemes by Delhi Development Authority

4403. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds sanctioned for slum dwellers, squatters and houses for weaker sections for utilisation by the Delhi Development Authority have been diverted for deposit in banks ;

(b) whether the diversion was due to non-implementation of sanctioned schemes ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for shortfall in achievement together with steps taken to execute the plan programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It is not correct that funds sanctioned for slum dwellers, squatters and houses for weaker sections have been diverted for deposit in banks. As per procedure funds released by Delhi Administration from Plan Allocations are deposited in Nationalised Banks and drawn from time to time for making payments for execution of scheme.

(b) and (c). There was some shortfall in achievement in a few schemes due to time taken in the finalisation of the schemes relating to providing developed plots for self-help housing to lower strata of Society and Environmental Scheme in Jhuggi Clusters. Presently, the later scheme is in full swing.

[Translation]

Hospital for Beedi Workers at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)

4404. SHRI NANDLAL CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for constructing a big hospital in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) for the Beedi Workers with the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, is under consideration or has been approved by Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred on the construction of this hospital and the number of the beds proposed to be provided therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no proposal for

construction of a hospital at Sagar under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Cadre Review in E.S.I. Corporation

4405. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether team of specialists from Administrative Staff College of India studied the administrative working of the E.S.I. Corporation and had recommended for cadre review for the post of Assistant Regional Directors keeping in view that the Assistant Regional Directors and Deputy Regional Directors are performing the same duties ; and

(b) if so, the reasons due to which the recommendations have not so far been given effect to by the ESI Corporation ?

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

(b) The matter was discussed with the representatives of the All India ESIC Employees' Federation and it was decided to undertake a cadre review of the various posts, keeping in view all the relevant factors.

Vayudoot Service for Tripura

4406. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some places in Tripura are proposed to be air linked by Vayudoot during the current and next financial year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of aircraft capacity and paucity of other resources do not permit inclusion of new stations from the State of Tripura in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

Cash Crops Production in Chhotanagpur Region (Bihar)

4407. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken by Union Government to help farmers for growing cash crops including sugarcane, cotton and groundnut in Chhotanagpur Region of Bihar ;

(b) whether seeds of different varieties for kharif crops are supplied to the farmers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project are in operation in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar for the development of groundnut, soyabean, rapeseed, mustard, niger and linseed. Under these projects, financial assistance are provided for the distribution of seed, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, farm implements, sprinkler sets, gypsum and calcium phosphate.

There is no Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Scheme on cotton and sugarcane in operation in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar.

(b) and (c). The crop-wise distribution of certified/quality seeds during kharif 1987 in Bihar was as follows :

S. No.	Crop	Quantity distributed (in quintals)
1	2	3
1.	Paddy	51,473

1	2	3
2.	Maize	4,580
3.	Urad	1,023
4.	Arhar	5,536
5.	Moong	13,107
6.	Groundnut	5,280
Total		80,999

[Translation]

High Power Transmitter for AIR, Darbhanga

4408. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a High Power transmitter at AIR, Darbhanga ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ;

(c) whether a demand has been made for broadcasting the news in Maithili language and to increase the total broadcasting time for Maithili programmes ; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal at present to introduce broadcast of news in Maithili or increase the duration of broadcast time for Maithili programmes as there is no communication imperative involved in this demand.

Purchase of Small Aircrafts

4409. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing need of small aircrafts in India for various purposes including taxi service, executive travel, relief operations and tourism ;

(b) if so, the action taken to fulfil the needs in each of the above sectors ; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt a uniform policy in the evaluation of requests for import of small aircraft and ensure that proper tenders are issued by the importing agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Whereas need for small aircraft is being felt in the country, these are not being manufactured indigenously. Import is the only alternative. Requests for the import are evaluated by a High Powered Committee consisting of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce and representatives of the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Director General of Civil Aviation.

New Hotels in Seventh Plan

4410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hotel Corporation of India has decided to open any new hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith likely dates of construction and the estimated expenditure in each case ; and

(c) the names of the hotels already opened during the first half of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Centaur Hotel, Juhu Beach, Bombay was commissioned during the first half of the Seventh Plan by the Hotel Corporation of India.

Amount to States under Rural Employment Programmes

4411. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the employment problem in rural areas of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rural population is running towards urban areas in search of jobs ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the Rural Employment Programme in rural areas to solve the problem ; and

(d) the details of funds provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is very much aware of the problem of unemployment in rural areas and the consequent migration of the rural population towards urban areas.

(c) and (d). For this, the Rural Development Department has taken up implementation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for generating employment and self-employment opportunities in the rural areas. The details of Central assis-

tance provided to each State under these programmes during the last three years are given in the statements I to IV below.

(See columns 61—78).

Sub-Regional Office of ESI Corporation at Madurai

4412. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the norms evolved for setting up of sub-regional offices of the ESI Corporation ;

(b) whether according to existing norms a sub-regional office is to be set up at Madurai in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if so, when the sub-regional office will be set up at Madurai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Generally, areas which have a minimum concentration of 1 lakh insured persons and are administratively viable units are considered for setting up of sub-regional offices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The feasibility of setting up a sub-regional office at Madurai is being examined.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by D.D.A.

4413. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land acquired by the D.D.A. indicating the rate at which it has been acquired and the rate at which it has been sold during the last three years ;

(b) the total deposits with the D.D.A. at present ; and

(c) whether the D.D.A. is running in loss and if so, the amount of loss being suffered by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The land

Statement-I

Central Assistance Released under NREP/RLEGP State-wise during 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	N.R.E.P.			R.L.E.G.P.		
		Central Assistance		Cash funds released	Cash funds released	Value of additive foodgrains released	Total
		Cash funds released	Value of additive foodgrains released				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2063.03	2019.38	4082.41	4808.13	1600.63	6408.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.46	14.43	37.89	24.15	14.43	38.58
3.	Assam	341.08	168.17	509.25	953.51	168.17	1121.68
4.	Bihar	3871.34	3370.70	7242.04	6804.79	2118.93	8923.72
5.	Gujarat	957.00	1491.30	2448.30	1615.54	246.90	1862.44
6.	Haryana	213.40	139.30	353.20	487.64	139.80	627.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	126.94	100.50	227.44	299.01	100.50	399.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	496.42	549.18	1045.60	359.73	136.90	496.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Karnataka	1132.97	1388.52	2521.49	2391.82	1065.64	3457.46
10.	Kerala	1041.88	631.14	1673.02	1827.61	1049.89	2877.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2244.71	3525.56	5770.27	4104.35	1316.85	5421.20
12.	Maharashtra	1662.25	171.75	1834.00	3570.48	—	3570.48
13.	Manipur	41.56	19.98	61.54	56.60	9.99	66.59
14.	Meghalaya	21.00	14.06	35.06	41.95	14.06	56.01
15.	Mizoram	33.23	14.43	47.66	269.28	—	269.28
16.	Nagaland	43.00	22.57	65.57	66.98	22.57	89.55
17.	Orissa	967.32	737.67	1704.99	2119.04	607.41	2726.45
18.	Punjab	214.10	148.80	362.90	499.10	148.80	647.90
19.	Rajasthan	1428.00	3582.00	5010.00	1948.64	582.00	2530.64
20.	Sikkim	18.00	18.95	36.95	39.87	10.81	49.87
21.	Tamil Nadu	1811.00	1537.90	3348.90	4106.95	1339.13	5446.08
22.	Tripura	73.93	27.47	101.40	166.76	27.47	194.23
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4423.22	4145.10	8568.32	8848.87	4145.10	12993.97
24.	West Bengal	1492.67	1130.10	2622.77	3393.84	935.66	4329.50
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.08	14.43	80.51	24.15	14.43	38.58
26.	Chandigarh	9.93	3.30	13.23	1.50	3.30	4.80

27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.80	6.70	17.50	13.70	6.70	20.40
28.	Delhi	9.77	5.25	15.02	23.00	5.25	28.25
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	69.69	16.65	86.34	63.61	16.65	80.26
30.	Lakshadweep	9.55	6.66	16.21	7.00	4.07	11.07
31.	Pondicherry	62.67	14.43	77.10	41.70	14.43	56.13
All India		24980.00	25086.88	50066.38	48979.30	15866.47	64845.77

Statement-II

Central Assistance Released under IRDP State-wise during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
		Central release	Central release	Central release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1265.00	1333.19	1869.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252.00	187.82	243.52
3.	Assam	1223.90	467.42	628.30
4.	Bihar	2294.29	2477.45	3382.51
5.	Gujarat	812.50	845.97	989.74
6.	Haryana	349.00	372.00	445.59
7.	Himachal Pradesh	276.00	215.44	218.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	230.00	286.29	348.19
9.	Karnataka	1031.15	863.28	1086.90
10.	Kerala	605.28	669.94	1043.98
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1722.00	1882.38	2536.89
12.	Maharashtra	1361.53	1526.12	1732.75
13.	Manipur	68.92	77.60	77.41
14.	Meghalaya	48.00	48.72	81.55
15.	Mizoram	160.00	160.00	284.68
16.	Nagaland	84.00	84.00	126.00
17.	Orissa	1190.00	1098.11	1237.73
18.	Punjab	472.00	457.19	812.49
19.	Rajasthan	974.00	868.91	1185.63
20.	Sikkim	16.00	13.02	21.05
21.	Tamil Nadu	1327.00	1512.08	2097.56
22.	Tripura	68.00	82.88	142.75
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3488.69	3440.51	5014.83
24.	West Bengal	1152.70	1500.29	1935.05
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	24.00	45.15

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Chandigarh	4.00	—	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.00	8.00	23.79
28.	Delhi	35.00	39.44	100.58
29.	Goa	96.00	96.00	166.25
30.	Lakshadweep	20.00	40.00	11.09
31.	Pondicherry	50.94	32.00	76.75
	All India	20695.80	20710.04	27967.47

Statement-III

Central Assistance Released under NREP/RLEGP State-wise during 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	NREP	RLEGP
		Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267.45	4040.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.00	34.50
3.	Assam	454.00	862.00
4.	Bihar	2780.73	5692.00
5.	Gujarat	937.71	1305.50
6.	Haryana	192.92	335.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	128.24	240.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	132.40	150.00
9.	Karnataka	1380.00	1877.00
10.	Kerala	1060.00	1877.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1360.00	3072.75
12.	Maharashtra	1778.62	3156.00
13.	Manipur	6.78	10.61
14.	Meghalaya	9.53	30.00
15.	Mizoram	24.84	40.00
16.	Nagaland	24.00	20.00
17.	Orissa	793.76	1667.74
18.	Punjab	316.00	540.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Rajasthan	775.00	1200.00
20.	Sikkim	17.74	15.50
21.	Tamil Nadu	2555.59	4450.00
22.	Tripura	75.67	131.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3922.00	6957.56
24.	West Bengal	1500.00	1538.30
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.38	16.39
26.	Chandigarh	10.00	7.82
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.56	—
28.	Delhi	3.40	24.00
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	55.92	54.00
30.	Lakshadweep	30.00	14.00
31.	Pondicherry	31.93	40.00
	All India	23234.17	39398.77

Statement-IV

Central Assistance Released under NREP/RLEGP State-wise during 1985-86

S. No.	State/UT	N.R.E.P.				R.L.E.G.P.		(Rs. in lakhs)
		Central Assistance		Cash funds released	Value of additive foodgrains released	Total		
		Cash funds released	Value of additive foodgrains released					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1889.50	744.00	2633.50	4947.33	744.00	5691.33	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	—	50.69	1.80	—	1.80	
3.	Assam	472.73	162.75	635.48	1075.18	162.75	1237.93	
4.	Bihar	2915.74	1073.25	3988.99	7071.67	1073.25	8144.92	
5.	Gujarat	940.00	243.00	1183.00	1834.60	243.00	2077.60	
6.	Haryana	186.98	63.75	250.73	496.40	63.75	560.15	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	126.23	15.00	141.23	298.23	7.50	305.73	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.73	153.75	291.48	362.63	86.25	448.88	
9.	Karnataka	1516.57	354.00	1870.57	2330.78	354.00	2684.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	987.28	347.25	1334.53	2279.08	347.25	2626.33
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1872.56	751.50	2624.06	3766.98	751.50	4518.48
12.	Maharashtra	1826.00	—	1326.00	3912.10	—	3912.10
13.	Manipur	46.11	—	46.11	49.67	—	49.67
14.	Meghalaya	21.71	—	21.71	72.21	—	72.21
15.	Mizoram	36.00	—	36.00	40.00	—	40.00
16.	Nagaland	32.00	8.25	40.25	71.40	8.25	79.65
17.	Orissa	753.79	340.50	1099.29	1956.19	340.50	2296.69
18.	Punjab	312.46	104.25	416.71	714.36	104.25	818.61
19.	Rajasthan	1300.00	2970.00	4270.00	1215.80	702.00	1917.80
20.	Sikkim	18.00	6.00	24.00	43.93	6.00	49.93
21.	Tamil Nadu	1934.95	672.00	2606.95	4543.16	672.00	5215.16
22.	Tripura	73.16	100.50	173.66	196.80	100.50	297.30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3765.27	2036.25	5501.52	8723.00	2036.25	10759.25
24.	West Bengal	1545.30	582.00	2121.30	3474.18	552.00	4056.18
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.74	—	31.74	17.60	—	17.60
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.00	1.45	33.45	16.80	0.75	17.55
27.	Chandigarh	9.93	—	9.93	8.03	—	8.03

28.	Delhi	9.60	—	9.60	8.80	—	8.80
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	77.50	—	77.50	54.51	—	54.51
30.	Lakshadweep	29.89	—	29.89	8.43	—	8.43
31.	Pondicherry	23.98	—	23.98	40.00	—	40.00
All India		22975.40	10129.45	33704.85	49589.09	8403.75	57991.84

acquired during the last 3 years and rate at which it has been acquired is as under :

(Per Bigha)

Year	Land Acquired		Rate of compensation	
	Big. Bis.	Acres	Minimum	Maximum
1984-85	2547-15	530.78	Rs. 1000.00	27,000.00
1985-86	19850-16	4135.58	Rs. 820.00	17,000.00
1986-87	33569-17	7410.38	Rs. 328.00	12,63,488.00

The land has not been sold by DDA so far as it is under development.

(b) and (c). Receipts and expenditure in respect of transactions pertaining to the scheme of 'large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi' are routed through the Revolving Fund account maintained with Delhi Adm. However, DDA received deposits from public under Rohini Scheme against which a sum of Rs. 17.21 crores was outstanding on 31-3-87. DDA has from time to time received deposits against other schemes of which a sum of Rs. 94.20 crores was outstanding on 31-3-87.

[English]

Supply of Diesel to Fishermen

4414. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply kerosene and diesel to fishermen in time for operation of fishing vessels, so as to enable them to carry on their occupation without hindrance ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). There is no system of making allocation of high speed diesel (HSD) oil to States and Union Territories. The product is available on a free sale basis and the oil marketing companies have instructions to meet its demand in full as far as possible. Requirements of kerosene to States/Union Territories for a particular month are assessed by allowing a

suitable growth rate over the allocations made for the same period in the previous year and allocations are made accordingly. Besides, additional allocations on ad-hoc basis are made on specific requests to take care of contingencies like flood, drought etc. No separate allocation of kerosene is made by the Central Government for industrial use. However, to enable the State concerned to meet the requirements of fishing sectors in Kerala and Gujarat, some allocation of kerosene for this purpose is being made to the two States and this is included in the allocation made from time to time to these States.

Revenue Expenditure of R and D Centres in Punjab

4415. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual revenue expenditure incurred on research and development by the various research institutions operating for the development of agriculture and horticulture in Punjab ;

(b) the details of Punjab Agro-Pepsi annual revenue expenditure on research of the proposed project ; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (a) Out of the total revenue expenditure of Rs. 20.22 crores of the Punjab Agricultural University during 1986-87, the expenditure

incurred for research on agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects was Rs. 8.70 crores. In addition, ICAR provided support for regional/sub-stations/centres of its Institutes located in Punjab.

(b) The revenue expenditure on the Agro Research Centre will approximately be Rs. 32 lakhs per annum.

(c) The farmers will benefit through supply of high quality seed of new varieties, increase in yield, better quality of produce and reduction in wastage. The processing Units will provide assured demand for farmers' produce and encourage diversification in agriculture in Punjab.

Defective Overhead Tanks in Mayur Vihar

4416. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the defective overhead tanks of the newly constructed Delhi Development Authority flats in Pocket V, Mayur Vihar will be set right ;

(b) the time by which the choked drain pipes converging in the shaft of each block will be cleaned to avoid cracks ;

(c) the time by which the street lights in the parking area of every block will be provided ; and

(d) the time by which the unfinished 7 or 8 blocks will be completed by Delhi Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that no major defect was noticed in the overhead tanks provided for the storage of water in these flats. The minor defects which came to notice have been attended to and, at present, there is no complaint of leakages etc.

(b) There is no complaint about choked drain pipes converging in the shaft of the blocks at present.

(c) DDA has reported that street lights have already been provided in Pocket-V, Mayur Vihar.

(d) The contract of the earlier contractor has been rescinded and tenders for the balance work have been invited.

Vegetable Cultivation

4417. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total hectares of land likely to be brought under vegetable cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : There is no estimate of area to be brought under vegetable cultivation. However, a production target of 40 million tonnes of vegetables has been kept for the last year of the Seventh Plan.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

4418. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes taken up for rural development in the country during the last two years and the achievements made ;

(b) whether any of the said schemes has been taken up and completed in Orissa ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the assistance provided by Government to each State during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). The major rural development programmes being implemented by this Deptt. are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP). All these programmes, except DDP are being implemented in Orissa too. The physical achievements made under these programmes in Orissa as well as the all-

India level of achievements during the last two years are given in Statement I below. All these programmes are continuing in nature.

(d) Statements II to VI showing state-wise funds released by the Government of India during the last two years are also given below.

Statement-I

Physical Achievements made under the Major Rural Development Programmes in Orissa and All-India during 1985-86 and 1986-87

Programme	Unit	Physical Achievements			
		Orissa		All-India	
		1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
IRDP	Lakh beneficiaries	1.73	2.08	30.61	37.47
NREP	Lakh mandays employment generated	147.83	181.77	3164.14	3950.63
RLEGP	Lakh mandays employment generated	121.29	175.94	2379.79	3053.72
RWSP	No. of problem villages covered	3792	2936	45248	48350

DPAP

(00 hectares)

	Area treated under Soil and moisture conservation		Creation of irrigation potential		Area covered under afforestation and pasture	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
Orissa	66.31	17.00	2.85	23.07	35.77	29.92
All India	682.79	735.88	454.01	601.78	522.98	578.45

Statement-II

IRDP—Central Releases

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.19	1869.78

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	467.42	243.52
3.	Bihar	2477.45	628.30
4.	Gujarat	845.97	3382.51
5.	Haryana	372.00	989.74
6.	Himachal Pradesh	215.44	445.59
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	286.29	218.88
8.	Karnataka	863.28	348.19
9.	Kerala	669.94	1086.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1882.38	1043.98
11.	Maharashtra	1526.12	2536.89
12.	Manipur	77.60	1732.75
13.	Meghalaya	48.72	77.41
14.	Nagaland	84.00	81.55
15.	Orissa	1098.11	284.68
16.	Punjab	457.19	126.00
17.	Rajasthan	868.91	1237.73
18.	Sikkim	13.02	812.49
19.	Tamil Nadu	1512.08	1185.63
20.	Tripura	82.88	21.05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.51	2097.56
22.	West Bengal	1500.29	142.75
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.00	5014.83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	187.72	1935.15
25.	Chandigarh	—	45.15
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.00	—
27.	Delhi	39.44	23.79
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	96.00	100.58
29.	Lakshadweep	40.00	166.25
30.	Mizoram	160.00	11.09
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	76.75
	All India	22710.04	27967.47

Statement-III

NREP

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2633.50	4082.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	37.89
3.	Assam	635.48	509.25
4.	Bihar	3985.99	7242.04
5.	Gujarat	1183.00	2448.30
6.	Haryana	250.73	353.20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	141.23	227.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	291.48	1045.60
9.	Karnataka	1870.57	2521.49
10.	Kerala	1334.53	1673.02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.06	5770.27
12.	Maharashtra	1826.00	1834.00
13.	Manipur	46.11	61.54
14.	Meghalaya	21.71	35.06
15.	Mizoram	36.00	47.66
16.	Nagaland	40.25	65.57
17.	Orissa	1094.29	1704.99
18.	Punjab	416.71	362.90
19.	Rajasthan	4270.00	5010.00
20.	Sikkim	24.00	36.95
21.	Tamil Nadu	2606.95	3398.90
22.	Tripura	173.66	101.40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5801.52	8568.32
24.	West Bengal	2127.30	2622.77

1	2	3	4
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.74	30.51
26.	Chandigarh	9.93	13.23
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.45	17.50
28.	Delhi	9.60	15.02
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	77.50	86.34
30.	Lakshadweep	29.89	16.21
31.	Pondicherry	23.98	77.10
All India		33704.85	50066.85

Statement-IV

RLEGP

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Resources Released 1985-86	Resources Released 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5691.33	6408.16
2.	Assam	1237.93	1121.68
3.	Bihar	8144.92	8923.72
4.	Gujarat	2077.60	1862.44
5.	Haryana	560.15	627.44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	305.73	399.51
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	448.88	496.63
8.	Karnataka	2684.78	3457.46
9.	Kerala	2626.33	2877.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4518.48	5421.20
11.	Maharashtra	3912.10	3570.48
12.	Manipur	49.67	66.59

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya		72.21	56.04
14. Nagaland		79.65	89.55
15. Orissa		2296.69	2726.45
16. Punjab		818.61	647.90
17. Rajasthan		1935.80	2530.64
18. Sikkim		49.93	50.68
19. Tamil Nadu		5215.16	5446.08
20. Tripura		297.30	194.23
21. Uttar Pradesh		10759.25	12993.97
22. West Bengal		4056.18	4329.50
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17.60	38.58
24. Arunachal Pradesh		1.80	38.58
25. Chandigarh		8.03	4.80
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		17.55	20.40
27. Delhi		8.80	28.25
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		54.51	80.26
29. Lakshadweep		8.43	11.07
30. Mizoram		40.00	269.28
31. Pondicherry		40.00	56.13
All India		57991.84	64845.77

Statement-V

DPAP

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	Funds released during	
	1985-86	1986-87
Andhra Pradesh	414.00	517.50

1	2	3
Bihar	324.00	378.75
Gujarat	258.00	322.50
Haryana	54.00	67.50
Jammu and Kashmir	78.00	97.50
Karnataka	426.00	532.50
Madhya Pradesh	294.00	367.50
Maharashtra	444.00	555.00
Orissa	234.00	292.50
Rajasthan	180.00	225.00
Tamil Nadu	240.71	322.00
Uttar Pradesh	516.00	652.50
West Bengal	204.00	2340.76
Total	3666.71	4866.01

DDP

Gujarat	98.00	165.00
Haryana	206.00	310.00
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	150.00
Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	225.00
Rajasthan	1096.00	3000.00
Total	1600.00	3850.00

Statement-VI**ARWSP Releases**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.87	17.60

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.68	0.32
3.	Assam	15.69	9.06
4.	Bihar	15.27	21.97
5.	Goa	0.20	0.23
6.	Gujarat	8.52	17.37
7.	Haryana	9.43	4.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.15	6.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.86	20.73
10.	Karnataka	15.66	15.27
11.	Kerala	10.91	12.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26.15	27.32
13.	Maharashtra	18.51	23.52
14.	Manipur	4.52	3.08
15.	Meghalaya	4.00	—
16.	Mizoram	0.68	1.68
17.	Nagaland	4.28	4.22
18.	Orissa	9.51	12.78
19.	Punjab	6.92	5.14
20.	Rajasthan	27.35	27.00
21.	Sikkim	2.12	3.72
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.13	7.72
23.	Tripura	3.61	3.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46.06	34.61
25.	West Bengal	6.67	8.96
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.55	0.20
27.	Daman and Diu	—	—
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	0.11	0.13
Total		297.41	289.46

Districts Covered Under National Pulses Development Project in Assam

4419. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the districts of Assam included under the National Pulses Development Project ;

(b) whether Government propose to include all the district of Assam in the project ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) have taken up either on district basis or on the potential areas basis, depending on the State. For Assam the NPDP is in operation in the potential areas as decided by the State Government.

Augmentation of Foodgrains Production during Seventh Plan

4420. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to strengthen the key service institutions like research, extension, inputs, credit and marketing facilities with a view to augment foodgrains production during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to implement the suggestions of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has been making suggestions from time to time at various fora for strengthening the key service institutions with a view to augmenting foodgrain production.

As outlined in the Seventh Plan Document, the base of agricultural production and modernisation has to be broadened through

infrastructural development e.g. irrigation, drainage, roads, markets and institutions for providing credit in the less developed regions, extension of new technology particularly for achieving a break-through in dryland farming and implementation of agricultural price policy so that the agricultural production is not only accelerated but the annual fluctuations in output are also reduced. As a result of implementation of the above strategy, agriculture could contribute more effectively to the fulfilment of the national objectives of self-reliance, reduction of poverty and increase in productivity.

Working of C.F.S.I.

4421. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant given to the Children's Film Society of India for production of films during the last three years and the detail of feature films and shots produced by the Society ;

(b) the administrative or financial control being exercised by Government over the affairs of the Society ;

(c) whether ever since its inception, the track record of Society has been somewhat dismal, both on the organisational and production front ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the Society and promote production of serious and thought provoking children's films ?

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

Year	Grants-in-aid sanctioned : (Plan) Production of films
1985-86	Rs. 23.00 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 33.25 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

The names of the films produced by CFSI from 1985-86 are as follows :

1985-86

1. Kuk Doo Koo (Feature film
—Hindi)
2. Babula (Feature film
—Oriya)
3. Karuna Ki Vijay (Short, ani-
mation film
—Hindi)
4. Dhoomaketu (Feature film
—Hindi)

1986-87

- Asman Gir Raha Hai (Short, ani-
mation film
—Hindi)

1987-88 (upto date)

1. Aaj Ka Robinhood (Feature film
—Hindi)
2. Rhino (Feature film
—Hindi)

(b) Children's Film Society of India is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and receives grants-in-aid from the Government. The grant is given to the Society subject to the provisions of General Financial Rules 1963. The affairs of the Society are managed by the General Body and the Executive Council of the Society. The nominations to these bodies are made by the Government as provided in the rules of the CFSI. Besides, Annual Report of the Society is required to be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament before the close of the calendar year.

(c) and (d). The Children's Film Society has pioneered the Children's Film Movement in the country and its influence has been seminal. No doubt that compared to the needs of a vast country like India and its many languages, the achievement of the CFSI may appear to be quantitatively small but it is certainly not dismal. There has been an important beginning in many directions and the need is to build on what has been achieved and to learn from the valuable

experience gained. The proposed Children's Film Complex at Bangalore would give a sharp focus to our efforts and in the coming years we expect that the children's film movement would gain greater momentum.

AIR Station at Keonjhargarh

4422. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Office building for the All India Radio station in Keonjhargarh has already been completed ;

(b) whether the radio station has not started functioning so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the time by which this local radio station is expected to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The construction of the building for the proposed radio station at Keonjhargarh has been completed. The installation of the transmitter and studios is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is difficult to give expected time until installation is completed and testing is done.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation Limited

4423. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Class-I, II, III and IV and number of SC/ST employees out of them as on 31 March, in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 30 September 1987 in National Seeds Corporation Limited and State Farms Corporation Limited ; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies for SC/ST in these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Statement I and II are given below.

(b) The Corporations are following the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time on the reservation policy in the matters of recruitment/promotion.

Statement-I

National Seeds Corporation Limited

Date	Group	No. of employees	No. of	
			SCs	STs
1-1-1985	Group 'A' (Class-I)	147	16	4
	Group 'B' (Class-II)	396	20	—
	Group 'C' (Class-III)	699	91	13
	Group 'D' (Class-IV)	289	73	5
	Total	1531	200	22
1-1-1986	Group 'A' (Class-I)	183	25	4
	Group 'B' (Class-II)	420	40	2
	Group 'C' (Class-III)	743	102	21
	Group 'D' (Class-IV)	328	85	11
	Total	1674	252	38
1-1-1987	Group 'A' (Class-I)	188	25	2
	Group 'B' (Class-II)	428	33	4
	Group 'C' (Class-III)	725	110	17
	Group 'D' (Class-IV)	355	93	9
	Total	1696	261	32
30-9-1987	Group 'A' (Class-I)	186	23	2
	Group 'B' (Class-II)	422	32	4
	Group 'C' (Class-III)	711	106	17
	Group 'D' (Class-IV)	354	89	9
	Total	1673	250	32

Note : National Seeds Corporation is not compiling the information about the number of SC/ST employees out of the total number of employees in the Corporation as existing on 31st March of every year but is compiling the information as existing on 1st January of every year.

Statement-II

State Farms Corporation of India

Sl. No.	Years	No. of employees				No. of employees SC				No. of employees ST			
		Class				Class				Class			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1.	31st March, 1985	89	88	1022	476	14	9	141	104	—	1	48	19
2.	31st March, 1986	84	106	1022	476	16	6	144	104	—	1	48	19
3.	31st March, 1987	84	105	1022	476	16	8	144	104	—	1	48	19
4.	30-9-87	84	105	1041	495	16	8	144	104	—	1	51	16

Setting up Fertilizer Plants

4424. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made so far in the setting up of various fertilizer projects planned for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : The progress made so far in setting up of various fertilizer projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is as under :

S. No.	Name of the Project	Progress made so far
1	2	3
1.	Vijaypur (Madhya Pradesh)*	As per schedule.
2.	Aonla (Uttar Pradesh)	As per schedule.
3.	Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh)	As per schedule.
4.	Babrala (Uttar Pradesh)	Work in respect of soil investigation, ground water survey, railway siding and land acquisition is in progress. Draft contract for foreign collaboration etc. is still awaited.
5.	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Work regarding soil investigation survey has been completed. Land acquisition and water supply are in progress. Clearance from environmental angle is awaited. Government has approved with certain modifications the technical collaboration agreements submitted by the promoters.

1	2	3
6.	Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Alternative site acceptable from pollution and other angles has been finalised and is being acquired by the U.P. Government for the promoters.
7.	Paradeep Fertilizers (Orissa)	<i>Phase-I</i> DAP plant was commissioned on 26-2-86. <i>Phase-II</i> The overall progress of Phase-II as on 31-10-87 is about 80.5%. Expected completion date as of now is 1-11-1988.
8.	Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactam Project of FACT	The achievement has been 90% of the target so far. The project is expected to be commissioned by January, 1989.
9.	Namrup-III	Commissioned on 1-10-1987.
10.	GSFC, Sikka Plant	DAP Project has been completed.
11.	Mangalore Chemicals	DAP Project has been completed.
12.	Godavari Fertilizers	DAP Project is likely to be commissioned by December, 1987.
13.	GNVFC ANP & CAN	Technical collaboration agreements have been approved. Project is likely to be completed in December, 1988 or early 1989.
14.	Nagarjuna Chemicals & Fertilizers	Likely to be completed by December, 1990.
15.	Deepak Fertilizers ANP	Letter of Intent was issued on 3-4-1987. Draft Technical agreements are under consideration of the Government.

Collaboration Agreement of Fertilizer Units

4426. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of technical collaborations in terms of 23 Public Sector units manufacturing fertilizers and also 11 Private Sector and four in the Cooperative Sector ;

(b) the names of the parties with whom the collaboration agreement have been signed and the terms of the agreement ; and

(c) if the plant is in operation, its capacity utilization and the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Development of Rural Marketing

4427. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the establishment of cold storage facilities in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to women in backward, tribal and remote areas ;

(c) the steps taken for the development of rural marketing in the country for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and measures taken for the improvement of rural economy ;

(d) the role of National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India and its role in the price support of various agricultural commodities ; and

(e) The Rural Marketing policy of Union Government, its infrastructure in this regard and the facilities extended to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) National Cooperative Development Corporation has been promoting and financing cold stores in the cooperative sector. Upto 31-3-87, it has provided Rs. 51.8 crores for 244 cooperative cold stores, including 2 cold stores with total capacity of 1600 tonnes in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Department of Rural Development is implementing the scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas as a sub scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, with a view to providing self employment opportunities to women of rural areas. At present this scheme covers 101 districts in the country. The criteria for selection of districts is low literacy, high infant mortality, low couple protection rate and general backwardness. Till the end of October, 1987, 2,93,595 women have been covered under this scheme. In addition, under the National Rural

Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, implemented by the Department of Rural Development, women are given preference for employment.

(c) and (e). Agricultural Marketing is a State subject, the role of the Central Government is limited to coordination and provision of general guidance. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation to regulate the market practices. According to the provisional information from States and Union Territories, there were 5844 regulated agricultural markets in the country as on 31-3-1987. In addition, in order to bring the market system within easy reach of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, the Government of India provides assistance for the development of agricultural markets under a Central Sector Scheme. Till 31-3-1987, Central assistance of Rs. 6712.60 lakhs has been released for the development of 3516 agricultural markets in various States/Union Territories.

Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends support prices for agricultural commodities within its purview. Where necessary, price support operations are undertaken by agencies like Food Corporation of India, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, etc. as also various State level cooperatives and cooperative societies, for protecting the interest of farmers including small and marginal farmers. The marketing cooperatives also play an important role in effective marketing of the produce of its members including small and marginal farmers.

In addition to the above, programmes of the Department of Rural Development like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, etc., aim at uplifting the rural economy.

(d) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has been established to promote agricultural marketing through cooperative network. Its main objective is to protect the interests of the farmers by providing them market support so as to help in getting

remunerative prices for their produce. In addition, with a view to protecting the interests of the producers and the consumers, National Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited also perform the following functions :

- (i) Export of agricultural commodities both canalised and non-canalised.
- (ii) Government agency for import and distribution of selected agricultural commodities.
- (iii) Government agency to implement the price support scheme in respect of various agricultural commodities.
- (iv) Develops marketing of tribal and forest produce for the benefit of tribal growers.
- (v) Processing of various agricultural commodities like fruits, vegetables, oilseeds and pulses etc.
- (vi) Consumer distribution of commodities like onions, eggs, potatoes etc.
- (vii) Marketing support to the growers of perishables like onions, apples, potatoes etc.
- (viii) Supply of agricultural inputs, imple-

ments, tractors, spare parts of agriculture machinery, bio-fertiliser, etc., to the farmers.

Mandays Generated in Uttar Pradesh under NREP and RLEGP

4428. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of mandays generated in Uttar Pradesh through the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of durable assets created in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Statement-I indicating the employment generated (in mandays) under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is given below.

(b) Statement-II showing the assets created under these programmes in Uttar Pradesh during these three years is also given below.

Statement-I

The Employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

	Employment Generated during			(Lakh Mandays) Total
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
	1	2	3	4
N.R.E.P.	516.70	501.90	465.23	1483.83
R.L.E.G.P.	505.62	468.45	527.61	1501.68

Statement-II
Statement II indicating the assets created under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 Provisional	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NREP						
1.	Area Covered under Social Forestry	(Hect.)	9242	23805	30423	63470
2.	Trees planted	(lakh (Nos.))	364.07	1042.44	708.38	2114.89
3.	Works taken up for benefit of SCs/STs.	(Nos.)	3241	10824	4638	18703
4.	Village tanks constructed	(Nos.)	87	374	20	481
5.	Area benefited through Minor Irrigation/Flood protection.	(Hect.)	897	12816	947	14660
6.	Area benefited through Soil Conservation.	(Hect.)	4532	4156	929	9617
7.	Drinking Water wells/Ponds constructed.	(Nos.)	2247	1947	189	4383
8.	Rural Roads Constructed/Improved	(Kms.)	3083	8702	2155	13940
9.	School buildings/Balwadis/Panchayat Ghars constructed.	(Nos.)	196	881	153	1230
10.	Other Works.	(Nos.)	3680	10446	5360	19486

II. RLEGP

1.	Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana	(Nos.)	N.R.	16467	24971	41438
2.	Area covered under social forestry	(Hect.)	N.R.	6686.96	5307.00	11993.96
3.	Trees planted	(Lakh Nos.)	N.R.	72.33	723.50	795.83
4.	School buildings/Panchayat Ghars constructed	(Nos.)	N.R.	75	1681	1756
5.	Minor Irrigation					
	(a) Drains constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	637.60	—	637.60
	(b) Small canals constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	64.04	—	64.04
	(c) Tube wells	(Nos.)	N.R.	196	—	196
	(d) Tanks constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	4	—	4
6.	Roads constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	3277.79	2785.00	6062.79
7.	Rural Sanitary latrines constructed	(Nos.)	N.R.	—	29775	29775
8.	Flood protection works					
	(a) Drains constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	1236.27	1331.63	2567.90
	(b) Bundh constructed	(Kms.)	N.R.	56.33	—	56.33

N.R.=Not Received.

Removal of Jhuggies from Paschim Vihar

4929. **SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2971 on 24 November, 1986 regarding removal of jhuggies from vacant plots in Paschim Vihar and state :

(a) whether any action has been taken to remove the jhuggies from plot Nos. 122-123, 396-401 and 403-417 ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether the DDA propose to remove these jhuggies for auction purposes ; and

(d) if so, the time which these vacant plots will be auctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Action is being taken by DDA to remove the unauthorised jhuggies from these plots.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This will be programmed after removal of jhuggies.

T.V. Relay Centre at Satna

4430. **SHRI AZIZ QURESHI** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of setting up of T.V. relay centres in various cities of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. centre at Satna in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the time by which it will be set up ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The basis of setting up of

T.V. relay centres in Madhya Pradesh (as also in other parts of the country) includes various factors such as extent of resultant coverage to rural and urban population, service to backward, remote and border areas, availability of TV coverage from TV transmitters in the adjoining areas and availability of financial resources and such other factors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Installation and commissioning of the TV relay centre at Satna would depend upon the availability of the required transmitter equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of plan resources.

(d) Does not arise.

Linking Sanchi with other Buddhist Temples

4431. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh with other Buddhist Tourist Centres of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the tourist traffic for Sanchi has increased during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry of Tourism to identify centres of Buddhist importance in States other than Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The question of linking Sanchi with other Buddhist centres in the country will be considered only after the Task Force finalises its recommendations.

(c) and (d). The number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Sanchi during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

Year	Domestic tourist arrivals	Foreign tourist arrivals	Total
1983-84	38,362	1,637	39,999
1984-85	35,929	1,609	37,538
1985-86	44,328	1,318	45,646

**Government Instructions Regarding
Public Relations Service**

4432. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Dairy Development Board has employed any private agency or agencies to do their public relations work such as issue of press releases, articles etc. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and sums paid/payable for last three years ;

(c) whether there are any general instructions of Government to various Ministries/Departments about hiring or non-hiring of private agencies to render such public relations service ; if so, what are these instructions ; and

(d) whether these instructions are applicable to Government of India public undertakings and other bodies like National Dairy Development Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board has reported that its Executive Committee at its meeting held in April, 1987 decided to appoint M/s. Capital Contract Private Limited, Bombay, as public relations consultant for a period of one year on a retainership basis at Rs. 4,000/- per month and their travel expenses for NDDB's work.

(c) and (d). Instructions were issued in February, 1979, which provided that autonomous bodies of the Government and public undertakings should utilise the services of only those advertising agencies which were accredited and borne on the panel of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Later, however, in December, 1985

instructions were issued dispensing with the practice of utilising the services of accredited agencies only.

[Translation]

**Encroachment of Government Land in
Mochi Bagh, Delhi**

4433. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents of plot Nos. 163, 186, 196, 231, 264 and 299 along the Ring Road in Mochi Bagh, J.J. Colony have developed garden etc. on Government land occupied by them unauthorisedly ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get these plots vacated from unauthorised occupation and allot them to poor persons ?

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

(b) They will be evicted after completing due process of law. Proposal to develop plots on these land has been approved.

[English]

High Cost of Indigenous Fertilizers

4434. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imported fertilizers are cheaper than those produced in our country ;

(b) if so, the comparative cost of each per tonne ; and

(c) the causes for high cost and steps being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comparative cost of indigenous and imported fertilizers is as under :

(Average Cost per tonne (Rs.))

	Indigenous	Imported
1. Urea	3380 (Ex-factory price)	2188 (C & F + handling charges)
2. DAP	4147 (Ex-factory price)	3413 (C & F + handling charges)

(c) Price of imported fertilizer is determined by many factors e.g., international demand and supply situation, price of feed-stock and vintage of the plants in the countries from where import is made. This is why landed price of imported fertilizer does not reflect the actual cost of production internationally. On the other hand, cost of fertilizer produced indigenously is high mainly because of high cost of plants and high cost of inputs etc. The high cost of plants is due to relatively higher cost of infrastructural development and other fiscal reasons. The other reason for high cost of indigenous fertiliser is relatively lower capacity utilisation and higher consumption levels of some plants. With a view to improving capacity utilisation and achieving higher efficiency, Captive Power Plants have been/are being installed in public sector units. Similarly, de-bottle-necking, revamping, modernisation/rehabilitation schemes are also being pursued.

Special Rice Production Programme in Kerala

4435. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is in existence in the country ;

(b) if so, the areas where it is in operation at present ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include Kerala under this programme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) The Special Rice Production Programme is in operation in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Plots in Khichripur, Delhi

4436. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority or the Ministry have received complaints in respect of allotment of certain J.J. Plots in Khichripur Colony, Delhi-91 in lieu of allegedly certain fake demolition by the Delhi Development Authority during 1975-76 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the above-mentioned allottees have also given Middle Income Group Flats in Dilshad Garden ;

(c) if so, the basis on which the allotment of both plots and flats were made to the aforesaid allottees ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no compensation has been paid as yet to the owner of the lands of Khasra No. 599-600 in village Mandawali Fazalpur ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to conduct an

inquiry into it ?

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

[English]

Cost of Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant

4437. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of construction of Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) total loan sanctioned and amount obtained as first instalment from the Industrial Development Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Rs. 635 crores.

(b) No loan has either been sanctioned or disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India so far.

Insurance Cover Cash Crops

4438. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide insurance cover to cash crops too ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has made any request in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) covers crops of wheat, paddy, oilseeds, pulses and millets (which includes Maize). At present, there is no proposal to extend insurance coverage under the Scheme to any other crop.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bank Finance to Purchase Tractors

4439. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had agreed to take up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the plea of tractor industry for reducing the margin money required to be provided by farmers for availing bank finance to purchase tractors ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the NABARD ;

(c) the main demands of the Tractor Manufacturers Association and how many of them have been accepted ; and

(d) the other facilities proposed to be provided to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The main demands of the Tractor Manufacturers Association were on early release of Test Reports on tractors and banks' provisional approval for financing of tractors on the basis of laboratory Test Report. Actions for early release of test report have been taken.

(d) Supporting services for training to the farmers and testing of agricultural machinery are proposed to be expanded.

Subsidy to Farmers for Purchase of Diesel

4440. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount the Punjab farmers had to spend from their pockets for watering their crops using diesel engines due to drought conditions ;

(b) whether Government have given any

subsidy to the farmers for purchasing the diesel ; and

(c) the extent to which the prices of fertiliser have increased in the year 1987-88 taking 1971-72 as base ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Planned Farming Policy

4441. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agriculture technology developed so far has improved the agricultural production but has not abridged the regional disparities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). As a result of introduction of modern technology, the country has made significant strides in agricultural production. The success of the development strategy is evident from the fact that the country has transformed itself from an importer of foodgrains to a self-sufficient economy at present. Foodgrain production has increased from 50.82 million tonnes during 1950-51 to 150.47 million tonnes during 1985-86 recording an increase of 196 per cent. Apart from meeting the country's entire food requirements, it has been possible to build up a buffer stock. A key feature of the strategy for accelerating agricultural development being pursued during the current Plan is the extension of the Green Revolution to the Eastern Region and to dryland areas with a view to reducing the regional imbalances in the development contributing directly to reducing poverty.

[Translation]

Extension of Delhi-Gorakhpur Flight upto Kathmandu

4442. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Delhi-Gorakhpur flight upto Kathmandu ;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no such proposal by Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). The traffic potential between Gorakhpur and Kathmandu does not justify operation of a service on this sector.

[English]

Drought Relief Funds to Andhra Pradesh

4443. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any specific instances of mis-utilisation of drought relief funds by Government of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). A Central Monitoring team visited the State in January, 1987 to review the utilisation of Central assistance approved for relief measures during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The Team reported many departures from guidelines/norms prescribed for the utilisation of Central assistance, which included the following :

(i) Drawing of Central assistance without incurring expenditure to

that extent.

- (ii) In respect of employment generation works, the State Government have generated far fewer mandays than what they claimed.
- (iii) Selection of works such as borewells and inwell bores under employment generation works which did not result in employment generation for rural poor.
- (iv) Utilisation of Central assistance on ineligible items.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Shops/Kiosks by NDMC
to Handicapped Persons**

4444. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicapped persons who have been allotted kiosks/shops from 1986 to-date, constructed by New Delhi Municipal Committee with a view to provide employment to them ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a new programme for the welfare of handicapped persons ?

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

[*English*]

**Cost of Food Served in Indian Airlines
Flights**

4445. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of food and snacks served in the flights of the Indian Airlines ; and

(b) the details of the menu served in flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During 1986-87, Indian Airlines spent Rs. 13.74 crores towards the cost of food and beverages supplied on board Indian Airlines' aircraft.

(b) Details of the Menu of breakfast, lunch and dinner are given in the statement below.

(See columns 127—130).

[*Translation*]

Tourist Centre in Madhya Pradesh

4446. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where tourist centres have been set up in 1987 so far in Madhya Pradesh and the number thereof ; and

(b) the amount spent on these tourist centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake setting up of tourist centres in States but provides financial assistance to States for development of infrastructure at tourist centres. However, during 1987, the Central Ministry of Tourism gave the following financial assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh :

Statement

Details of Menu to Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner on Indian Airlines' Flights

MENUS				
Non-Vegetarian Breakfast Items	Weight Gms	Common items breakfast	Weight Gms	Vegetarian breakfast Weight Gms.
Stuffed omelette/fried eggs/ egg akhoori	110	Fruit juice	140 ml.	Idli with sambar
		Croissant/brioche	40 gms.	or
Potato cheese or fresh paneer crequette/veg. tikki/Ana potato	30	Butter, jam marmalade		Poori with aloo bhaji
		Tomato sauce/chutney		or
				Besan omelette with green peas bhaji
				or
				Channa Bhathura
				or
				Wada with sambar
Lunch/Dinner				
Chicken sheshlik/pakora/drum stick/tangri or mutton shammi kabab	80	Rice pullao with peas tomato/vegetables/ channa/Gobi/Paneer	100	Kabab of vegetable/shammi/paneer/ sheekh or equivalent
				80

Vegetable curry	80
Dahi wada/green salad/ zeera yoghurt	100
Bread roll/butter, pickles, Ice cream/dessert	100 ml.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. 4 Mini Buses—2 each for Kanha National Park and Bandhavgarh National Park.	8.12	7.20
2. 2 Jeeps for Shivpuri National Park	2.02	1.80
3. Sound and Light Show at Man Mandir, Gwalior (ongoing scheme)	—	10.00
4. Water sports facilities at Bhopal Lake (ongoing scheme)	—	3.00

[English]

Schemes for the Benefit of Small Farmers

4447. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes taken up by Union Government for the benefit of small and marginal farmers since the commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Government have made any analysis of the benefits accrued to these farmers as a result of these schemes if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the shortcomings if any, in the said schemes/programmes and steps being taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been launched from 1986-87 for the Seventh Five Year Plan period in 16 States covering 99 districts. Under the scheme, preference is being given to small and marginal farmers in selection of watershed areas.

(b) and (c). It is too early to assess the benefits of the scheme launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Technological Self-Reliance

4448. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to strengthen coordination with State Governments for achieving technological self-reliance and for bringing about agricultural and rural development ;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the control of Department of Rural Development is giving support to certain voluntary organisations that are involved in technology upgradation or innovation of new technologies. CAPART is also preparing a directory of new technologies appropriate in rural development. There is a proposal to set up a Core Unit in CAPART for keeping a tag on new technologies evolved and their application on a commercial scale.

**Assessment of Credit Requirements of
Flood hit Farmers of Bihar**

4449. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the credit requirements of the flood hit farmers of Bihar have been assessed by any Government agency ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to provide that credit ;

(c) whether NABARD had taken any part in this assessment ; and

(d) if so, its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) In the wake of widespread floods in North Bihar and drought in a few districts of South Bihar, a lending programme for rabi crops has been drawn up by the Government of Bihar after assessing the requirements. It is proposed to cover 30 lakh members including 10 lakh new members.

(b) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has accepted a realistic lending programme of Rs. 589 crore. They have so far sanctioned an aggregate short-term credit limit of Rs. 255.26 crore. Besides, a credit limit of Rs. 16 crore has also been sanctioned to the State Cooperative Bank. Further, a long-term loan of Rs. 23.45 crore has been sanctioned by NABARD to Government of Bihar for contribution to the share capital of the Cooperative credit institutions.

[Translation]

**Air Stations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and
West Bengal**

4450. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made for setting up of AIR stations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal so far ; and

(b) the time by which radio stations

will be set up in Barmar and Jaisalmer and start functioning ?

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

(a) The progress made so far in setting up of the proposed radio stations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal is given in the statement below.

(b) The proposed radio stations at Barmer and Jaisalmer are expected to start functioning during 1990.

Statement

*Progress made so far in setting up of
Radio Stations in Rajasthan, Gujarat
and West Bengal*

A. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisalmer : New Radio Station

Site for studio and staff quarters has been finalised. The cost estimate has been sanctioned and site taken over on 24-8-1987. Layout for the studio building has been approved. Preliminary estimate is under preparation. The transmitter site, which has recently been identified, is being examined for technical suitability. The transmitter equipment has been ordered on BEL in December, 1986 and will be supplied in July, 1989. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1990.

2. Mount Abu : New Radio Station

Two sites, one for studios and staff quarters and the other for transmitter, have been taken over in January, 1987. The building layout is under finalisation. The equipment for transmitter has been ordered on BEL in December, 1986 and will be supplied in July, 1989. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.

3. Churu : New Radio Station

The site for this project has been taken over in May, 1987. Building layout is finalised and preliminary estimate is under preparation. The equipment has been ordered on GCEL in September, 1986 and will be available by September, 1988. The other studio equipment has also been ordered. The project is expected to be completed in 1989-90.

4. Banswara : Local Radio Station

The site for this project was taken over in June, 1986. Preliminary estimate for building construction was sanctioned in October, 1986 and civil works were awarded in March, 1987. The building will be completed by March, 1988. The transmitter equipment ordered on GCEL in September, 1986 will be delivered by March, 1988. The other studio equipment and tower have also been ordered. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989.

5. Alwar : Local Radio Station

The site for this project was taken over in March, 1986. Preliminary estimate for building construction was sanctioned in October, 1986 and civil works were awarded in March, 1987. The building will be completed by March, 1988. The transmitter equipment ordered on GCEL in September, 1986, will be delivered by March, 1988. The other studio equipment and tower have also been ordered. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989.

6. Jhalawar : Local Radio Station

The site for this project was taken over in January, 1987. Preliminary estimate for building construction was sanctioned in October, 1986 and civil works were awarded in March, 1987. The building will be completed by March, 1988. The transmitter equipment ordered on GCEL in September, 1986, will be delivered by March, 1988. The other studio equipment and tower have also been ordered. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989.

7. Chittorgarh : Local Radio Station

The site for studio and staff quarters was taken over in June, 1986. Preliminary estimate for building construction was sanctioned in October, 1986 and civil works were awarded in March, 1987. The building will be completed by March, 1988. The transmitter site has recently been taken over for which preliminary estimate is under preparation. The transmitter equipment ordered on GCEL in September, 1986 will be delivered by March, 1988. The other studio equipment and tower have also been ordered. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989.

8. Sawai Madhopur : Local Radio Station

The site finalised by AIR was not given

to AIR. Alternate site was selected which has been handed over to AIR on 4-5-1987. The Building layout is under preparation. SACFA did not clear this site for 100 M tower as such a new site for transmitter is being surveyed. In the existing site studio and staff quarters will be constructed. The equipment has been ordered in September, 1986 and will be delivered by August, 1988. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.

9. Nagaur : Local Radio Station

The site for this project has been taken over in June, 1986. The SACFA authorities did not clear the installation of 100 M tower. Hence, new site for transmitter has been identified which is under finalisation. Preliminary estimate for building construction was sanctioned in October, 1986 and civil works were awarded in March, 1987. The building will be completed by March, 1988. The transmitter equipment ordered on GCEL in September, 1986 will be delivered by March, 1988. The other studio equipment and tower have also been ordered. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989.

10. Barmer : 2 x 10 KW MW Transmitter and Type I (R) Studios

Two separate sites, one for transmitter and other for studios and staff quarters, have been taken over in December, 1985. The building layout for transmitter building has been approved. Civil estimate sanctioned and civil works taken up in March, 1987. The layout for studio building has been finalised and preliminary estimate is under sanction. The equipment has been ordered in December, 1986 and is expected to be received in June, 1989. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1990.

B. GUJARAT

1. Surat : Local Radio Station

4 acres of Government land belonging to Municipal Corporation has been finalised for taking over. The requisition was placed with the State Government in July, 1986 for transfer of land to AIR. This land has not been handed over to AIR as yet. The transmitter equipment has been ordered in November, 1986 and is expected to be delivered in the 3rd quarter of 1988-89. Studio

equipment and mast have also been ordered. It is expected that depending on early handing over of site, the station will be commissioned in 1989-90.

2. Godhra : Local Radio Station

5 acres of Government land has been handed over to AIR on 1-8-1987. The tenders for the civil works have been finalised and work has been awarded. The transmitter equipment has been ordered in November, 1986 and will be delivered in the 3rd quarter of 1988-89. Studio equipment has also been ordered. The proposed radio station is expected to be commissioned during 1989-90.

3. Ahwa : New Radio Station

6 acres of private site was finalised by AIR. Requisition was placed with the State Government to handover the site in April, 1986. The site is yet to be handed over and made available to AIR. Transmitter equipment has been ordered in September, 1986 and is expected to be delivered by December, 1987. Depending on early handing over of the site by the State Government, the proposed radio station is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

C. WEST BENGAL

1. Murshidabad : Local Radio Station

The building works for the proposed radio station at Murshidabad are in progress and have reached advanced stage of completion. The transmitter equipment has been ordered in March, 1986, and is expected to be supplied during 1988. The proposed radio station at Murshidabad is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1989-90.

2. Asansol : Local Radio Station

A suitable site was finalised by AIR for the setting up of the proposed radio station. The site belongs to Defence authorities. The requisition for this site was placed on 23-6-1986. The site has still not been handed over to AIR. The equipment for this project has been ordered. Depending on early handing over of the site to AIR, the proposed radio station at Asansol is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

Workers Engaged in Tuna Fish Canning Factory

4451. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in the Centrally administered Tuna Fish Canning Factory, Minicoy in Lakshadweep, category-wise and year-wise during the last three years ;

(b) the packings turned out yearly and the weight and price thereof ; and

(c) the quantum of canned fish supplied and sold in domestic market as well as exported to foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Constitution of Press Council

4452. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Press Council ;

(b) if so, when it will be reconstituted ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The term of the present Press Council expires on 8th July, 1988 and the Council can be reconstituted only after that day, in accordance with Section 5 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

Direct Air Service Between Ahmedabad-Goa

4453. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide direct air link between Ahmedabad and Goa ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines would consider providing a connection between Ahmedabad and Goa once it inducts adequate additional B-737 aircraft capacity.

[Translation]

Allocation under NREP to Eight Hill Districts of U.P.

4454. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and to Himachal Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) whether the amount spent on the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh is less than that spent in Himachal Pradesh during these years ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide more funds under this programme to these eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) Allocation under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to the States are made on the basis of a formula under which 50 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers in the State and 50% weightage to the incidence of rural poverty. Allocation to the districts by the States are also made on the basis of this formula. In the absence of data on districts-wise incidence of poverty, 50% weightage is given to the SC/ST population.

As per the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, resources allocated/released to 8 districts in Uttar

Pradesh during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 630.19 lakhs and Rs. 542.42 lakhs, respectively. Allocation made in Himachal Pradesh during this period work out to Rs. 320.85 lakhs and Rs. 354.38 lakhs respectively. Allocation for 1987-88 has not been reported by the States as yet.

(b) No, Sir. Reports received from Uttar Pradesh indicate that an amount of Rs. 652.51 lakhs was spent during 1985-86 and Rs. 555.59 lakhs during 1986-87 in the 8 hill districts of the State. The excess expenditure was met from carry over balances. As against this, the expenditure incurred under the programme in Himachal Pradesh during the period comes to Rs. 290.24 lakhs and Rs. 384.32 lakhs respectively. District-wise expenditure figures for 1987-88 have not yet been received.

(c) Question does not arise.

Night Landing Facility at Ranchi

4455. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to the new terminal building and night landing facility at Ranchi airport is likely to be delayed ;

(b) if so, the factors thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the night landing facility at Ranchi will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The new terminal building at Ranchi airport has already been completed and commissioned on the 18th of April, 1987. As regards night landing facilities, there has been a slippage due to the local problems.

(c) The work of laying cables for runway lights and 3-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator System has been completed. Efforts are being made to get the installation of fitments completed and commission the night landing facilities as early as possible.

[English]

Development of Beach Resorts in Kerala

4456. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop any beach resorts in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the names of the places identified so far ;

(c) the details of tourist facilities proposed to be provided and the area to be brought under each project ; and

(d) the time by which these beach resorts are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 46.69 lakhs to the Government of Kerala for construction of a Beach Resort at Kappad. The proposed Resort will comprise beach Cottages, health club, cafeteria, etc. A proposal for setting up a Beach Resort at Varkala is under consideration of the Ministry.

In addition, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 17.31 lakhs to the Government of Kerala for provision of water sports equipment at Kovalam Beach Resort. The equipment will comprise pedal boats, country catamaran boats, rowing boats, water scooters, wind sailing dinghies and equipment for water skiing, wind surfing, para sailing etc.

(d) These projects are likely to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Consumer Price Index

4457. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the discussion on the revised consumer price index with the trade unions, and their organisations has been completed ;

(b) whether Government have finally approved application of new CPI (Base 1982=100) ;

(c) whether it is a fact that trade unions have been demanding a revision of the 1960 series ;

(d) whether the proposal of the trade unions for the new index based on the family budget survey of 1970 has been considered ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e). The present series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with base 1960=100 was introduced with effect from August, 1968. There have been demands for the revision of 1960 series. The Labour Bureau conducted Family Budget Survey in 1971 but the 1971 base series could not be released. A fresh Family Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted by the Labour Bureau in 1980-81. The new series of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with base 1982=100 has been compiled on the basis of this survey. To discuss this series, a national level tripartite meeting was held in Delhi on 8-1-87. This was followed by five regional tripartite meetings held during February to July, 1987. A National workshop was held in Delhi on 30-10-1987. This will be discussed further with the trade unions, employers and State Governments in a National meeting.

Optimum Utilization of Land to Support Growing Population

4458. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a time bound programme for optimum use of land to support the needs of growing population ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the acreage of land available to be put to optimum use ; and

(d) the total land in the country which is subject to soil erosion and degradation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council in its first meeting held on 6th February, 1986 adopted a National Land Use Policy Outline and decided on a 19-Point Action Plan for implementing the policy. Since land use changes vis-a-vis demands from the growing population being dynamic, the action plan is not time bound. However, one of the objectives of the National Land Use Policy is to meet the consumption needs as well as social priorities of growing population by increasing productivity of land and optimising land use through integrated planning of the land resources of the country.

(b) Major components of the 19, Point Action Plan on optimum Land Use are revitalisation of State Land Use Boards ; reviewing the cropping pattern, specially in drought prone/desert areas ; building up reliable data base by completing inventory of land resources, propagating and adopting technologies relating to dry farming, land shaping and water harvesting ; integrating Land Use Planning with rural employment programme, controlling practice of shifting cultivation, reviewing programmes for control of soil erosion, land degradation and deforestation, restructuring livestock management and production, command area development and urban policy etc.

(c) National Land Use Policy outline has estimated that out of the total geographical area of 329 million hectares, productive land comprises an extent of 266 million hectares and this would need to be put to optimum use to meet growing demands of the population.

(d) Various estimates including that of National Commission on Agriculture, National Committee for Development of Backward Areas, Rashtriya Badh Ayog, Task Force on Shifting Cultivation and Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) indicate that an area of about 173 million hectares is affected by soil erosion and land degradation of different types.

Unemployed Persons in Rural Areas

4459. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of unemployed persons in rural areas of the country ;

(b) the number of persons working full time and part time in a year in rural areas ; and

(c) whether Government have any crash programme under consideration for providing them employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) National Sample Survey Organisation conducts quinquennial surveys on employment-unemployment. The last such survey was conducted in the 38th round (January-December, 1983). Applying the participation rates revealed by this survey to the mid year projected population as on 1 July, 1983, it has been estimated that 4.1 million persons of age 5 + (3.2 million males and 0.9 million females) were unemployed according to their 'usual status' i.e. they were unemployed for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days prior to the date of survey.

(b) NSSO does not categorise the persons working or 'employed' as full time workers or part-time workers. However, it classifies the employed persons (i.e. persons engaged in any gainful activity as workers) into employed as per 'usual status' determined on the basis of a relatively longer time spent criterion with reference to a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The persons employed on this criterion could be considered as the persons with more or less stable employment or say 'workers in the principal status'. Additional information on the gainful activities pursued in a subsidiary capacity by those categorised as 'non-workers' in the 'principal status' is also collected. Estimates generated from these data give the magnitude of persons employed in their subsidiary capacity or say workers in the subsidiary status. On these basis the total number of workers in the rural areas in 'principal status' is estimated at 213.6 million (147.5 million males and 66.1 million females) and that with 'subsidiary status' is estimated at 29.5 million (5.2 million males and 24.3 million females).

(c) National Rural Employment Prog-

ramme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been launched with a view to provide additional employment opportunities to rural unemployed/under-employed. A target of 290.00 million mandays under National Rural Employment Programme and of over 200.00 million mandays under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme each year has been fixed for the Seventh Plan Period.

Indian Airlines Service to Foreign Countries

4460. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend air services to some more foreign countries by Indian Airlines ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the services will be extended during the next one year ;

(c) the time by which these services will start functioning ; and

(d) the terms of agreements made for the purpose with those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Bilateral air agreements concluded with UAE in 1986 and USSR and Kuwait in 1987, provide for designating two Indian Carriers. Indian Airlines can therefore operate to these countries as a Second Carrier.

(c) No time limit has been set for the commencement of these flights.

(d) No separate terms and conditions have been made for this except that there is a provision for two Indian Carriers to operate.

Construction of Government Accommodation

4461. **SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN** :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still a big gap between the residential accommodation available and required in Delhi for Government employees ;

(b) whether Government have been able to construct residential units according to the approved schedule ; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Government is making all possible efforts for construction of more residential units, but the main constraints are availability of funds and that of land.

Funds Allocated under National Rural Employment Programme

4462. **DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated during the current Plan under the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) the amount utilized and the number of persons/families who have been benefited so far ; and

(c) the number of persons expected to be benefited under the programme by the end of the current Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The outlay for National Rural Employment Programme for Seventh Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 2487.47 crores (Rs. 1250.81 crores as Central share and Rs. 1236.66 crores as State share). The actual allocation of Central assistance under NREP during the first three years of the Seventh Plan which comes to Rs. 1316 crores has exceeded the Central outlay.

(b) The utilisation of resources during the three years (upto October, 1987) comes to Rs. 1520.02 crores. Employment generated under the programme is monitored in terms of mandays generated and not in

terms of persons/families benefited. Employment to the extent of 856.68 million man-days has been generated so far during the three years. These include information received from States so far in respect of the current year.

(c) A target of 1450 million mandays of employment generation has been fixed during the Seventh Plan Period. The achievements are likely to be substantially higher.

Dues Against Builders for Commercial Plots

4463. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of builders who owe to the Delhi Development Authority a lakh of rupees or more due to their purchasing of commercial plots and also the actual amounts so due and the interest accrued thereon ; and

(b) since when each amount is due and the reasons as to why possession of plots was given before receiving the due amount in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(See columns 149—154).

[Translation]

Use of Prohibited Pesticides and Fertilizers

4464. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though prohibited pesticides and fertilizers being used in the cultivation of sugarcane have an adverse effect on the health of the people and resultantly contagious diseases have been increasing, yet Government are providing subsidy on them ;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to check the use of prohibited pesticides and fertilizers in the cultivation of sugarcane and other foodgrains ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Posts of Directors in the Directorate of Horticulture in DDA

4465. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of top level posts including that of Directors which fell vacant during the year 1986 in the Directorate of Horticulture in DDA ;

(b) the procedure followed for filling up these posts ;

(c) whether recruitment is made by open competition or through UPSC ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The D.D.A. has informed that there is only one vacant post of Director (Hort.) and two posts of Dy. Director in the Horticulture Department.

(b) to (d). The posts of Director and Dy. Director in the Horticulture Department are being filled according to the recruitment regulations, as detailed below :

(i) *Director (Hort.)*

By promotion, failing which by transfer on deputation.

(ii) *Dy. Director (Hort.)*

By promotion, failing which by transfer on deputation and failing both by direct recruitment.

Subsidy to Farmers in Delhi

4466. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and address of the party	Plot No. and Scheme	Date of Auction	Bid Amount	How much deposited	Due Date of payment	Balance to be deposited	Possession given or not/reason for	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1.	M/s. Ansal Properties & Ind. (P) Ltd., 115, Ansal Bhavan, 16 K.G. Marg, New Delhi.	38, Nehru Place, Distt. Centre	19-1-82	8,13,00,000	5,11,80,062	18-2-82	3,01,19,938	The possession of the plot was handed over on receipt of the bank guarantee and execution of the agreement and licence deed.	Varying rates of interest will be charged depending upon the date it became due and when it is paid.
2.	M/s. Skipper Tower (P) Ltd., Skipper Bhavan, 22, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	12, C.C. Yusuf Sarai	19-2-82	84,00,000	56,00,000	29-4-82	28,00,000	-do-	-do-
3.	M/s. Skipper Costn. (P) Ltd., Skipper Bhavan, 22, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	Tower plot at Jhandewalan	8-10-80	9,82,00,000	5,83,25,000	—	3,98,75,000	-do-	-do-
4.	M/s. S.A.S. Bhatia, 48-A, Jorbagh, New Delhi.	17, C.C. Wazirpur Indl. Area	9-2-82	10,48,000	2,62,000	—	7,86,000	Possession not given.	Rate of interest does not arise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	M/s. M.G. Builders and Co. (P) Ltd., 704, New Delhi, House 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	3, C.C. Wazirpur Indl. Area	9-2-82	29,05,000	7,26,250	—	21,78,750	Possession not yet given.	Varying rates of interest will be charged depending upon the date it become due and when it is paid.
6.	M/s. Anand Constn. Co. (P) Ltd., "Skipper Bhavan" 22, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	8, Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre.	19-2-82	1,69,00,000	42,25,000	6-6-82	1,26,75,000	-do-	-do-
7.	Delhi Tower Ltd., 115, Ansal Bhavan, 16, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-1.	18, Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre	19-2-82	3,14,00,000	78,50,000	6-6-82	2,35,50,000	-do-	-do-
8.	M/s. Bhatia Constn. Corpn., 48 A, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.	9, Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre	19-2-82	3,19,00,000	79,75,000	6-6-82	2,39,25,000	-do-	-do-
9.	M/s. Ruchi Estate Builders, 312 A, Ansal Bhavan, 16, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.	19, Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre	19-2-82	1,33,00,000	33,25,000	6-6-82	99,75,000	-do-	-do-

10.	M/s. Radhu Theatres (P) Ltd., Radhu Cinema, G.T. Road, Delhi.	Cinema Plot in Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre	31-3-82	1,80,10,000	45,02,500	18-7-82	1,35,07,500	-do-	-do-
11.	M/s. Kailash Nath and Associate, 1006, Kanchanjunga Bldg., 18, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.	2 A, Bhikaji Cama Place Distt. Centre	19-1-82	3,12,00,000	78,00,000	19-5-82	2,34,00,000	-do-	-do-
12.	M/s. Competent Builders, 6, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.	18, C.C. Yusuf Sarai	9-2-82	86,10,000	21,52,500	25-4-82	64,57,500	-do-	-do-

(a) whether farmers in Delhi have asked for subsidy in respect of farm inputs ;

(b) if so, whether the demand is for all farmers irrespective of their holdings ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Construction of Nullah by DDA in Shahdara

4467. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had undertaken the work of constructing a nullah in Shahdara-Dilshad Garden in the year 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the details of contractor to whom this work was assigned ;

(c) whether the selection of contractor fulfilled the requisite rules and conditions for this work ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such work as construction of a Nullah in Shahdara-Dilshad Garden was undertaken by the DDA during the year 1986-87.

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

Revised Milk and Milk Products Order

4468. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the comments from State

Governments have been obtained in respect of revised version of Milk and Milk Products Order, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the concerned Ministries/Departments have also examined the revised order ;

(c) whether a final shape is shortly to be given to the proposed Milk and Milk Products Order ; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be promulgated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The comments from some of the Departments have been received.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to indicate precisely at this stage the time by which Milk and Milk Products Order will be finalised as the revised version of the proposed Order needs to be examined from various angles.

Bird Hit Incidents in Indian Airlines and Air India

4469. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collision of birds with the aircrafts of Indian Airlines and Air India are causing huge revenue losses to them ; and

(b) the number of such incidents occurred during the last three years and the total damage caused to the corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The number of bird hit incidents involving Indian Airlines and Air India aircraft during the last three years and the losses caused to the two Corporations is as under :

	Year	No. of incidents	Amount of loss (Rs. in lakhs)
Air India	1985	19	46.42
	1986	19	29.87
	1987 (upto June)	9	0.24
Indian Airlines	1985	136	165.02
	1986	150	43.49
	1987 (upto Sept.)	115	7.16

Gajendragadkar Committee Report on ICAR

4470. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have examined the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee, constituted to probe into the working of the ICAR as frustration amongst scientists lead them to commit suicide ;

(b) if so, the contents of the recommendations and their text ; and

(c) which one of them have been implemented by Government, which were modified and implemented and the ones which have been rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations contained in the Gajendragadkar Committee Report were examined in depth by the Government and implemented with some modifications as were considered necessary in the interest of the Scientific Research.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details of the information is given below.

Statement

The main recommendations of the Committee were as follows :

1. That the ICAR should be made a department of the Central Government.

2. That recruitment to scientific posts in the ICAR should be entrusted to the U.P.S.C.

3. That there should be an Advisory Council for Agricultural Research and Education with the Minister of Food and Agriculture as its President.

4. That the Department of Agricultural Research and Education should have two Executive Committees—one for agricultural education and the other for agricultural research.

5. That the system of joint consultative machinery should be introduced in the department.

6. That each Institute should have a Grievance Cell.

7. That the staff under the Department and the Institute should be classified into four categories—scientific, technical, administrative and supporting.

8. That recruitment to higher posts in the ICAR should be on a tenurial basis. There was no specific recommendation regarding the role of the Director-General, ICAR.

9. The functions of the Executive Committee for agricultural education should include allotment of funds for teaching and research to the agricultural universities and the three major research institutes under the ICAR.

10. The recruitment of Junior Scientists

- should be made annually by open competition, 25% of posts in this grade being reserved for selection from Research Assistants.
11. There should be an efficiency bar in each of the three grades of the scientists after the 5 year of service.
 12. There should be provision for appointing outstanding scientists on tenure basis by giving them higher pay beyond the highest of the 4 grades.
 13. The grades of Research Assistants and Senior Research Assistants should be merged and be renamed Technical Assistants which should have pay scales of Rs. 210-575 (pre-revised).
 14. Research Assistants should be selected by respective Institutes through selection committee to be presided over by an expert.
 15. Recruitment in the posts of Directors of Institutes, Assistant Director General's and Deputy Director General's and such of the other posts should be for a term of 5 years and through U.P.S.C. by open advertisement.
 16. Ad-hoc appointments should be stopped as far as possible.
 17. The posts of the Head of Division should be held for a period of three years each by rotation among the scientists in the scale of Rs. 1100-2000 (pre-revised) by rotation.
 18. The Head of the Division shall administer the Division in consultation with a Divisional Committee.
 19. The system of maintaining confidential reports of scientists should be revised and each scientist should be given an opportunity to mention the work done by him in the preceding year.
 20. Scientists making a distinct contribution in the research work should be the author of research papers/reports.
 21. Research findings should be cleared by Divisional Committee and the Director of the Institute before they are published through the press or radio.
 22. Working conditions for the scientists should be improved with more residential quarters for junior scientists and liberalisation of financial rules for purchase of equipment/chemicals etc.
 23. The number of research students to be attached to senior scientists for guidance should be restricted to a definite number.
 24. The method adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture for release of new varieties of seeds should be revised according to the suggestions of the Panel of Advisers.
- A note indicating the action taken on the recommendations is given below :
1. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, approved by the Cabinet, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education was set up in December, 1973. The ICAR was, however, retained as an autonomous Society so as to confer the necessary operational autonomy in the organisation of research and education.
 2. It was found that the UPSC is not authorised to make recruitment for the ICAR which is an autonomous registered Society. The work of recruitment for posts in ICAR has, therefore, been entrusted to a specially constituted Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board with an agricultural scientist as its full time Chairman. Two more members have been recently appointed in the Board for facility of the recruitment/assessment process.
 3. The ICAR has been re-organised with the Minister of Agriculture as its President and Minister of State

in the Ministry of Agriculture as the Vice-President. Six members of Parliament are Members of the Society. The Society is assisted by the Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee, Norms and Accreditation Committee, Scientific Panels and Regional Committees.

4. The ICAR Society functions through a Governing Body of 22 members consisting of 3 members of Parliament, Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, eminent scientists, Chairman of University Grants Commission and representatives of farmers and rural interests. The Director-General, ICAR who is also the Secretary in Department of Agricultural Research and Education is the Chairman of Governing Body. The decisions of the Governing Body are approved by the President i.e. Minister (Agriculture). There is also a Standing Finance Committee as required under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act to screen and approve the ad-hoc research schemes financed from the Cess Fund.
5. The system of joint consultative machinery to ensure harmonious relations between the administration and the employees of the ICAR has been implemented both at the Institute level and at the Council Headquarters.
6. The grievance cell scheme has also been implemented both at the Institute and at the Council Headquarters.
7. The staff of ICAR have been classified into 5 categories—scientific, technical, administrative, supporting and auxillary.
8. Separate set of Recruitment Rules has been finalised for appointment to the posts of Directors of the Institutes on a tenure basis and to be made by the ASRB for a term of five years.
9. The Governing Body is assisted by a Norms and Accreditation Committee composed of five Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Univer-

sities, Chairman, UGC and Deputy Director General (Education) ICAR. This Committee is concerned with determining the norms for financial assistance from ICAR to agricultural universities.

10. Scientific posts upto the pay scale of Rs. 1500-2000 (pre-revised) (grade S-3) are covered by the Agricultural Research Service which provides for promotion on the basis of 5 yearly assessment of performance, irrespective of vacancy. Hence the question of quota does not arise.
11. The Scientific staff under the ICAR has been categorised into the following grades (pre-revised) :

S	Rs. 550-900
S-1	Rs. 700-1300
S-2	Rs. 1100-1600
S-3	Rs. 1500-2000
S-4	Rs. 1800-2250
S-5	Rs. 2000-2500
S-6	Rs. 2500-3000
S-7	Rs. 3000 (fixed)
S-8	Rs. 3500 (fixed).
12. In respect of posts belonging to Grade S-4 and above, a separate set of recruitment rules has been finalised and there is provision for appointing outside scientists on a tenure basis in any of these grades.
13. In the rationalised personnel policy now adopted in ICAR, the scientists in the grade of Senior Research Assistant (Rs. 550-900) pre-revised have been included in the Agricultural Research Service. As regards Research Assistants (Rs. 425-700) pre-revised posts in this grade have been categorised as technical. But those of the Research Assistants who have the minimum educational qualifications required

under ARS Rules have been made eligible for induction into ARS.

14. Research Assistants who are not qualified to be inducted into ARS, form a part of technical service under the rationalised personnel policy and separate recruitment rules for each grade within the service have been introduced from 1-10-1975.
15. Separate set of Recruitment Rules has been finalised for appointment to the posts of Directors of the Institutes, ADG's and DDG's. All these recruitments are to be on a tenure basis and to be made by the ASRB for a term of five years.
16. Ad-hoc appointments have been stopped completely in ICAR.
17. Fully accepted. In the rationalised personnel policy, the post of the Head of the Division is to be filled by rotation by the scientists working in the Division.
18. In large Institutes, Directors have been requested to ensure the participation of all Project Leaders in decision making.
19. The Confidential Report Form has been completely revised on the lines recommended.
20. These recommendations have been & accepted and have been impressed
21. upon the Directors of the Research Institutes and other concerned.
22. As far as possible, provision have been made in the annual budget for construction of residential quarters for the scientific staff. The financial powers of the Directors of the research institutes have been enhanced so as to remove such functional bottlenecks.
23. The recommendation has been brought to notice of the ICAR Research Institutes as also the Agricultural Universities. However, it has not been possible to achieve uniformity in this matter so far.
24. This release is being done as per

the provisions of the Seed Act of 1966 of the Government of India.

The ICAR Enquiry Committee made a number of suggestions and recommendations for removing the frustration and unrest among agricultural scientists, such as provision of residential quarters, liberalisation of financial rules for purchase of equipment, chemicals etc. Similarly the Committee suggested rationalisation of pay scales and reduction in number of grades for agricultural scientists. In the context of this, the Government decided to establish an Agricultural Research Service with a minimum pay scale of Rs. 700-1300 and with a possibility of scientists reaching a scale of Rs. 3,500/- per month on the basis of assessment of their work once in five years by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. The ARS has been started with effect from 1-10-1975 and all the eligible scientists in the institutes and at the Headquarters of the Council have been assessed and promoted to the next higher grade(s). Financial and administrative powers have been delegated to the Directors, Heads of Divisions and Heads of Regional Stations. Steps have been taken to augment residential accommodation for the scientists within the funds made available for the purpose. Besides, these expeditious steps are taken to remove the deficiencies in the matters of equipment, laboratory, field facilities etc. in the Institutes as and when necessary.

Revenue Earned by IA/AI and Percentage Increase of Passenger

4471. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue earned by Indian Airlines and Air India respectively during the first six months of current financial year ;

(b) the revenue earned for the corresponding period last year ; and

(c) the percentage of increase of passengers, if any, during the above periods both in Indian Airlines and Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) and (b). Details of total revenue

earned by Indian Airlines and Air India during the first six months of current financial

year and for the corresponding period last year are as under :

	April '87-Sept. '87	April '86-Sept. '86
Indian Airlines	Rs. 450.36 crores	Rs. 399.20 crores
Air India	Rs. 504.58 „	Rs. 446.18 „

(c) Percentage increase in number of passengers carried by Indian Airlines during April, 87-Sept., 87 as compared to the corresponding period last year was 7.3%, whether in the case of Air India it was 15.5%.

**Occupation of Government Accommodation
By M.Ps./ex-M.Ps.**

4472. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Members of Parliament who are in occupation of Government accommodation to which they are not entitled ;

(b) the names of ex-Members of Parliament who are still in occupation of Government accommodation and the period thereof ; and

(c) the names of IAS/IFS officers who are in occupation of Government accommodation after their retirement and the period thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per Statement I given below.

(b) As per Statement II given below.

(c) As per Statement III given below.

Statement-I

*Names of MPs Occupying Government Houses
Higher Than Their Entitlement*

S. No.	Names of MPs S/Shri
1	2
1.	Surender Singh (RS)

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 2. | Basudev Acharya (LS) |
| 3. | Somnath Chatterjee (LS) |
| 4. | R.C. Vikal (RS) |
| 5. | L.K. Jha (RS) |
| 6. | A.B. Vajpayee (RS) |
| 7. | C. Madhav Reddi (LS) |
| 8. | Smt. Meira Kumar (LS) |
| 9. | Sardar Darbara Singh (RS) |
| 10. | N.K. Sharma (LS) |
| 11. | Sunil Dutt (LS) |
| 12. | C.P.N. Singh (LS) |
| 13. | Smt. Najma Heptulla (RS) |
| 14. | Arun Nehru (LS) |
| 15. | A.P. Sharma (RS) |
| 16. | Chandulal Chandrakar (LS) |
| 17. | G.K. Moopanar (RS) |
| 18. | Smt. Sheila Kaul (LS) |
| 19. | Bhagwat Jha Azad (LS) |
| 20. | Smt. Chandrasekhar (LS) |
| 21. | Gadha Dhar Shah (LS) |
| 22. | V.N. Patil (LS) |
| 23. | Kalp Nath Rai (RS) |
| 24. | Smt. Madhuri Singh (LS) |

1	2	1	2
25. Ashok Gehlot (LS)		54. Jitendra Prasad (LS)	
26. Nawal Kishore Sharma (LS)		55. P.K. Thungan (LS)	
27. Vir Sen (LS)		56. Miss Kamla Kumari (LS)	
28. Rao Birendra Singh (LS)		57. G. Vardaraj (RS)	
29. V.N. Gadgil (LS)		58. K.P. Singh Deo (LS)	
30. Jagannath Rao (LS)		59. T. Chandrasekhar Reddy (RS)	
31. P.C. Sethi (LS)		60. Ahmed M. Patel (LS)	
32. Smt. Sukhbans Kaur Bhinder (LS)		61. Smt. V.R. Scindia (RS)	
33. B.R. Bhagat (LS)		62. Ch. Ram Sewak (RS)	
34. Arif Mohd. Khan (LS)		63. Tariq Anwar (LS)	
35. Veerendra Patil (LS)		64. M.S. Gurupadaswami (LS)	
36. Kamal Nath (LS)		65. G.S. Mishra (LS)	
37. Jagan Nath Kaushal (LS)		66. Shiv Prasad Sahu (LS)	
38. Dinesh Singh (LS)		67. Smt. Manorama Pandey (RS)	
39. Smt. Krishna Kaul (RS)		68. Shivendra Bahadur Singh (LS)	
40. V.C. Shukla (LS)		69. B.S. Reddy (RS)	
41. V.P. Singh (RS)		70. Shamim Ahmed Siddique (RS)	
42. A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury (LS)		71. B.S. Ramoowalia (LS)	
43. N.K.P. Salve (RS)		72. Manoj Pandey (LS)	
44. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed (LS)		73. L.K. Advani (RS)	
45. Arun Singh (RS)		74. Pt. Ravi Shankar (RS)	
46. Ghulam Nabi Azad (LS)		75. A.R. Murugaiah (LS)	
47. B. Shankaranand (LS)		76. Vilas Muttemwar (LS)	
48. Shyam Lal Yadav (LS)		77. C.S. Verma (LS)	
49. Smt. Akbar Jahan Begum (LS)		78. Bhai Shaminder Singh (LS)	
50. Tirth Ram Amla (RS)		79. S.S. Ahluwalia (RS)	
51. Digvijay Singh (LS)		80. Dinesh Goswami (LS)	
52. Oscar Fernandes (LS)		81. Ataur Rahman (LS)	
53. Tapeswar Singh (LS)		82. Shanti Dhariwal (LS)	
		83. P.R. Kumaramangalam (LS)	

1	2	1	2
84.	C.P. Thakur (RS)	90.	Prof. Saifuddin Soz (LS)
85.	Smt. Manorma Singh (LS)	91.	P. Upendra (RS)
86.	M.Y. Ghorpade (RS)	92.	Dipen Ghosh (RS)
87.	Ashlam Sher Khan (LS)	93.	Ghulam Rasool Kar (RS)
88.	Rameshwar Thakur (RS)	94.	Vyjanthimala Bali (LS)
89.	Dharamgaj Singh (LS)	95.	Jaipal Reddy (LS).

Statement-II*Details of Ex-MPs Occupying Government Accommodation etc.*

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-MPs S/Shri	Date from which the period of one month expired after his ceasing to be Member of Parliament
1.	J.K. Jain	29-7-86
2.	M. Kalyana Sundaram	29-7-86
3.	Maulana Asrarul Haque	4-8-86
4.	Kamalapati Tripathi	4-8-86
5.	Sita Ram Kesri	22-11-86
6.	Amitabh Bachchan	23-8-87
7.	Tarun Gagoi	13-3-84
8.	Bhikhu Ram Jain	1-1-85

(Shri Tarun Gagoi and Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain were allotted the quarters for marriage purpose but at present these are being used by the A.I.C.C.(I). Unauthorised occupation starts from the dates shown against their names.)

Statement-III*Details of IAS/IFS Officers Who are Still Occupying Government Accommodation After Retirement*

S. No.	Name of Officer, S/Shri	IAS/IFS	Since when unauthorisedly occupying
1	2	3	4
1.	Y.S. Das	—	1-12-87

1	2	3	4
2.	Ramesh Chandra	—	1-9-87
3.	C.L. Chaudhuri	—	1-6-87
4.	S.B. Lal	—	1-7-87
5.	K.N. Singh	—	1-3-87
6.	S. Ramanathan	—	1-10-86
7.	Anupam Dhar	—	2-6-87
8.	S.L. Chopra	—	14-8-84
9.	H.K. Lal	—	1-7-86
10.	Ramesh Bhandari	—	1-12-86

Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Labour

4473. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are granting
aid to the voluntary organisations for wel-
fare of labourers ;

(b) whether the accounts of these orga-
nisations are got audited and if so, the
procedure in this regard ;

(c) whether some irregularities have
been detected in the working of some of
these organisations ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Utilisation Certificate/
Audited Report from Chartered Accountant
are obtained from the organisations to keep
a watch on proper utilisation of the grants.
The accounts of these voluntary organisations
are also open for test audit by the Comptrol-
ler and Auditor General of India and Inter-
nal audit of the Ministry.

(c) and (d). No irregularity in the work-
ing of concerned voluntary agencies has
come to the notice of the Government.

Coverage of TV in Kerala

4474. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV relay centres in
Kerala and places where they have been
established ;

(b) the area and population covered by
each of these centres ;

(c) the national average of population
covered by television and whether the per-
centage of population covered by television
in Kerala is much less in comparison with
this national average ;

(d) the plans to cover the entire area
and population of Kerala ; and

(e) the number and location of centres
to be established in 1987-88, 1988-89 and
1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) At present one high power (10 KW)
TV transmitter along with studios at Trivan-
dram, one high power (10 KW) TV trans-
mitter at Cochin and three low power
(100 W) TV transmitters one each at Cali-
cut, Cannanore and Palghat are functioning
in Kerala.

(b) Approximate area and population

covered by each of the above mentioned transmitters in Kerala, are given below :

Transmitter	Area covered (sq. Kms.)	Population covered (lakhs)
(1) Trivandrum	9,000	72.16
(2) Cochin	14,900	94.46
(3) Calicut	1,000	12.32
(4) Cannanore	1,000	7.15
(5) Palghat	2,000	9.85

(c) The national average of population covered by TV service at present is 71.4% ; in Kerala, the population covered is about 77.5%.

(d) and (e). During the remaining period of Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, it is, inter alia envisaged to establish low power TV transmitters at Idukki, Kalpetta, Kasargod and Malappuram in Kerala. The transmitters at Kasargod and Malappuram are expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88. The remaining two transmitters at Idukki and Kalpetta would be commissioned subsequently, depending on allocation of Plan resources, availability of equipment and other infra-structural facilities. On completion of Seventh Plan schemes, about 85.7% of population and 83.5% of area of Kerala are expected to be brought under TV coverage. Further expansion of TV service in uncovered parts of the country including Kerala would depend on availability of resources in the future Plans of TV expansion.

[Translation]

Proposal of Madhya Pradesh for Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas

4475. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposal to Union Government for financial assistance in regard to construction of Urba Bahira Road in Raigarh district, Kamtara Road-3 in Bilaspur district, and Ratanpur-Majhwni-Kenda-Keonchi and Mandla in Shahdol district, and Shahdol to Pandaria Road via Beniwni,

Rajendragram ;

(b) if so, when the said proposal was approved and the amount sanctioned in each case ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Three of these proposals viz. construction of (1) Urba Gahira Road in Raigarh district, (2) Kaya-Kamtara Road in Bilaspur district, and (3) Ratanpur-Majhwni-Kenda-Keonchi Road in Bilaspur district were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). These proposals were not approved due to constraint of funds.

[English]

Expenditure on Promotion of Tourism in A.P.

4476. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Centre on the promotion of tourism in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, ending October, 1987 ; and

(b) the ongoing schemes and the new schemes proposed by the State Government for which Central assistance has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) During the last three years, the Central Ministry of Tourism has released Rs. 54.75 lakhs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for creation of tourist infrastructure at various tourist centres.

(b) The following are the details :

Ongoing Schemes

1. Provision of boats for Hussainsagar, Ramappa and Pakhal Lakes.
2. Wayside facilities with accommodation at Lepakshi.
3. Construction of a cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjunasagar.
4. Additional accommodation at Pakhal.
5. Additional accommodation at Ramappa.
6. Construction of 6 single and 6 double-bedded cottages at Rishikonda.
7. Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad.
8. Sound and Light Show at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.

New Schemes (1987-88)

1. Cottage Complex at Pulicat Lake.
2. Water sports at Nagarjunasagar.
3. Provision of watersports equipment at Bhawanipuram Island near Vijayawada.
4. Watersports at Rishikonda.
5. Watersports at Hussainsagar.
6. Development of Camping grounds at 10 places in A.P.
7. Ten Safari Vehicles for Sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh.
8. Kuchipudi Dance Festival.
9. Floodlighting of Lepakshi Temple at Hyderabad.

Building of Low-Cost Cinema Houses

4477. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed by the National Film Development Corporation for promoting the building of low-cost Cinema houses in semi-urban and rural areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the number of such Cinemas that have been approved by the NFDC during the current financial year ; and

(c) the financial implication thereof ?

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

(a) No separate target were set by the National Film Development Corporation for building low cost cinema houses in semi-urban and rural areas. However, a target of building 200 low-cost cinema houses was set. Preference is given to the construction of cinema houses in rural areas.

(b) and (c). The National Film Development Corporation has not sanctioned any loan for the construction of such cinema houses during the current financial year due to paucity of funds.

Auction of Plots by D.D.A.

4478. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is responsible for present increase in prices of land in Delhi ;

(b) whether certain residential plots in different areas of Delhi have been auctioned by the D.D.A. ;

(c) if so, the reserve price of plots, area-wise and the price at which these plots were sold, area-wise ;

(d) whether it is a fact that working class people find it difficult to participate in the auction programmes of the DDA ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to ensure disposal of these plots by draw of lots by inviting applications from public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b).
Certain left over vacant plots in sought after

colonies were auctioned by DDA.

(c) The requisite information is as
under :

Sl. No.	Area	Reserve Price per sq. metre	Average auction rate per square metre
1.	Ashok Vihar	Rs. 2110/-	Rs. 4425.20
2.	Shalimar Bagh	Rs. 2110/-	Rs. 4102.67
3.	Pitam Pura	Rs. 2125/-	Rs. 3874.40
4.	Naraina	Rs. 3410/-	Rs. 4224.56
5.	Prashant Vihar	Rs. 1970/-	Rs. 3193.68
6.	Janak Puri	Rs. 1670/-	Rs. 3564.84
7.	Pashchim Vihar	Rs. 1670/-	Rs. 3474.87

(d) and (e). DDA has been disposing of only a few left out plots by auction. The salaried persons are allottee plots at predetermined rates as and when plots in large number are available. Plots to Janata/ LIG and MIG categories are also being allotted to the registrants by DDA.

Surgical Technique for Raising Meat Production

4479. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists of the college of Veterinary Sciences, Pantnagar University have designed a surgical technique which can raise the country's meat production by 25 per cent ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The controlled research trials conducted by the Scientists of the College of Veterinary Sciences, Pantnagar revealed that surgical technique comprising of expressing the Testicular Parenchyma (Partial method of castration) at the age of 15 days to one month in goats improved the carcass yield to 52.70+1.5% to 53.6+1.73% in com-

parison with 43.79+3.31% in control entire animals. It was further observed that aroma, flavour, tenderness, juiciness, and overall palatability of meat was better in such castrated animals than entires.

Use of Fertilizers in Karnataka State

4480. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State lags behind in the use of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to make the farmers of Karnataka conscious to use more fertilizers so as to increase agricultural yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken to educate farmers on use of fertilisers :

- (1) Introduction of District Lead Fertiliser Supplier System from Rabi 1986-87 throughout the State, under which Lead Fertiliser Suppliers have been identified. Their functions are as follows :

- (i) Undertaking fertiliser promotion activities particularly, in rainfed, difficult and inaccessible areas,
 - (ii) Training of farmers and dealers,
 - (iii) Opening of additional retail outlets in rainfed areas,
 - (iv) Strengthening of soil testing facilities.
- (2) Introduction of Training and Visit system for transfer of appropriate technology through State Agricultural Extension system by way of regular visits to all the villages.

Issue of Charter Permits

4481. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 294 on 9 November, 1987 regarding problems of fishermen and state :

(a) whether charter permits are being issued even before the final report from the Committee of experts has become public ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps being taken to rectify the situation ;

(d) whether various objections to chartering etc. have been placed before the Committee ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (e). Permits for charter of foreign vessels are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and Rules made thereunder. The area of operation of chartered vessels is also governed by the provisions of the said Act and Rules. Government's decision on the recommendations of the Expert Committee will be made applicable to all the permit holders irrespective of the date of issue of the permit. The Government will consider all the aspects of

the matter before arriving at a decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

Retired Officials as Fisheries Consultants

4482. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that retired high officials have taken up consultancy work in fishing industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Though no record is maintained in the Ministry on the consultancy work undertaken by the retired Government officials, in fishing industry from the job assigned to the consultancy firms from time to time by different agencies it is seen that the following two consultancy firms involve retired Government officials—

(i) Matsya Sagar Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., Madras ; and

(ii) Tropical Fisheries Consultancy Services, Delhi.

Information Regarding Availability of Seats in Flights

4483. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether concession allowed to the private air Travel agencies for selling the air-tickets to the passengers is shared by both the agents and his passengers ;

(b) whether Indian Airlines and the Air India have any proposal for extending information service regarding the availability of seats in Airbus, Boeings and other aircrafts bound for various destinations through computerised system ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Commission at fixed rates is paid to the agents by the two airlines.

Government has no information on the sharing of commission with the passengers.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has introduced Real Time Computerised Reservation System, which is presently available at 27 stations on its net work ; during the course of the next year, 12 more stations will be provided with this facility.

Air-India's computerised reservation system which is connected to various stations on its net-work throughout the world, is directly linked to Indian Airlines reservation system by a slow speed teletype message facility. This is being upgraded to a high speed link, thereby providing improved facility for enquiries regarding availability of seats.

Reorganisation of Office of Protector of Emigrants, Madras

4484. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workload of the Protector of Emigrants Office, Madras, has been reviewed by the Internal Works Study Unit of his Ministry taking into account the workload for the last two years ;

(b) if so, whether creation of additional posts in various cadres was recommended by that Unit for the Madras Office ;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations ; and

(d) if so, when it is expected to be implemented ?

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

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

World Bank Loan for Operation Flood Programme

4485. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank propose to give a loan of \$ 360 million for third phase of 'Operation Flood Programme' to boost dairy development activities in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the ambitious programme ?

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

(b) The basic objectives of the Operation Flood III are to consolidate the gains already achieved, expansion in the number of village cooperative societies, expansion of milk procurement, processing and marketing facilities, productivity enhancement measures, etc.

Autonomy to IAAI

4486. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has made a proposal for greater autonomy in its working ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The major specific suggestions received from I.A.A.I. are as follows :

(i) I.A.A.I. should be converted into a Company under the Companies Act.

(ii) The security of I.A.A.I.'s properties should be looked after by I.A.A.I. and not the Police.

(iii) I.A.A.I. should have control over the personnel of various regulatory agencies operating at the airport.

(iv) I.A.A.I. should have a final say in approving or disapproving the schedules of airlines.

The powers conferred on IAAI by the I.A.A.I. Act, 1971 are adequate for its efficient functioning and no change is therefore considered necessary in the status of the

organisation. The suggestions at (ii) to (iv) above could not be accepted, as the specific statutory/regulatory functions like immigration, Customs, Security, Scheduling of flights etc., are performed by different specialised agencies, under their own regulations and procedures.

Declaration of Fish Catch by Foreign Chartered Vessels

4487. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on 3rd August, 1987 regarding fish catch declared by foreign trawlers and state :

(a) the fish catch declared by foreign chartered fishing boats as on 31 October, 1987 ;

(b) whether Union Government are getting regular reports in the matter ; and

(c) the ports to which these boats presently belong and the respective number of boats at each port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Fish catch declared by foreign chartered fishing boats from January 1987 to 31st October 1987 is 55,07,428 Kg.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Okha — 2

Madras —21

Cochin —12

Goa — 8

[Translation]

Development of Film Industry in Bihar

4488. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to promote the film industry in Bihar during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details of the action

taken and the outcome thereof so far ;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the promotion of films in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) if no action has been taken in this regard, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (d). Cinema (excluding certification of films for public exhibition) is a State subject. It is, therefore, primarily for the State Governments concerned to take the initiative to promote the film industry in their State. In Bihar, the State Government have set up a State Film Development Corporation to look after the promotion of the film industry in the State. The National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have also taken following steps for the promotion of film industry in Bihar :

(i) NFDC has sanctioned loans to film makers coming from Bihar for production of films with background of Bihar. Loans involving an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs were sanctioned during the last three years. The actual expenditure incurred during the last three years on this account was Rs. 18.90 lakhs. The year-wise break-up of this expenditure during the last three years is given below :

Year	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
1984-85	8.27
1985-86	7.24
1986-87	3.39

(ii) NFDC has sanctioned loans for construction of cinema theatres in the State of Bihar. Loans involving an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs were sanctioned during the last three years. A total amount of Rs. 3.75

lakhs was disbursed during this period. Year-wise break-up of this amount is given below :

Year	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
1984-85	Nil
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	3.75

(iii) NFDC has recently started holding Festivals of Outstanding films in Bihar.

(iv) NFDC has been regularly exhibiting good films in the State of Bihar through various film societies.

Degradation of Tourist Offices at Sydney and Frankfurt

4489. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist offices at Sydney and Frankfurt have recently been down graded ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The posts of Regional Directors in the Tourist Offices at Sydney and Frankfurt have been held in abeyance. The Offices are now headed by Officers of the rank of Directors both for administrative reasons as well as to effect economy.

Possession of Delhi Development Authority Flats

4490. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum period given to allottee of a Delhi Development Authority flat for taking possession of the flat after the allotment ;

(b) the number of Delhi Development Authority flats whose possession has not been taken by the allottees for the last three, four and five years, separately ;

(c) the estimated loss to Government as a result thereof ;

(d) whether the condition of these flats is deteriorating in the absence of proper care ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to allot these flats to the eligible people ?

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

Use of Banned Pesticides

4491. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the usefulness of those pesticides which are being used in India although banned in foreign countries ;

(b) whether spraying of DDT and BHC pesticides on crop plants is safer and if not, the action Government propose to take to ban them ; and

(c) whether any alternative is being contemplated for introduction in lieu thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee, to examine the continued use in India of pesticides which have been banned or restricted for use in other countries.

(b) Pesticides, if used in prescribed manner and dosages, do not cause harm to agro-ecosystem or to human beings.

(c) Alternative pesticides to DDT and BHC are already available in the market.

Unutilised Routes of A.I.

4492. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are some routes still unutilised by Air India ;
- (b) if so, the names of such routes ; and
- (c) the names of routes which bring maximum profit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Routes not utilised are to Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen, Syria and Turkey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Canada, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Philippines and Fiji.

(c) India/Gulf ; India/USSR ; India/Japan (Freighter service) ; India/Zurich (Freighter service) ; and India/United Kingdom (Freighter services).

While the above routes bring in operating profits, the following routes have produced cash surplus :

India/USA ; India Continent ; India/Japan ; India/Singapore ; India/UK ; India/Australia ; India/East Africa ; India/West Africa ; India/Hongkong ; India/USA (Freighter service) and India/Europe (Freighter service).

Dairy Development in Kerala

4493. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have sent any perspective plan to Union Government for dairy development under Operation Flood ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the plan has been approved and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The perspective plans for dairy development under Operation Flood are submitted by the States to the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (now National Dairy Development Board).

Allotment of Land to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society

4494. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7100 on 20 April, 1987 regarding allotment of land to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society and state :

(a) whether the requisite formalities have been completed by the society ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in handing over the possession of the land to the Society for the use of Community Centre ?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has sent a letter to the Society for taking over possession of plot.

[Translation]

Allotment of DDA Flats in Vasant Kunj

4495. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Development Authority to construct 900 flats in Vasant Kunj ;

(b) whether many persons deposited amount as per the scheme in the year 1983 ;

(c) whether some persons have been allotted flats under this scheme and some have not yet been allotted the flats ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the rest of the persons will be allotted flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : 1,737 flats are proposed to be constructed by D.D.A. in Vasant Kunj.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All those whose allocation stands, will get flats in Vasant Kunj/Kishangarh complex.

(d) Allotment has already started and remaining persons are likely to be made allotment by April/June, 1988.

Demolition of Houses in Delhi

4497. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some houses have been demolished by the demolition squad in Delhi including the Najafgarh area, during the last few months ;

(b) if so, the number of the houses or colonies demolished ; and the reasons for their demolition ;

(c) whether Government have not been able to check these encroachments in advance ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how these houses have been constructed ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed against the responsible officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). 264 constructions (175 rooms, 86 boundary walls and 3 shops) were demolished. These were un-authorised constructions.

(c) and (d). Though all advance steps to prevent unauthorised constructions are taken, yet at occasions these do take place before coming to the notice of the authorities.

(e) Question does not arise in view of reply at (c) and (d) above.

[English]

Restarting of TV Centre at Pij

4498. SHRI U.H. PATEL :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to restart the television centre at Pij ;

(b) whether the Ahmedabad centre is likely to accept advertisement and commercials for telecast ; and

(c) if so, when and the action being 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). Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad, will commence telecast of advertisements and commercials w.e.f. 1st January, 1988.

Traffic at Goa and Revenue earned

4499. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passengers who travelled to and fro from Goa by Indian Airlines flights during the last three years ;

(b) the revenue earned ; and

(c) the net profit earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Details of passengers travelling to and from Goa during 1984-87 is as follows :

	No. of passengers (in lakhs)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
To Goa	1.52	1.63	1.69
From Goa	1.48	1.57	1.68
Total	3.00	3.20	3.37

(b)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total Traffic Revenue (Rs. in crores)	11.55	13.45	16.75

(c) Indian Airlines did not earn net profit from these operations.

High Power Transmitter at AIR Panaji

4500. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the high power transmitter of AIR Panaji ;

(b) the salient features of the high power transmitter ;

(c) the area that it will cover ; and

(d) the date by which it will be in operation ?

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

(a) Order has been placed for procuring the transmitter equipment. The preliminary estimate for the building, required for the high power transmitter, has been sanctioned. The construction of the building is expected to start shortly.

(b) The proposed transmitter at Panaji would be a High Power 100 KW transmitter in Medium Wave Band.

(c) The area expected to be covered by the proposed high power transmitter at Panaji is 9.4 thousand sq. kilometres, which will include the entire State of Goa and parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra adjoining Goa.

(d) The proposed transmitter at Panaji is expected to be ready by March, 1990.

Construction of Wells in Goa under I.R.D.P.

4501. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wells constructed in the State of Goa under I.R.D.P. during the last three years ;

(b) the classification of wells and the amount spent on them ;

(c) the number of wells which collapsed or became useless ;

(d) the performance report of the wells already constructed ; and

(e) the total number of wells proposed to be constructed during the financial year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The total number of wells

constructed in last three years under IRDP are 45. The number per year and the amount spent are given below :

Year	Number	Amount spent
1984-85	17	Rs. 1,67,339.00
1985-86	14	Rs. 1,77,622.00
1986-87	14	Rs. 1,34,676.00

All these are open type dug wells.

(c) None of these wells have collapsed.

(d) All the wells constructed have been put to use.

(e) 20 wells have been proposed for construction during the current year. Out of these, 8 wells have already been constructed.

**Sub-Regional Office of ESI Corporation
at Coimbatore**

4502. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Sub-Regional Office of the Employees State Insurance Corporation at Coimbatore ;

(b) whether according to existing norms, a Sub-Regional Office is required to be established at Coimbatore ; and

(c) if so, when the Sub-Regional Office will be set up at Coimbatore ?

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

(c) The feasibility of setting up a Sub-regional office at Coimbatore is being examined.

**Support of PIC Clause in FAO Code on
Pesticides**

4503. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to support clause

“prior informal consent” (PIC) in the FAO code on pesticides at the forthcoming FAO council meetings due in November, 1987 in order to protect the interests of developing countries in the Third World ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : The FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides was adopted on 28th November, 1985. Since the Code is voluntary, any changes will have to be brought about on the basis of consensus.

In the FAO Council meeting held at Rome, India supported the need for priority attention to this subject and amendment to the Code, if warranted, based on a study and experience in the implementation of the Code.

The FAO Conference held subsequently, at Rome, resolved that the principle of Prior Informed Consent and other approaches aimed at protecting countries from the uncontrolled import of banned or severely restricted pesticides, which could usefully supplement it, should be incorporated in the Code within the current biennium viz., 1987-89. The Conference requested the Director General to arrange for the establishment of a Working Group in which all parties, as indicated in the Code should be represented to consider all matters related to the incorporation of the Prior Informed Consent Principle in the Code, including those related to implementation, with a view to recommending measures concerning the incorporation of the principle of Prior informed Consent in the Code and for

developing other approaches which can usefully supplement the principle of Prior Informed Consent. The final outcome of the debate is in line with the position taken by India.

[Translation]

Surplus Employees in DDA

4504. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of surplus employees in DDA at present in different categories ;

(b) the dates and the basis on which these employees were recruited and the reasons for their being declared surplus ;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down for dispensing with the services of the surplus employees and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) 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.

[English]

Permission to Foreigners to Make Feature Films

4505. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreigners and the details of conditions on which they were allowed to make feature films in India during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of such films and the details of facilities extended to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Permission to foreigners to shoot feature films in India has been granted in 26 cases during the last three years. The details are given in Statement-I below. The general conditions on which the foreigners are allowed to shoot feature films in India and the facilities extended to them are indicated in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the film	Name of the Producer
1	2	3

(1985)

1.	Man-eaters of Kumaon	Homespun Picture Ltd., U.K.
2.	Car Thief	Zeena Films, Chicago, U.S.A.
3.	Towards The Sun	Bohemia Films, Munich, West Germany
4.	Maye Ka Anchare	A.R. Cine Enterprises, Holland
5.	Shatru	M/s. Ashirwad Chalchitra, Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with M/s. Pramod Films, Bombay

(1986)

6.	The House of Raj	Uni-Film Connections, California, U.S.A.
7.	Machli Ke Raja	Square Productions, Paris, France

1	2	3
8.	Ganesh	Griffin Productions, London, U.K.
9.	Mountains of the Moon	Arion Productions, Paris, France
10.	Manika	Rosebud Productions, Paris, France
11.	The White Whale	Societe Francaise de Production, Paris, France
12.	Caught	Worldwide Pictures, Amsterdam, Holland
13.	Fire Below Zero	Omega Pictures, Los Angeles, U.S.A. in collaboration with M/s. Metro Film Corporation, Madras
14.	Painter of Signs	Timothy Forder, U.K.
(1987—upto 3-12-87)		
15.	Queenie	Queenie Productions, London, U.K.
16.	Bheja Choke	Love Films International, Daka, Bangladesh
17.	West is West	Rathod Productions, San Francisco, U.S.A.
18.	Deathless	Uni-Film Connections, California, U.S.A.
19.	La Nuit Bengali	FPC Productions, Paris, France
20.	Bobby's Passage	Kulwant Kambo Films, London, U.K. in collaboration with M/s. Jayashree Enterprises, Shimoga
21.	Fool's Gold	Harmony Gold, Los Angeles and Amritraj Productions, Studio City, California, U.S.A. in collaboration with M/s. Metro Film Corporation, Madras
22.	Chull Bumbai Chull	Mirabai Films, New York in collaboration with NFDC, Bombay
23.	Blood Stone	Omega Pictures, Los Angeles, U.S.A. in collaboration with M/s. Metro Film Corporation, Madras
24.	Buro Salikar Gare Roan	M/s. Babita Movies, Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with M/s. Slogan Samabaya Samiti Ltd. Calcutta
25.	The Black Prince	Sovinfilm and Gorky Film Studio, USSR, in collaboration with M/s. Film Valas, Bombay
26.	Chhuti	M/s. Rizvi Movies, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Statement-II

Foreigners are allowed to shoot feature films in India on the basis of an approved script. A liaison officer is deputed with the film team who besides helping the film team in obtaining local permissions also ensures that the shooting is done as per the script approved by the Government. After the film is ready, before its release anywhere in the world, it has got to be cleared from the representative of Government of India either in India or abroad.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting extends facilities to foreigners in shooting films in India by recommending their cases to Ministry of External Affairs for import of equipments etc. ; to Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of visa to crew members ; to Ministry of Defence for all types of Defence assistance and to other

concerned departments and State Governments for grant of permission for shooting and extension of other normal facilities.

Strength of Officers in ESI Corporation

4506. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers, category-wise, liable to serve anywhere in India, borne on the strength of ESI Corporation as on 31 October, 1987 ;

(b) whether any transfer policy is in force for such officers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The required information is as given below :

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Strength (as on 31-10-87)
1.	Group 'A' Officers	161
2.	Group 'B' Officers	200
3.	Group 'C' Officers	919

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to existing policy, the transfers are normally made in exigencies of work. However, no officer is generally retained on the same work for more than 5 years.

Promotional Avenues in ESI Corporation

4507. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of ESI Corporation posted at Managers Grade II and Managers Grade I have been taking a very long time in getting their promotions as

compared to the period taken by the officers in the grade of Regional Director Grade III and above ;

(b) if so, the average time taken for promotion by Managers Grade II and Managers Grade I and officers of the Grade of Regional Directors Grade III and above ; and

(c) the steps ESI Corporation propose to take to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The average time taken for promotion by Managers Grade II and above based on promotions made during the current year are as given below :

Post	Average time for promotion
1	2
1. Manager Gr. II to Manager Gr. I	15 years

1

2

2. Manager Gr. I to Regional Director Gr. IV/Dy. Regional Director	7-8 years
3. Regional Director Gr. III to Regional Director Gr. II	3-5 years
4. Regional Director Gr. II to Regional Director Gr. I	3-5 years

(c) A cadre review is carried out from time to time to overcome this situation.

Fishermen Villages

4509. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of selection of the fishermen villages for grant of funds under the "National Welfare Fund for Fishermen" for civic amenities etc. ;

(b) whether Government propose to include the poverty stricken, thickly populated, congested and unhygienic coastal villages of Kanyakumari district under the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The number of Fishermen Villages earmarked for development in different States/UTs under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen is on the basis of size of fishermen population.

(b) and (c). The selection of villages is done by State/UT Governments.

MNCs in Fisheries Industry

4510. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of big business houses and multinational companies which are operating sophisticated deep-sea fishing vessels in the Indian sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : Big business houses and multinational companies which are operating

deep sea fishing vessels (20 M and above overall length) in the Indian seas are as follows :

Name of the company	No of. deep sea fishing vessels being operated
<i>Multinational Company</i>	
Britannia Industries Ltd.	2
<i>Big Business Houses</i>	
1. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.	2
2. M/s. Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	2
3. M/s. Chowgle & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3
4. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	4
Total	13

Welfare Measures for Widows of Fishermen

4511. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme in operation apart from the Group Insurance Scheme for the welfare of widows of fishermen in view of the occupational hazard faced by them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such schemes to help the widows of fishermen who lost their lives in the sea while fishing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Central Government have no scheme for the welfare of widows of fishermen other than the Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government have no proposal.

Coverage of IPKF Activities by TV

4512. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any objections to the coverage given by the Doordarshan to the activities of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, some suggestions have been received. It has been and still is the endeavour of Doordarshan to provide objective coverage of the developments in Sri Lanka and Doordarshan is giving such coverage.

Rules for Free Baggage Allowance

4513. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has relaxed the rules regarding free baggage allowance ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the system of informing the executive class passengers by telephone regarding delays in flights has commenced ; and

(d) the details of other facilities for improving customer service introduced by Indian Airlines during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) and (b). Effective 7th August, 1987, Indian Airlines has, on its airbus services, accepted piece concept of baggage, allowing upto 2 pieces of baggage (of specified weight and dimensions) to international passengers, holding through tickets, and connecting Indian Airlines' flights to/from U.S.A./Canada without any stop over and with connecting time of less than 24 hours.

(c) Effective 11th Aug. 1987, Indian Airlines has started informing Executive Class passengers about pre-planned delays.

(d) Some of the improvements made by Indian Airlines are in the field of reservations (opening of additional sales outlets in metropolitan cities), airport handling (computerization for effective dissemination of information), better baggage handling/retrieval (by introducing new-types of stick on baggage levels) ; inflight services (improvement in menu served on flights), and refunding of cash tickets at any domestic station etc.

Purchase of Aircraft from Middle East Airlines

4514. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has secured on lease any aircraft from the Middle East Airways during 1987 ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the aircraft was taken on lease ; and

(c) whether the said aircraft are functioning satisfactorily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions under which the aircraft was taken on lease are as under :

(1) *Period of Lease :* The period of lease was from 3rd October, 1987 to 25th October, 1987 (both days inclusive).

(2) *Lease Charge :* The lease charges per block hour flown was US \$ 5000 with minimum guaranteed

utilisation of 250 block hours for the lease period.

(3) The lease charges of US \$ 5000 included :

- (i) Aircraft.
- (ii) Hull and Hull war risk insurance, third party liability insurance.
- (iii) Cockpit Crew and Cabin Crew including salaries and daily allowances.
- (iv) Maintenance and certification of the aircraft at all stations excluding ground handling and technical handling.

(c) The aircraft functioned satisfactorily during the lease period.

Fisheries College for Kerala

4515. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a few more fisheries colleges in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the proposed location and estimated cost thereof ;

(c) the funds proposed to be extended by Union Government for setting up the colleges ; and

(d) whether the colleges will be linked to the Central Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir. A college of fisheries under the Kerala Agricultural University is already functioning at Panangadu, Cochin.

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

[Translation]

Setting Up of Industries by DDA in Mandawali Fazalpur

4516. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA had acquired land of Khasra Nos. 599 and 600 at Mandawali Fazalpur village, Delhi to set up industries ;

(b) if so, when it was acquired and its utilisation at present ;

(c) whether Government have paid compensation to the people for their fully and semi built up houses on the land and if so, the persons who have been paid compensation ;

(d) whether Government will also give compensation to the remaining people ; and

(e) if so, the time by which it will be paid and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Land falling in Khasra No. 599 and 600 (8-05) and (1-19) of village Mandawali Fazalpur was acquired vide award No. 49-C/70-71 announced on 22-12-82 for planned development of Delhi but physical possession of the said land has not yet been taken over by Land Acquisition Collector due to stay from the High Court.

(c) As per revenue record, the land in question was not built up, therefore, no compensation has been assessed for structure. The compensation of land has not been paid.

(d) and (e). The compensation will be paid as per provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and on the basis of applications received for compensation.

[English]

Asia-Pacific NGO's Conference on Deforestation and Desertification

4517. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia-Pacific NGO's Conference on Deforestation and Desertification was held in New Delhi in October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction on the views expressed in the conference ;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any new development programmes in the light of the analysis made at the conference ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether the drought conditions in Maharashtra are due to over exploitation of water for sugarcane cultivation ; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps contemplated ?

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

(b) to (d). As it was a conference of Non-Governmental organisation held under the co-sponsorship of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi and THRESHOLD (Washington) and as their recommendations and resolutions have not been received ; the question of Government reaction does not arise.

(e) Occurrence of drought takes place due to a combination of several factors like failure of monsoon, water stress, land and environmental degradation, failure to adopt optimal irrigation practices, intensive and multiple cropping, long duration crops with greater demands on water etc. It is not, therefore, possible to establish precise linkages between sugarcane cultivation and occurrence of drought in Maharashtra.

(f) Both the Central and Maharashtra Government are implementing a number of schemes to minimise the effect of drought and some of the important schemes are detailed below :

- (i) Drought Prone Areas Programme.
- (ii) Desert Development Programme.
- (iii) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Agriculture.
- (iv) World Bank assisted Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed areas.
- (v) Assistance to Small and Marginal

Farmers for increasing agricultural production.

Telecast of Documentary "In Search of Midnight's Children"

4518. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a documentary "In Search of Midnight's children" was produced by BBC, Channel (4) television team ;

(b) if so, whether it will be telecast ; and

(c) if so, when it will be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The documentary film has been commissioned by Channel 4 of Independent Television Network of Britain.

(b) and (c). The film will be considered for telecast on Doordarshan in and when offered to Doordarshan by the Producer right-holder.

Industrial Accidents

4519. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the details of the Industrial accidents that took place in the country, State-wise, during the last three years with impact thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Vacancies in AIR, Panaji

4520. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any vacancies in All India Radio, Panaji have been filled in the last two months ;

(b) if not, the time by which the existing vacancies are likely to be filled and the reasons for the delay in filling the vacancies ; and

(c) whether work at the All India Radio, Panaji has suffered on account of non-filling up of the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). During the last two months, two posts, one each of Programme Executive and Transmission Executive have been filled up at All India Radio, Panaji. Besides, pre-appointment formalities are under process for appointment of six Transmission Executives nominated by Staff Selection Commission. Action to fill up other vacancies is also under progress and the posts will be filled up on availability of candidates from Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Departmental Promotion Committee Panel, etc.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate steps are always taken to ensure that the work at the Station does not suffer due to non-filling up of some posts.

Assistance Under IRDP

4521. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance is given to the poor under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) the revised line of poverty ;

(c) whether the findings by 27 independent reputed research units are satisfactory ; and

(d) the annual increase in income of these poor families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme assistance can be given to poor families in rural areas having annual family income of less than Rs. 4,800 per annum.

(b) The revised line of poverty in rural areas is Rs. 6,400 per household per annum.

(c) The findings of the Concurrent Evaluation survey carried out by 27 independent research institutions are satisfactory.

The surveys have pointed out a number of positive points, as well as areas of concern.

(d) According to the Concurrent Evaluation Report for January-March 1987, the assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2,000 per year in 27% cases. The annual incremental income was between Rs. 1001-2000 in 22% cases and between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 in 19% cases. It was upto Rs. 500 in 12% cases. According to this survey 59% of old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3,500 per annum and 12% of old beneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6,400 per annum.

Gas-based Fertilizer Units

4522. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present states of the proposed six gas-based fertilizer units in the country ;

(b) The reasons for delay in each project ; and

(c) the action taken after monitoring of these projects so that they are commissioned according to the target date fixed earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). Out of the six gas-based fertilizer projects, implementation of three, namely, Vijaipur, Aonla and Jagdishpur is progressing as per schedule. For Sawai Madhopur, the proposed agreements for process licence and services have been recently approved by Government with certain modifications. The zero date for the project could accordingly be expected to commence shortly on (a) receipt of agreements by Government for being taken on record and (b) the promoters obtaining environmental clearance. The implementation of Babrala and Shahjahanpur Projects was slow and tardy initially but is now expected to pick up.

The delay in implementation is due to problems relating to acquisition of land, obtaining environmental clearance, etc. The

progress of implementation of the projects is being reviewed periodically and the promoters are advised to expedite their implementation.

Circular Railway Project, Bangalore

4523. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any 'Non-Resident Indians' project on Circular Railway system in Bangalore City has been submitted to Union Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project ; and

(c) when it will be implemented ?

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

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

Import of Newsprint

4524. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total quantity of newsprint imported during the last three years, year-wise and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The quantity of newsprint imported during the last three years and its value is as under :

Year	Quantity (in M/T)	Value (CIF Rs. Crores)
1984-85	240,324	139.78
1985-86	194,331	123.17
1986-87	189,064	115.95

Pepper Cultivation Cost

4525. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of cultivation of pepper is very high in India as compared to other pepper producing countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the cost of cultivation of pepper ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). No systematic comparative study has been made on the cost of cultivation of pepper in India vis-a-vis other producing countries.

(c) and (d). Efforts being made to

popularise improved cultivation practices and for distribution of planting material of high yielding varieties will help in reducing the cost of cultivation of pepper in India by increasing productivity.

Air service for Rajahmundry

4526. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Avro Service to Rajahmundry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Vayudoot plans to connect Rajahmundry by HS-748 aircraft, subject to induction of additional Avro-aircraft capacity in its fleet.

Room Tariff by Hotels

4527. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether hotels in the country have raised their room tariff substantially ;

(b) whether the hike is as much as 18 per cent per room daily in 5 star and other luxury hotels ;

(c) whether rise in tariff is not conducive to tourism promotion ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the regulatory conditions prescribed by the Department of Tourism, hotels on its approved list fix/revise their tariff with the prior approval of the Department. In some cases, the hike may be as high as 18%, but in some other cases it is lower than 18%. However, as a result of the hike, it is hoped to augment foreign exchange earnings from the class of tourists, who are in a position to pay. The revision in tariff is approved keeping in view the normal escalation in the operating costs of a hotel and the need to keep the tariff at competitive levels so that the increase in tariff does not affect tourism promotion.

The revision is allowed once a year effective 1st October and the increase approved this year has been mostly around 18%.

**Vayudoot Service for Shravanabelagola,
Belur and Halebid**

4528. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign as well as domestic tourists are finding it difficult to visit Shravanabelagola, Belur and Halebid, Karnataka due to lack of air connections to these places ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal

to introduce Vayudoot service on selected days in a week between Bangalore-Shravanabelagola, Belur and Halebid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Shravanabelagola, Belur and Halebid are in the proximity of Mysore, which is already connected by Vayudoot services.

(b) The absence of operational airfields at these stations and the constraint of aircraft capacity with Vayudoot do not permit inclusion of these stations in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

Telecast of Parliamentary Events

4529. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even important events in the Parliament and State Legislatures like the visit of foreign parliamentary and other dignitaries are not adequately telecast ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ensure more and better coverage of Parliamentary events ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Specific guidelines of news policy for broadcast media have been laid down to ensure objectivity, impartiality and accuracy of newscast. As per these guidelines, each news story is judged strictly on the basis of its news-value. Doordarshan's news bulletins do cover the important engagements of foreign dignitaries in the country. The engagement of foreign dignitaries in Parliament House are covered if the venue happens to be the Central Hall of the Parliament House. Coverage of their visits to the State Legislatures depends on whether the Presiding Officer allows Doordarshan teams to shoot inside the House. Nevertheless, even if it is not possible to show the event visually, dry stories are normally telecast in the news bulletins depending upon their news-value.

Amounts Owed by Libya to International Airports Authority of India

4530. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Libya owes to the International Airports Authority of India for airport projects executed in that country and since when these dues are outstanding ;

(b) whether Libyan Government have now agreed to settle all the dues of the International Airports Authority of India in Crude oil ;

(c) if so, the quantity and value of first trache of crude oil released by the Libyan Government and how did the price of crude given by Libya compare with the prevailing international market prices and to whom the International Airports Authority of India sold the crude oil ;

(d) the loss sustained by the International Airports Authority of India in this transaction ;

(e) the dues still remaining to be settled in crude oil, when it is likely to be done and the steps being taken to ensure that no loss is caused to the International Airports Authority of India ; and

(f) how does the International Airports Authority of India propose to dispose of this oil, abroad or in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Payments amounting to 9.737 million Libyan Dinars are due from the Libyan Government on account of airport construction contracts executed by the I.A.A.I. This amount represents the cumulative total of the bills certified by the Resident Engineers from December, 1982 to October, 1986.

(b) and (c). Libyan Government have agreed to release 5.56 million Libyan Dinars in the form of crude oil in two shipments. The first shipment of 5 lakhs barrels valued at about 2.75 million Libyan Dinars has been released to IAAI at a sale price of US\$ 18.52 per barrel. On the basis of

competitive quotations, I.A.A.I. have sold the crude to M/s. Turavent AG Zug, Switzerland for US\$ 17.51 per barrel.

(d) I.A.A.I. have sustained a loss of US\$ 1.01 per barrel.

(e) The second shipment of crude oil valued at about 2.81 million Libyan Dinars is yet to be released by the Libyan Government. Efforts are being made to expedite its release. The crude oil, when released will be sold at most competitive prices with minimal loss to I.A.A.I.

(f) Since the particular brand of crude oil is not suitable for consumption in Indian refineries, it is proposed to sell it in the International market.

Housing Urban Development Corporation Funds for Metro-Cities

4531. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recommended Group Housing Schemes in important cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi ;

(b) whether funds are being allocated by Housing Urban Development Corporation in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the funds allotted for this scheme during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing is in the State sector and the schemes in that regard are formulated and implemented by the State Governments and U.T. Admns. in accordance with their plan provision and priority. However, in the 7th Plan document emphasis has been given to the role of the cooperative sector in housing activity.

So far as Delhi is concerned, there has been a well set out policy of the Union Government since 1970 to encourage the housing activity on cooperative group housing basis.

(b) HUDCO does not make any specific allocation of funds for Group Housing

Schemes in important cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi. However, to promote cooperative housing, 10% of the total allocations every year are set aside.

(c) The details of Group Housing Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in Delhi during 1987-88 (upto 30th November, 1987) are as follows :

No. of schemes	Project Cost	Loan ammount	Dwelling Units
	Rs. in Lakhs		
3	291.55	213.35	252

[Translation]

Resignation of Member from Inter-Media Publicity Board

4532. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether any member has resigned from Inter-media Publicity Board (A.I.R.) and T.V. Advisory Committee ;

(b) if so, the reasons therfor ;

(c) whether Government have gone into the causes of resignation ;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard ; and

(e) the steps taken to remove those causes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Director of Information, Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, Government of West Bengal tendered his resignation dated 14th September, 1987 to the Station Director, All India Radio, Calcutta from the Inter-media Publicity Coordination Committee without giving any reason.

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

Reorganisation of DDA

4533. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has submitted a scheme to Union Government for reorganisation of Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, when this scheme was received by Government ;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Suggestions for reorganisation of D.D.A. have been received from various quarters like the Committees of Parliament, Delhi Administration, etc. from time to time. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Short Term Loans to Farmers

4534. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to lay off the short-term loans of the farmers given during the Rabi season because of the severe drought in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. As a matter of policy Government of India are not in favour of blanket write off of

cooperative loans as it tends to vitiate the climate of recovery and undermines the viability of cooperative institutions. However, under the existing cooperative credit structure, there are in-built provisions to convert short-term loans into medium term loans in case of natural calamities.

Reserve Stocks of Pulses

4535. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserve stock of pulses are adequate to meet the demands ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view the supply-demand gap of pulses, import of pulses is allowed under OGL. Two Government Agencies viz. NAFED and STC had been advised to import some quantity of pulses as a measure to meet the shortfall in the availability. Simultaneously, efforts are continuing to augment the production of pulses to 15-16 million tonnes in 1989-90 through an expansion in the area under pulses and increasing the yields.

Development of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh

4536. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals for the development of Sanchi, an important tourist centre of Madhya Pradesh, under IDSMT Scheme and Housing scheme for the town to HUDCO ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No scheme for development of Sanchi under IDSMT programme has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, HUDCO has received one composite housing scheme from Sanchi Special Area Development Authority (SADA). The scheme involves a total project cost of

Rs. 114.51 lakhs with HUDCO's loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 88.19 lakhs for 320 units comprising 118 EWS, 90 LIG and 112 MIG units.

Technological Mission on Oilseeds Production

4537. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how far the States have implemented the objectives of "Technological Mission on Oilseeds Production" to raise oilseeds output in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : The States have cooperated with the Technology Mission on Oilseeds in the National efforts to increase oilseed production. These efforts have received a setback due to adverse monsoons in 1986 and 1987 in the major oilseeds growing areas of the country. However, the area under sunflower and soyabean is reported to have increased significantly during Kharif 1987, as a result of the involvement of the States in the activities of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds.

T.V. Transmitters in Orissa

4538. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) the locations of low and high power transmitters commissioned in Orissa so far ;

(b) the total population covered by these transmitters ;

(c) whether the percentage of population covered in Orissa is less than the other States ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) Government's policy to install more transmitters in Orissa State and in other parts of the country during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) High power TV transmitters at Cuttack and Sambalpur and low power TV transmitters at Baripada, Berhampur, Bhawanipatna, Jeyapore, Koraput and Rourkela are, at present, functioning in Orissa.

(b) About 144.6 lakhs.

(c) The percentage of population covered by TV service in Orissa is less than that in some States and more than that in other States.

(d) Due to vastly varying terrain and other conditions, it is not feasible to spread TV network in such a way as to cover the same percentage of population in all parts of the country. The percentage of population covered in Orissa is expected to be as high as 73.8% on completion of VII Plan scheme, as against 55% at present.

(e) During the remaining period of Seventh Plan, a large number of TV transmitters of varying powers are envisaged to be set up in the country. As far as the State of Orissa is concerned, replacement of the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Bhawanipatna by a high power (10 KW) transmitter and setting up of low power (100 W) transmitters at Baleshwar, Bhanjanagar, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Phulbani and Sundargarh are included in the VII Plan.

National Oilseeds Development Project

4539. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Oilseeds Development Project is proposed to be run on the lines of NDDB's Oilseeds and Milk (Operation Flood) and vegetables and fruits project ;

(b) whether vegetable oil work of NDDB is proposed to be transferred to NODP to ensure that both oilseeds and milk programmes get the maximum attention ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

The emphasis and approach of NODP and NDDB are different. They work complementarily to each other. NDDB mainly takes up emphasis on offering price incentive, market support system and processing through cooperation movement whereas technology transfer and inputs distribution is done through the States Extension system. On the other hand National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is basically one of the schemes implemented through the State Agricultural Department with an emphasis on the activities such as the technology transfer and inputs supply system. While the underlying objective is to increase oilseeds production and productivity of the farmers, the emphasis is on different components.

(b) and (c). The activities of NDDB on the oilseed front have not in any way affected the milk production programmes undertaken by them and in view of the details provided at (a) above, no need has been felt to transfer the vegetable oil work of NDDB to NODP.

Factories in Small Houses in Delhi

4540. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Walled City (old Delhi) and Narsing Garden near Khaila village factories are being run in small houses ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to check further increase in factories which are health hazard for the people living in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Industrial units are being run in houses in these areas traditionally.

(c) In the Perspective Development Plan for Delhi 2001 which is being finalised, it has been recommended that industrial units which are a health hazard be shifted to industrial areas on priority within 3 years.

**Inter-State Coordination Committee
Meeting of Farmers' Organisation**

4541. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two-day meeting of the Inter-State Coordination Committee of farmers' organisations was held on 8 November, 1987 at Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations/proposals made at the meeting ; and

(c) the extent to which Government are considering to accept them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Vayudoot Service for Gulbarga, Karnataka

4542. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot Service to Gulbarga in Karnataka ;

(b) whether State Government have proposed to construct runway and other landing facilities which are required for introduction of such service ; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Gulbarga does not figure in the list of stations identified for airlinking by Vayudoot during the current plan period.

(b) The Government of Karnataka have informed Vayudoot that the airfield at Gulbarga is being developed.

(c) Subject to development of airport,

availability of aircraft capacity and economic viability of operations Vayudoot may consider providing an airlink to Gulbarga.

Review of Central Agricultural Programme

4544. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged State Governments to review Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Programmes and to take care of their progress ;

(b) if so, the schemes suggested by Union Government ; and

(c) how many States have so far reviewed their farm schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is a system for periodical review of progress of implementation of the Centrally Sponsored agricultural programmes. In 1987, such reviews were conducted by Union Government in February, April, July and October in joint meetings with the States.

(b) All the major schemes involving higher outlay in critical areas were reviewed in four national-level joint meetings during 1987. The schemes reviewed include : (i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, (ii) Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern States, (iii) National Oilseeds Development Programme, (iv) National Pulses Development Programme, and (v) Small and Marginal Farmers Programme.

(c) The above reviews were conducted in consultation with the State Governments.

Setting Up of More T.V. Relay Centres in States

4545. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from each State for establishing more television relay centres in their states ;

(b) if so, the details of the requests received from each State ;

(c) the names of the places recommended by the State of Gujarat for establishing new T.V. relay centres ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Requests have been received from various quarters including State Governments from time to time for establishment of new T.V. transmitters as also for upgradation of some of the existing ones.

(c) The Government of Gujarat had proposed the establishment of T.V. transmitters in the State to provide service in the districts of Banaskantha, Bharuch, the Dangs, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Valsad.

(d) Parts of Sabarkantha district of Gujarat receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Ahmedabad. Within the available resources, replacement of the low power (100 W) transmitter at Bhuj (Kachchh district), by a high power (10 KW) transmitter and establishment of nine 100 W TV transmitters, one each at Godhra (Panchmahals district), Palanpur (Banaskantha district), Ahwa (the Dangs district), Veraval, Porbander and Junagadh (Junagadh district), Surendranagar (Surendranagar district), Amreli (Amreli district), and Valsad (Valsad district) are included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. While 100 W TV transmitters have already been commissioned into service at Palanpur and Amreli, three more such transmitters, one each at Veraval, Surendranagar and Ahwa are expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88. Installation of the remaining transmitters would depend upon the availability of the required equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of Plan resources.

Development of Bombay

4546. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have worked out the details of the grant of Rs. 100 crores promised by the Prime Minister for the development of Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The amount will be provided to the State Government as 'Non-Plan grant' during the 7th Plan period. Schemes aimed at effectively dealing with the acute problems of housing and slums in Bombay will be taken up by the State Government with this assistance. Schemes like slum upgradation, Dharavi Development, urban renewal and reconstruction are proposed to be taken up. Rs. 10 crores have already been released to the Government of Maharashtra as 'ways and means' advance during 1986-87. Further release will be made depending upon progress of implementation.

Meeting Regarding Rural Migration to Urban Areas

4547. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held in New Delhi on 7 November, 1987 to consider ways to check rural migration to urban areas ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the meeting ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such meeting was held by this Ministry.

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

Taxation on Film Industry

4548. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Federation of India had sought Central intervention in regard to State level taxation on the film industry in the form of entertainment tax, show tax etc. ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether a uniform tax structure for the cinema industry would be evolved to promote healthy films ; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

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

(a) The Film Federation of India in a representation have suggested *inter-alia* that taxation on cinema should be placed under the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. The Federation has also suggested that a fair formula should be evolved to share the entertainment tax revenues between the Central and the State Governments and that there should be uniformity about such taxes.

(b) to (d). Entertainment tax on films is a State subject. No doubt there is some scope for coordination of views between various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the issue, but because of their different levels of general developments, their varying resources-position and the imperative of meeting expenditure on multiple tasks, a certain amount of divergence of views and interests are bound to be there.

The level of development of film industry and the number of exhibition outlets which *inter-alia* determine the level of taxes also vary from State to State. On its part the Government of India have been writing from time to time to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to rationalise their entertainment duty structure. The Government of Maharashtra had appointed a Committee of Secretaries (The Godbole's Committee) to go into this question together with some other problems related to the film industry. The recommendations of this Committee were conveyed to all the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations in September, 1987, requesting them to consider the

applicability of these recommendations in similar situations in their context. However, it is for the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned to take a final decision in this matter.

[Translation]

Technology Mission on Drinking Water

4549. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts covered under the technology mission so far to solve the problem of drinking water ;

(b) whether any project report of those districts has been prepared in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the districts which have shown remarkable achievements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Statement-I showing the names of Mini Mission pilot project (Districts) taken up under Technology Mission on drinking water is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir. Statement-II giving the names of Mini Mission projects (districts) for which the pre-feasibility report/Detailed Project Report have been received, is given below.

(c) All the Mini Mission Projects (districts) taken up in Phase I of the programme are in progress. However, the achievements in the districts of Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh), Gulbarga (Karnataka), Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh) are better in comparison to the rest of the districts.

Statement-I

Mini Mission Projects

Project Areas

S. No.	Name of the State	Mini Mission Pilot Projects (Districts) already taken up	New Mini Mission Pilot Projects (Districts) to be operational by Dec. '87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1. The entire UT

1	2	3	4
2. Lakshadweep			2. The entire UT
3. Pondicherry		—	3. -do-
4. Goa, Daman and Diu		—	4. -do-
5. Arunachal Pradesh		—	5. East Siang
6. Mizoram	1. Aizwal		—
7. Tripura	2. North		—
8. Sikkim	3. South East Distt.		—
9. Manipur	4. South Manipur		—
10. Nagaland	5. Kohima		—
11. Kerala	6. Palghat		—
12. Himachal Pradesh	7. Kangra		—
13. Assam	8. Darrang		—
14. Bihar	9. Palamu		6. Rohtas
			7. Giridih
15. Haryana	10. Gurgaon		8. Ambala
16. Jammu and Kashmir	11. Udhampur		9. Leh
17. Maharashtra	12. Satara		10. Latur
18. Meghalaya	13. West Khasi		—
19. Orissa	14. Koraput		11. Phulban and 5 blocks of Gangam district
20. Punjab	15. Ferozpur		12. Amritsar
21. West Bengal	16. Bankura		13. Midnapur
22. Andhra Pradesh	17. Kurnool		14. Mehboobnagar
			15. East Godawari
23. Gujarat	18. Kachchh		16. Jamnagar
			17. Dangs
24. Karnataka	19. Gulbarga		18. Dharwar
			19. Raichur
25. Madhya Pradesh	20. Jhabua		20. Rajgarh
			21. Shahdol
26. Rajasthan	21. Barmer		22. Churu
			23. Nagpaur

1	2	3	4
27. Tamil Nadu	22. Ramanathapuram (Ramanad)	24. South Arcot	25. Salem
28. Uttar Pradesh	23. Mirzapur	26. Agra	27. Unnao

Statement-II

List of Mini Mission Projects for which Prefeasibility, Report Detailed Project Report have been Received

S. No.	Name of State	Mini Mission Project (District)
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal
2.	Tripura	North Tripura
3.	Haryana	(1) Gurgaon (2) Ambala
4.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
5.	Orissa	Koraput
6.	Punjab	(1) Ferozpur (2) Amritsar
7.	West Bengal	Bankura
8.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Kurnool (2) Mehboobnagar (3) East Godavari
9.	Gujarat	Kachchh
10.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
11.	Kerala	Palghat (Part)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
13.	Rajasthan	(1) Barmer (2) Naggour
14.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
15.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Mirzapur (2) Agra (3) Unnao

{English}

Amount Earmarked under Rural Development Programmes

4550. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the rural development programme in different sectors, sector-wise ;

(b) the amount and percentage of

amounts out of the above allocated for Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab, State-wise ; and

(c) the amount spent under different schemes of the above States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The funds earmarked for the major rural development programmes in the Central sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

(i)	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1186.79
(ii)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1250.81
(iii)	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1743.78
(iv)	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	237.00
(v)	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	245.00
(vi)	Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP)	1201.22

(b) Statewise allocations of funds for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period have not been made. Allocations are made on

year to year basis. Moreover, DPAP and DDP are not being implemented in Punjab.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

Expenditure under Major Rural Development Programmes in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab during Seventh Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Punjab
I.R.D.P. @	54.55	235.41	161.73	28.01
N.R.E.P.	131.25 @	243.97 @	211.51 @	14.16 **
R.L.E.G.P. @	48.90	252.79	169.42	18.91
D.P.A.P. @	11.56	30.13	18.75	—
D.D.P.	60.31 @	—	—	—
R.W.S.P.	60.37 *	98.57 **	31.90 @	14.92 **

* Upto August, 1987

** Upto September, 1987

@ Upto October, 1987.

Implementation of Land Acquisition Act

4551. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 4291 on 19 December, 1983 regarding Implementation of Land Acquisition Act and state the number of occasions with details in which the Central Government exercised the functions under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution for the acquisition of land for Central Projects/Institutions under the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Information is being collected.

Implementation of Land Acquisition Act

4552. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 710 on 6 May, 1985 regarding production of fruits and vegetables and state :

(a) whether the new Institute of Temperate Horticulture and National Centres for the promotion of Research in Horticulture in the Seventh Five Year Plan have been sanctioned and opened ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the Institute and the National Centres have been sanctioned and opened ;

(c) if not, the likely date for opening alongwith estimated cost separately ;

(d) the names of 4 Central Research Institutes, All India Coordinated Research Projects and Ad-hoc Research Schemes functioning at present ;

(e) the steps taken to promote the integrated development of horticulture industry, especially in relation to optimisation of production per unit area in the lower belts of the Hill States ; and

(f) the outlays earmarked for Research

and Development in Horticulture for 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A new institute for temperate horticulture and eight national research centres have been sanctioned. Of these only three new national research centres have been established so far.

(b) The following new Institute and three national research centres have been established so far :

1. Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains, Lucknow (UP).
2. National Research Centre for Cashew, Puttur (Karnataka).
3. National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut (Kerala).
4. National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur (Maharashtra).

(c) The process for selection of sites and development of project proposals with cost etc. for the new Institute for temperate horticulture and the five national research centres has been initiated.

(d) The list is given in the statement below.

(e) Various steps such as production and supply of quality planting material, laying out of demonstration plots on improved agro-techniques, supply of inputs at subsidised rates etc. have been taken up to promote the integrated development of horticulture. Besides, Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on improved technology for quality apple production in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The National Horticulture Board has taken up a project for production and supply of quality planting material of apple in these States.

(f) The following plan outlays have been earmarked for research and development in horticulture :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1986-87	1987-88
(1) Research	526.00	565.00
(2) Development	300.00	980.00

Statement	
<i>List of ICAR Central Institutes/NRC/Coordinated and other Research Projects operating for the improvement of Horticultural Crops as on 1-12-1987</i>	
(a) Central Research Institutes	7. Mushroom
1. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.	8. Floriculture
2. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla.	9. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
3. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.	10. Palms
4. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod.	11. Cashew
5. Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains, Lucknow.	12. Spices
(b) National Research Centres	13. Post-Harvest Technology
1. N.R.C. for Mushroom, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	14. Indo-US-Sub-Project on PHT for Fruits and Vegetables.
2. N.R.C. for Citrus, Nagpur, Maharashtra	(d) Ad-hoc Research Schemes
3. N.R.C. for Spices, Calicut, Kerala	1. Clonal multiplication of papaya through tissue culture.
4. N.R.C. for Cashew, Puttur, Karnataka	2. Establishing Kartoli (sweet gourd) as a cultivated vegetable.
(c) All India Coordinated Research Projects	3. Breeding garden peas resistant to powdery mildew.
1. Tropical fruits	4. Development of technology to control post harvest losses of banana.
2. Sub-tropical and temperate fruits	5. Tissue culture for rapid clonal multiplication of elite Katte resistant cardamom.
3. Arid fruits	6. Development of agro-techniques for cultivation of mango at Malda.
4. Vegetables	7. Developing agro technology for production of quality papain from papaya.
5. Potato	8. Improvement of Kagzi lime by selection.
6. Tuber Crops	9. Production of steroid alkaloid in <i>Solanum khasianum</i> with special interest on bio-transformation of

crude alkaloid for its commercial utilisation.

10. Studies on rapid regeneration of date palm through tissue culture technologies.
11. Survey of insecticidal and alkaloidal constituents for Indian medicinal plants.
12. Development of agrotechniques for increased secretion of gum in guggal gum in Rajasthan.
13. Screening and determination of optimum conditions for cultivation of *Tricholoma Oressum* in rural areas of W. Bengal.
14. Utilization of heterogeneity of cultured cells of mentha.
15. Collection conservation and cataloguing of genetic resources of *Piper nigrum* (black pepper) and related species.
16. Hybridization, regeneration and induction of mutation in pineapple.
17. Studies on preparation, physico-chemical, rheological and nutritional evaluation of banana milk beverage.
18. Advanced studies on cytogenetical and varietal improvement in papaya (*Carica papaya* L).
19. Breeding for resistance to bacterial wilt in chilli and brinjal.
20. Biochemical investigations in resistance to root knot nematodes *Meloidogyne* spp. in tomato.
21. Breeding for virus resistance in cucurbits, bhindi and brinjal.
22. Spice crops grown in Konkan region.
23. Studies on standardisation of agrotechniques and crop improvement in banana.
24. Invitro culture of anthers and production of haploids in cassava.

Conversion of Indian Institute of Advance Study Building into A Hotel

4553. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC proposes to take over the existing building housing the Indian Institute of Advance Study at Shimla to convert it into a four star/three Star Hotel ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the building would be taken over ; and

(c) whether Class III and IV employees will be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The proposal regarding the shifting of the Institute from Shimla is under consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken so far.

Construction of Shanti Stupa in Buddha Jayanti Park

4554. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of a Shanti Stupa (Peace Pagoda) in the Buddha Jayanti Park, New Delhi has been examined and cleared by Government and the Urban Arts Commission ;

(b) if so, the date on which the clearance has been given and a brief outline of the project including its cost and the likely period of construction ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the clearance would be given and other relevant details ?

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

A request has been received for allotment of land at Buddha Jayanti Park for the construction of a Shanti Stupa and the Japanese style garden. As the proposal involves examination of various aspects like location, height, etc., it is not possible to

indicate at this stage as to when a final decision will be taken in this regard.

World Bank Aid to Improve Dry Land Farming

4555. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank aided National Agricultural Extension Programme has been taken up intensively to improve dryland farming in the States ;

(b) if so, the extent to which the dryland farming in Karnataka State has improved and the area of dryland which has so far been brought under farming ;

(c) whether any new technology has been devised to be utilized by the farmers ; and

(d) whether in view of the successful implementation of the scheme, Government propose to extend it to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The World Bank aided National Agricultural Extension Project aims at the transfer of relevant agricultural technology to the farmers in a regular and systematic manner.

(b) The State of Karnataka is one of the States implementing the National Agricultural Extension Project. The system provides extension support to improve dryland farming as well. However, the State of Karnataka is one of the States in which the World Bank aided project on dryland farming is also under implementation. The State of Karnataka is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Water Shed Development Programme. Under these two programmes and other dryland farming programmes, the area covered during the year 1987-88 till the end of September 1987, has been 86,571 hectares.

(c) Yes, Sir. The new technology includes an integrated approach in soil and moisture conservation dovetailed with crop husbandry.

(d) The National Water Shed Programme is already under implementation in 15 more States in the country.

Modern Technology for Increasing Agriculture Production

4556. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new modern agricultural technology has been developed to increase the production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any foreign expertise has been sought in this respect, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Detailed information on modern agricultural technology developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is provided in the Annual Report of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education for 1986-87 placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament during the last budget session (March-May 1987).

(c) There are over 25 protocols with many foreign countries under which exchange of Indian scientists and foreign scientists takes place, which results in learning of foreign technology by India and imparting of Indian technology to those countries. Besides, this, there are a number of collaborative research projects and visits of various UN/FAO experts which also results in the absorption of modern agricultural expertise and foreign technology by India.

Installed Capacity of Tuna Fish Canning Factory

4557. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Centrally administered Tuna Fish Canning Factory, Minicoy Island in Lakshadweep commissioned ;

(b) the installed capacity of the factory ;

(c) the actual production during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) the shortfall in production, if any, year-wise ;

(e) the reasons for shortfall ; and

(f) the time by which the factory will be able to produce Tuna fish cans as per its installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Applicants for Supply of Fishing Trawlers in Lakshadweep

4558. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants from Lakshadweep demanding fishing boats during the last three years ;

(b) the number of fishing boats supplied to the applicants so far ;

(c) the number of applications carried over and the number still outstanding ; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be supplied fishing boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tuna Output

4559. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of tuna fish caught in the country by each coastal State and Union Territory ; and

(b) the number of processing plants installed, both in private and public sectors, for canning as well as freezing of tuna fish State/Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The quantum of tuna fish catch in the country by the each coastal State/Union Territory for the last three years is given below :

(In tonnes)

Coastal States/U.Ts.	1984	1985	1986
1. Andhra Pradesh	869	1788	988
2. Karnataka	3625	3239	2484
3. Kerala	4715	6206	7042
4. Maharashtra	2539	2330	2592
5. Tamil Nadu	4390	3436	3754
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	215	156	293
7. Lakshadweep	4313	3775	4807
8. Pondicherry	519	266	432
Total	21185	21196	22392

(b) There are no Freezing plant in India exclusively meant for tuna. The number of freezing and canning plants in the various States/Union Territories is given below :

(in number)

States/UTs.	Public Sector		Private Sector		Cooperative Sector	
	Freezing	Canning	Freezing	Canning	Freezing	Canning
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	—	17	—	—	—
2. Gujarat	—	—	15	1	1	—
3. Karnataka	5	—	15	6	2	1
4. Kerala	5	1	82	10	—	—
5. Maharashtra	8	—	27	1	1	—
6. Orissa	—	—	19	—	—	—
7. Tamil Nadu	2	—	24	1	—	—
8. West Bengal	1	—	41	—	—	—
9. Goa	—	—	7	4	—	—
10. Lakshadweep	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	23	2	247	23	4	1

**Conference of Agro-Scientists for
Agricultural Production**

4560. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether at a conference of agro-scientists, it was disclosed that forest land, grass land and range land can get better yield ; through scientific processing ;

(b) if so, the total area of land under the above categories which can be diverted for agriculture purposes ;

(c) whether Government have drawn up any programme for such diversion ; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be put into operation ?

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

(b) There is no attempt to divert the forest land, grassland and range land for agricultural purposes due to ecological and environmental considerations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Air Link for Places of Pilgrimage in U.P.

4561. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the helicopter service of Pawan Hans Limited for the three famous places of pilgrimage in Uttar Pradesh i.e. Kedar Nath, Badrinath and Kailash Mansrover (upto Kalapani, Siachen) ;

(b) if so, the time by which these services are likely to be introduced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Whereas the Dauphin helicopters are not suitable for operation at the high altitudes involved, it will not be economical to deploy the Westland helicopters on services to these stations.

Action Plan of Almora District under R.L.E.G.P.

4562. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the details/action plan of the scheme of Almora district of U.P. under R.L.E.G.P. for the year 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, when and the total cost of

this scheme ;

(c) whether orders have been issued to sanction this scheme immediately ; and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme will be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government of India do not receive the details/action plan of the schemes to be taken up during the year under RLEGP in a particular district of the country. The RLEGP projects and the Annual Action Plans for the whole State are received after they have been approved by the Project Approval Board of the State set up in accordance with the guidelines. The projects can be inter-district in nature and can involve more than one item of work.

In respect of Almora district, Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted following projects for the year 1987-88 under RLEGP on the dates mentioned below :

	Proposal	Total Cost (in lakhs)	Dat of receipt
1.	Construction of houses for SCs/STs.	47.04	22-5-87
2.	Rural Sanitary Latrines	1.208	22-5-87
3.	Soil Conservation works	21.50	13-7-87
4.	Primary School Buildings	10.13	13-7-87

(c) and (d). Projects relating to houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Rural Sanitary Latrines, Soil Conservation works have already been approved. The project for primary school buildings has been referred back to the State Government for supply of additional details and would be considered after receipt of the same from the State Government.

Statement of Works for Pithoragarh District under RLEGP

4563. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the statement of works to be done during the year in Pithoragarh district under the RLEGP ;

(b) if so, whether there is any lacunae in the statement of the plan submitted for this district ; and

(c) if not, the date by which the plan is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The Government of India do not receive the statement of works to be done during the year under RLEGP in a particular district of the country. The RLEGP projects and Annual Action Plan for the whole State are received after they have been approved by the Project Approval Board of the State set-up in accordance with the guidelines. The projects can be inter-district in nature and can involve more than one item of work.

Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted projects for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Rs. 40.32 lakhs), construction of rural sanitary latrines (Rs. 0.856 lakhs) and for social forestry (Rs. 18.30 lakhs) under RLEGP during 1987-88 in respect of Pithoragarh district. Projects relating to houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and rural sanitary latrines have already been approved.

(b) and (c). Project relating to social forestry works has not been formulated according to the prescribed guidelines. The State Government has been advised to modify the project in accordance with the guidelines.

[English]

Upgradation of J.E's Posts

4564. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Central Public Works Department, 559 posts of Junior Engineers have been upgraded as Assistant Engineers due to cadre review of Junior Engineers and group 'B' Engineers ;

(b) if so, their nature of duties and responsibilities ;

(c) whether due to abolition of these posts, there will be any additional burden of workload on the remaining Junior Engineers ; and

(d) whether it is in the same pattern of upgrading Assistant Engineer post to Executive Engineer Headquarter posts as implemented due to cadre review of Group 'A' category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is as a result of the cadre review of Junior Engineers in the CPWD.

(b) Since the posts so created are similar to the ones already in existence in the CPWD, their duties and responsibilities are also the same.

(c) Since the total number of posts of J.Es and A.Es taken together remains the same, no appreciable increase in the work load of the remaining J.Es is anticipated.

(d) No, Sir.

Introduction of New Flights from Kerala Airports

4565. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Government for the expansion of the Cochin Airport ;

(b) if so, details of the programme of expansion ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for introducing new flights to various parts of the country from Kerala Airports ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A meeting was convened on the 17th of August, 1987 at Ernakulam by the Chief Secretary to Government of Kerala to consider the issues connected with the expansion of airport at Cochin for operation of Airbus aircraft. It was decided that after analysing the details involved in the proposal, the State Government would communicate its views to the Union Government. The views of the State Government are awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Procurement Prices for Rabi Crop

4566. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since formulated their new price policy for the rabi crops covering procurement prices for wheat, barley, gram, mustard and sunflower ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government announced on 12th November, 1987 the procurement/minimum support prices of wheat, barley, gram and mustard for 1987-88 crop to be marketed in 1988-89 season. These are as under :

Commodity		Price (Rs. per quintal)
Wheat	(Procurement Price)	173.00
Barley	(Minimum Support Price)	135.00
Gram	(Minimum Support Price)	290.00
Mustard	(Minimum Support Price)	430.00

The minimum support price of sunflower was announced on 18th March, 1987. The price has been fixed at Rs. 390/- per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season

[Translation]

Short Term and Medium Term Loan to Farmers

4567. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the drought situation in the country, Government have decided to provide short term and medium term loans to farmers under three tier cooperative structure with the help of NABARD ;

(b) if so, whether despite this decision of Government, the cooperative societies are facing many difficulties in advancing loans to farmers in drought affected areas ;

(c) if so, the names of the States, which have been brought to the knowledge of Government, where farmers are facing difficulties in receiving loans from financial institutions ; and

(d) the details of the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard and if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d). Short term and medium term loans are provided by the cooperative credit institutions to farmers for which refinance is available from NABARD. In view of the severe drought/flood conditions, NABARD has extended certain relaxations in the existing facilities, for meeting the demands of farmers. No States/cooperatives have reported difficulties in advancing loans to farmers.

[English]

Regularisation of Casual Workers

4568. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ad-hoc contractual basis Messengers who are working in his Ministry and ITDC (hotels) for more than two years in the capital ;

(b) whether some of them have been regularised ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether some technical/clerical/stenos etc. including engineers were regularised ;

(e) whether Government have formulated any time bound programme for making class IV ad-hoc/contractual basis messengers regular ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The number of ad-hoc contractual Messengers working in the Ministry/ITDC for more than two years in the capital are—

(i) Ministry of Tourism	NIL
(ii) ITDC (hotels)	2

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only two Messengers had been engaged by ITDC on contract basis for the CHOGM Project Cell and their services are being utilised in Ashok Special Project Cell for the spill over renovation work. The tenure of the Cell has been extended upto 31-3-88 and these two Messengers have been re-engaged on contract basis upto that date.

(d) As regards ITDC hotels, eight persons were regularised through normal process of selection in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment and Promotion Rules as under :

	No. of posts
(A) <i>Hotel Samrat</i>	
(i) Comis-III	3
(ii) Junior House-keepers	2
(iii) Comi-de-Rang	1
(iv) Clerk	1
(B) <i>Qutab Hotel</i>	
(i) Utility worker	1
	8

(e) and (f). A Special Qualifying Examination was held in March, 1987 by Staff Selection Commission for regularising the services of ad hoc LDCs, Telephone Operators, Stenographers Gr. 'D', etc. in the various Central Government Offices. On the results of this Examination, the services of one Stenographer Grade 'D' and four LDCs have been regularised in the Deptt. of Tourism. No time-bound programme for making Class IV ad-hoc/contractual messengers regular in ITDC has been formulated.

Saving Ruminantia in Drought Affected Zones

4569. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to save ruminantia in drought affected zones ; and

(b) the research priorities accorded for the development of small ruminantia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) In the drought-affected zones fodder supply is being arranged through cattle camps, fodder depots, feeding centres, gaushalas, pinjrapoles, etc. Dry fodder is being procured by drought-affected States from States like Punjab and Haryana. Special fodder cultivation programmes have been launched by the States. The Government of India, besides giving relief grants for cattle conservation and fodder, has sanctioned a contingency plan for fodder cultivation over an area of 2.25 lakh hectares and has released Rs. 787.5 lakhs on this account.

(b) Research on development of small

ruminants is being conducted by the ICAR in sheep covering aspects like improvement of sheep for fine wool, mutton, superior carpet wool and pelt through cross-breeding or selective breeding; development of frozen semen technology; and evolving suitable feeding systems based on silvipasture and agricultural and industrial by-products.

In goats such efforts are centred on improvement of milk, meat and mohair production through selection and cross breeding; augmentation of reproduction and preservation of semen and embryos.

Experiment on Cocoa and Citrus Varieties

4570. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiment has been made to produce new varieties of Cocoa and Citrus ; 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.

(b) In Cocoa, 82 accessions and 12 cross combinations are being assessed at the Vittal station of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute.

In Citrus, work is in progress at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, National Research Centre for Citrus at Nagpur and 7 centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Tropical Fruits to select high yielding varieties and diseases resistant rootstocks. In Kagzi lime, two varieties 'Ariyamalini' and 'Vikram' have been developed at the Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, Maharashtra. These give 30-35% more yield than existing varieties.

Seeds for Green Gardens for Desert Areas of Rajasthan

4571. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Agriculture Research

Institute, New Delhi and other research units have developed superior variety of seeds for growing green-lane/green gardens in desert areas of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production and Financial Performance of Fertilizer Units

4572. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of all the fertilizers units in India, their production and financial performance during the past three years ;

(b) their accumulated profit or loss against each individual unit ; and

(c) whether there has been any foreign collaboration against each unit and if so, the name of the collaborator and the year of commissioning of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) in respect of fertilizer units in the public and cooperative sectors is given in the statement below.

(See columns 257—264).

Fertilizer Plants fed on HBJ Gas Pipeline

4573. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the fertilizer plant to be fed on the HBJ Gas pipeline ;

(b) whether these companies are in the private sector or in the public sector, their capital outlay, technical collaboration with foreign companies, if any, and the total cost of each project ; and

(c) the amount of gas to be supplied to each plant and the time by which these projects are to be commissioned for production ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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National Fertilizers Limited

5. Nangal-I	1961	Do Nora, Italy	52.6	60.8	57.1				
		Saint Gobein, France							
6. Nangal-II	1978	Uhdo, West Germany.	137.8	138.3	134.3				
		Techniment, Italy							
7. Bhatinda	1979	T.E.C. Japan	143.6	168.2	169.4				
8. Panipat	1979	Toyo, Engg. Corpn., Japan	157.1	141.9	190.0				
Total N.F.L.			491.1	509.2	550.8	49.65	37.12	16.51	152.71

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

9. Namrup-I	1969	CHEMICO (Great Britain)	21.6	17.1	8.8				
10. Namrup-II	1979	KTI, Holland, & Techniment, Italy	66.7	58.7	86.9				
11. Durgapur	1974	Power Gas, U.K. } Techniment, Italy }	57.5	46.2	50.8				
12. Barauni	1976		37.7	92.8	61.6				
Total H.F.C.			183.5	214.8	208.1	—72.23	—71.56	86.22	(—) 513.60

**Fertilizers and Chemicals
Travancore Limited**

13. Udyogamandal	1944	Power Gas, UK, Dorr Oliver, USA and Monticatini, Italy	51.2	59.3	52.5				
14. Cochin-I	1973	Power Gas, UK and Techniment, Italy	107.9	56.3	105.5				
15. Cochin-II	1976	Wellman Lord, USA	65.6	64.4	80.0				
Total FACT			224.7	180.0	238.0	19.28	11.23	41.45*	5.20

**Rashtriya Chemicals and
Fertilizers Limited**

16. Trombay	1965	Chem. Constn. Corp'n. USA	84.3	81.2	85.7				
17. Trombay-IV	1972	Devy, MGK, West Germany and Uhdo, WG	55.6	51.8	61.7				
18. Trombay-V	1982	Snamprogetti, Italy	125.0	136.0	155.7				
19. Thal	1984	Snamprogetti, Italy, Baldor Topsoe, Denmark	48.9	376.5	479.2				
Total R.C.F.			313.8	645.5	780.5	44.35	32.23	20.11	157.32

Madras Fertilizers Limited

20. Madras	1971	Chemico USA	151.4	131.0	157.3	5.59	7.60	6.64	28.15
Paradeep Phosphates Limited									
21. Paradeep	1986	—	—	—	76.1	—	—	(—) 8.26	(—) 8.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Cooperative Sector (Figures
for Cooperative Year)

IFFCO	1975	Kollog., USA, Humphreya & Glasgow Ltd., UK & Dorr Oliver Inc., USA	321.9	272.8	316.4				
22. Kakel/Kandla									
23. Phulpur	1981	Kollog USA & Snamprogetti, Italy	200.1	191.0	222.2				
Total IFFCO			522.0	463.8	538.6	36.26	30.00	(—) 2.17 (Prov)	280.05 Prov.
Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.									
24. Hamira	1985	-do-	—	126.7	579.4	—	0.09	10.74* (Prov)	12.77

*Represents reserves and surpluses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(See columns 267-268).

(c) Approximately 1.65 M.C.U.M. of rich gas is expected to be drawn per day, for each project. Expected date of commissioning in respect of each project has been given in the statement referred to above.

Import of Fertilizers

4574. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and type of fertilizers imported during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, the names of the countries and the amount of foreign exchange involved ;

(b) whether the import of these fertilizers is channelised through Government agencies or through some private parties also ; and

(c) if the imports are channelised through Private parties their names, amount of fertilizers imported through them during the last three years and the commissions if any, paid to these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Statements I to IV are given below.

(See columns 269—278).

(b) The import of fertilisers is canalised through MMTC which is a Government of India Undertaking.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting Cultivation Scheme by Orissa

4575. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted a scheme to Union Government

for control of shifting cultivation in the State ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof ;

(c) the number of tribal families likely to be benefited as a result thereof ; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total estimated cost of the scheme prepared by Government of Orissa with a time-frame of five years (1987-88 to 1991-92) is Rs. 17 crores and is intended to benefit 5,804 families of shifting cultivators over the entire period.

(d) The provision for the current year is Rs. 340 lakhs for this scheme in Orissa.

Development of Bhavanipuram, Andhra Pradesh

4576. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have forwarded any scheme for development of Bhavanipuram islands in Krishna river near Vijayawada on the lines of Disneyland to attract children ;

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

(c) the technical and financial assistance to be provided by Union Government for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded a proposal for financial assistance of Rs. 49.00 lakhs for provision of Water Sports equipment and a floating water sports Deck at the Bhavanipuram islands near Vijayawada.

(c) The matter was examined and it was decided that Rs. 13.27 lakhs may be sanctioned to the Government of Andhra

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Estimated Total Cost (Rs. in crores)	Technical Collaboration for Ammonia/Urea Process	Commissioning/ Completion Schedule
1.	Vijaipur, Guna, M.P.	Public	587.10	(i) M/s. Snamprogetti (ii) M/s. Haldor Topsoe	December, 1987
2.	Aonla, Bareilly, U.P.	Cooperative	696.00	M/s. Snamprogetti	April, 1988
3.	Jagdishpur, Sultanpur, U.P.	Private	720.00	(i) M/s. Snamprogetti (ii) M/s. Haldor Topsoe	May, 1988
4.	Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	Private	764.00	Not yet finalised	End 1990 (expected)
5.	Babrara, U.P.	Private	750.00	-do-	Mid 1991 (expected)
6.	Shahjahanpur, U.P.	Private	750.00	-do-	Mid 1991 (expected)

Statement-I

A-1 Countrywise Import of Fertilizers During 1984-85

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Type of Fertilizers								Total Material	Total Nutrients (NPK)
		Urea	DAP	MOP	SOP	AS	CAN				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Jordan	—	1.98	1.24	—	—	—	3.22	2.010		
2.	U.S.A.	2.21	14.01	—	—	0.18	—	16.40	10.018		
3.	Italy	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	2.31	1.062		
4.	Romania	1.01	—	—	—	—	0.42	1.43	0.573		
5.	Holland	5.48	—	—	—	—	—	5.48	2.520		
6.	U.S.S.R.	3.25	—	—	—	—	—	3.25	1.495		
7.	W. Germany	0.98	—	2.62	0.32	0.33	—	4.25	2.249		
8.	G.D.R	0.58	—	3.73	—	—	—	4.31	2.504		
9.	Kuwait	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	1.380		
10.	Canada	2.92	0.21	6.46	—	—	—	9.59	5.322		
11.	S. Arabia	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	0.754		
12.	Qatar	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	2.80	1.288		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Abu Dhabi	2.29	—	0.20	—	—	—	2.49	1.173
14.	Pakistan	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.009
15.	Bulgaria	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	1.84	0.846
16.	France	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	0.234
17.	Egypt	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	0.197
18.	Finland	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	0.170
19.	Libya	2.91	—	—	—	—	—	2.91	1.338
20.	Norway	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.243
21.	Yugoslavia	0.76	—	—	—	—	—	0.76	0.349
22.	Czechoslovakia	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.050
23.	Spain	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	0.36	0.165
24.	Polland	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.064
25.	Venezuela	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.128
26.	Hungary	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.059
Total		36.86	16.20	14.25	0.32	0.51	0.42	68.56	36.200

Statement-II

A-2 Countrywise Import of Fertilizers During 1985-86

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Country	Urea	DAP	MOP	Total Material	Total (N.P.K.)
1.	Jordan	—	3.03	2.96	5.99	3.714
2.	U.S.A.	0.93	14.78	0.65	16.36	10.275
3.	Italy	1.29	—	—	1.29	0.593
4.	Romania	2.18	—	—	2.18	1.002
5.	Holland	2.58	—	—	2.58	1.186
6.	U.S.S.R.	3.47	—	0.16	3.63	1.692
7.	W. Germany	—	—	2.48	2.48	1.488
8.	G.D.R.	1.21	—	4.42	5.63	3.208
9.	Kuwait	2.05	—	—	2.05	0.943
10.	Canada	—	—	4.38	4.38	2.628
11.	S. Arabia	1.29	—	—	1.29	0.593
12.	Qatar	1.45	—	—	1.45	0.667
13.	Abu Dhabi	2.52	—	—	2.52	1.159
14.	Bulgaria	1.66	—	—	1.66	0.763
15.	France	0.21	—	—	0.21	0.096
16.	Libya	3.57	—	—	3.57	1.642
17.	Norway	0.29	—	—	0.29	0.133
18.	Czechoslovakia	0.47	—	—	0.47	0.218
19.	Poland	0.16	—	—	0.16	0.073
20.	Hungary	1.42	—	—	1.42	0.653
21.	Australia	0.14	—	—	0.14	0.064
22.	Belgium	0.18	—	—	0.18	0.082
23.	Indonesia	0.25	—	—	0.25	0.115
24.	Japan	0.22	—	—	0.22	0.101
25.	Malaysia	0.30	—	—	0.30	0.138
26.	Trinidad	1.18	—	—	1.18	0.542
Total		29.02	17.81	15.05	61.88	33.766

Statement-III

A-3 Country-wise Import of Fertilisers during 1986-87

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Country	Urea	DAP	MOP	SOP	Total Material	Total Nutrients (N : P : K)
1.	Jordan	—	1.31	2.71	—	4.02	2.463
2.	U.S.A.	—	4.27	0.62	—	4.89	3.105
3.	Abu Dhabi	0.68	—	—	—	0.68	0.333
4.	Bulgaria	1.11	—	—	—	1.11	0.511
5.	Burma	0.10	—	—	—	0.10	0.046
6.	Czechoslovakia	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	0.174
7.	Canada	—	—	4.79	—	4.79	2.203
8.	France	0.19	—	—	—	0.19	0.087
9.	Federal Republic of Germany	0.32	—	2.09	0.12	2.53	1.461
10.	G.D.R.	1.04	—	4.48	0.04	5.56	3.186
11.	Holland	3.82	—	—	—	3.82	1.757
12.	Indonesia	1.16	—	—	—	1.16	0.534
13.	Italy	1.07	—	—	—	1.07	0.492
14.	Japan	0.11	—	—	—	0.11	0.050
15.	Kuwait	0.67	—	—	—	0.67	0.308
16.	Libya	0.76	—	—	—	0.76	0.350
17.	Poland	0.28	—	—	—	0.28	0.129
18.	Romania	2.36	0.49	—	—	2.85	1.393
19.	Saudi Arabia	0.85	—	—	—	0.85	0.391
20.	U.S.S.R.	5.78	—	—	—	5.78	2.659
21.	Qatar	0.62	—	—	—	0.62	2.285
22.	Philippines	—	0.19	—	—	0.19	0.121
23.	Ireland	0.15	—	—	—	0.15	0.069
24.	Yugoslavia	0.30	—	—	—	0.30	0.138
		21.75	6.26	14.69	0.16	42.86	22.250

Statement-IV**B. Particulars of Payment (FOB/C & F) made for Purchase of Imported Fertilisers during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87**

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Year	Payment in Rupees (RPA)	Purchases against Credit agreements (credits)	Purchases against free foreign exchange (FFE)	Total
1.	1984-85	145.90	42.98	1095.58	1284.46
2.	1985-86	167.31	71.58	790.77	1029.66
3.	1986-87	168.72	83.19	289.26	541.17

Pradesh for provision of Water Sports equipment subject to completion of necessary formalities by the State Government.

[Translation]

Maharashtra Farmers' Request to Write off Loans

4577. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers of Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchilori district of Maharashtra, who are facing the famine continuously for the last four years, have requested Government to exempt them from land measurement tax, E.G.S. Tax and to write off their loans ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Telecast of Urdu Programmes on National Network

4578. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

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

(a) the total duration of Urdu programmes telecast on National Network programme during 1985, 1986 and upto 31 October, 1987 and the percentage thereof to the total programme period ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the duration of Urdu programmes on National Network ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Doordarshan does not plan National Network programmes on language basis. Although language based items of programme are in Hindi and English, presentation language of Doordarshan is common man's spoken language which includes a fair share of Urdu and sometimes words from other languages. The National Network programme does include Urdu programmes such as Mushairas, literary discussions etc. However, strict linguistic classification between Urdu and non-Urdu composition of language based programmes cannot be made. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate duration and ratio of programmes telecast in Urdu in the National Network programme.

[Translation]

'Roads in Tribal Areas' Scheme

4579. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have since discontinued the scheme of road construction in tribal areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider the decision and revise the scheme in view of the fact that this is in the interest of special development of backward tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with 100% grants in aid to States, for construction of roads in tribal areas on a selective basis has been discontinued with effect from 1987-88.

(b) As construction of rural roads including those in tribal areas is the responsibility of the State Governments who are already operating several programmes to provide roads in such areas, a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme was not considered necessary.

(c) At present there is no such reconsideration.

[English]

Implementation of Action Plan of Walled City

4580. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the implementation of the Action Plan for Urban Renewal of the Walled City of Delhi ;

(b) the project now in hand ;

(c) the amount spent so far ;

(d) the estimated number of people who are likely to be dislocated and resettled

under the Action Plan ; and

(e) the brief particulars of the plan of re-settlement ?

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

Selection of Pressmen for Official Visits

4581. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 28 on 9 November, 1987 regarding selection of pressmen for Official visits and state :

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Press Council of India regarding selection of press persons for officially sponsored visits ;

(b) the break-up of the number of press persons selected for such visits during January-October, 1987, Ministry/Department-wise ; and

(c) the names of persons who were selected for more than one visit including the places visited and the duration of the visit ?

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

(a) The Press Council of India has recommended the following guidelines for the selection of journalists for officially sponsored visits :

(i) Regional representation ;

(ii) Linguistic representation ;

(iii) Avoidance of over representation of any group of newspapers and that multilingual group should not be represented by more than one person ;

(iv) Rotation to ensure that even within one region a paper is not invited repeatedly ;

(v) When selecting a newspaper or news agency the selection of the correspondent or of any other competent Journalists should be left to the editor ;

(vi) Unless the invitation is addressed to the editor personally, the editor in making the selection of the correspondent or of any other competent journalist should avoid as far as possible selecting himself or herself and should not select

any person not connected with the publication concerned.

(b) A statement is given below.

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

Statement

S. No.	Ministry/Deptt. sponsoring Press Tours	Number of tours conducted	Number of persons included in the Press Tours
1.	Ministry of Water Resources—Ganga Project Authority	4	43
2.	Department of Science and Technology	1	8
3.	Ministry of Defence	40	551
4.	Press Information Bureau	3	18
5.	I.S.R.O. (Madras)	2	95
6.	Doordarshan (Vijayawada)	1	14
7.	Ministry of Railways	2	35
8.	Department of Geology	1	15
9.	Department of Agriculture	3	50
10.	Department of Family Welfare	1	17
11.	Department of Telecommunication	4	77
12.	Department of Energy	1	8
13.	Department of Space	1	20
14.	Department of Health	4	35
		68	986

Import of Sunflower Seeds from USSR for R & D Works

4582. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether results of the seed-multipli-
cation programme of improved variety of
sunflower seeds brought from USSR have
been received ; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of
improved sunflower seeds which would be
available for the next agricultural season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Thirty-five
tonnes of improved variety of sunflower seed
imported from Russia was distributed to
State Farms Corporation of India, National

Corporation and to 10 States for multiplication during Kharif-87. The entire quantity could not be utilised for multiplication on account of unprecedented drought conditions in the country. On the basis of information received, 60% of the seed could be sown and balance will be sown in Rabi season.

The full details regarding the multiplication of seeds and consequent availability for Rabi 1987-88 are still awaited from the States.

Progress in implementation of Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant

4583. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in implementation of Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant for which licence was issued more than Five Years ago ; and

(b) whether the Chief Promoter had submitted revised proposals for the change of product-mix, technology and the total capital cost of the Plant, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Although an industrial licence was issued to M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL) in 1976, progress in the setting up of the project was made only from 1985 onwards. After acquisition of land, work on soil investigation has been completed. Arrangements have been made for utilities/infrastructure such as water supply and power supply (including a sub-station). Site development and piling work are in progress. Government has already approved engineering services agreement for the project and basic engineering has been completed. Feedstock (naphtha) has been tied up. The State and Central Water Pollution Control Boards have given 'no objection certificate' for setting up of the plant. No proposals for the change of product mix, technology as well as the capital cost of the plant have been received. Financing arrangements are being negotiated with the financial institutions.

[Translation]

Removal of Jhuggies

4584. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Jhopad Basties in Delhi and number of Jhopadies in each Jhopad Basti ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed by Government to remove them ?

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

Posts Lying Vacant in Poultry Farms

4585. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials who have left the services of various Centrally administered poultry farms of the country during the last five years and the reasons therefor ;

(b) the number of posts still lying vacant in these poultry farms and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fill up the above posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There are four Central Poultry Breeding Farms under the administrative control of Central Government at Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Bombay and Hessarghatta (Bangalore). A total number of twentyone officials have left the service of these Farms during the last five years. Three out of these took voluntary retirement while the others resigned for personal reasons.

(b) and (c). A total number of twenty-seven posts are vacant in the four Central Poultry Breeding Farms mentioned above. In January, 1984, a ban was imposed on filling up of the vacant posts in various Offices of the Central Government. Guidelines for filling up the vacant posts in relation of the ban have since been issued and with a view to effect economy in expenditure of the Government, the case for filling up

of every vacant post is examined on merits and decision is taken in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in this regard.

Development of Ponds as Tourists Centres

4586. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAJ : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop big ponds as tourist centres ;

(b) if so, the area of the ponds, and criteria for their development ; and

(c) the names of the States where this scheme is being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News Item Captioned Call for "Integrated Pest Management"

4587. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether concerted action is being taken for development of integrated pest management in order to reduce gradually and eventually eliminate use of toxic pesticides as has been reported in the Times of India dated 13 October, 1987 ;

(b) the centres where integrated pest management programmes are under way at present in the country and the crops involved including area covered and results achieved, State-wise and crop-wise ; and

(c) whether any evaluation of pest management has been done and documented for wider use in the fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is taking concerted action for the development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in order to reduce undue reliance on pesticides and to minimise the environmental pollution and health hazards.

(b) As a result of Operational Research

Project on Integrated Pest Management in Rice, started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from 1975-76, at 7 locations, namely, Cuttack (Orissa), Hooghly (West Bengal), Raipur (M.P.), Tenali (A.P.), Karjat (Maharashtra), Mandya (Karnataka), and Kuttanad (Kerala) and the research carried out by the Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities, information on-integrated pest management practices and packages, such as use of resistant varieties, agronomic/cultural practices, bio-control techniques and need-based application of pesticides based on surveillances has been generated and documented on crops like paddy, cotton, sugarcane, wheat, sorghum, etc. Based on the findings, demonstrations on integrated pest management in rice on farmers' fields of 10 acres each have been/are being conducted by the field stations of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage of the Union Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with State Departments of Agriculture and ICAR institutes from 1981-82 onwards at 16 locations in the country, namely, Guwahati (Assam), Eluru (A.P.), Patna and Samastipur (Bihar), Karnal (Haryana), Shimoga (Karnataka), Ernakulam (Kerala), Bilaspur (M.P.), Khopoli (Maharashtra), Cuttack (Orissa), Gurdaspur (Punjab), Kota (Rajasthan), Trichy (Tamil Nadu), Gorakhpur (U.P.), Malda (West Bengal), and Gangtok (Sikkim). The results of integrated pest management demonstrations are encouraging as, by and large, the pest control requirements have been reduced by about 33%, whereas the yield increase is around 20% in I.P.M. areas, as compared to Non-I.P.M. areas.

In order to give impetus to the Integrated Pest Management Programme, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a National Research Centre on IPM during VII Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Committees on Fisheries

4588. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of committees presently working on fisheries ; and

(b) the composition and terms of references of these Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Following are the Committees on Fisheries constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation :

(1) Screening Committee for Considering Application for Charter of Foreign Fishing Vessels :

Composition : Chairman : Additional Secretary to Government of India in-charge of Fisheries. Convenor : Joint Secretary Government of India (Fisheries). Members : Representatives of the Departments/Ministries of Finance (Economic Affairs), Defence (Navy), Home Affairs (Intelligence Bureau), External Affairs, Commerce and Shipping and Transport and the Chairman of Marine Products Export Development Authority.

Terms of Reference : Committee shall examine the applications for charter of foreign fishing vessels and make suitable recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture. It may also advise the Minister of Agriculture on general policy and conditions of charter.

(2) Central Monitoring and Co-ordination Committee for Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank Assistance :

Composition : Chairman—Secretary (A and C), Ministry of Agriculture. Co-Chairman—Additional Secretary in-charge of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Member-Secretary—Deputy Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Members—Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Financial Advisor and Project Economist, PPM Cell of the Department of Agriculture ; Representatives of Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Planning Commission, Joint Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture), Director of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, Project Director, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Dhauli, Bhubaneswar, Secretaries—in-charge of Fisheries and Managing Director of Fish Seed Development Corporations of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Managing Director or representative of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural

Development (NABARD).

Terms of Reference : To oversee and coordinate overall implementation of the Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance at the policy level, for developing fish farming in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The functions of the Committee will be to :

1. lay down policy guidelines in respect of inland Fisheries Project implementation with World Bank assistance ;
2. draw up time schedule for initiation of the Project ;
3. monitoring of the project and solving constraints encountered during the implementation of the Project in Project States ;
4. review the overall progress of fish seed production by State Fish Seed Development Corporations in Project States ;
5. review the progress achieved in setting up Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in Project districts for which sharing of expenditure will be on 50 : 50 basis ;
6. Coordinating the provision of funds under Central and State Plans to meet the Project commitment.

(3) Management Committee for Coordinating the activities of IFP, FSI and CIFNET

Composition : Chairman : Additional Secretary to Government of India in-charge of Fisheries. Member Secretary : Joint Secretary to Government of India (Fisheries). Members : Financial Adviser, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Directors, Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP), Fishery Survey of India (FSI), and Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training (CIFNET).

Terms of Reference :

- (i) to consider and approve all policy matters, lay down priorities and introduce the organizational changes necessary to meet the requirements of the organizations ;

- (ii) to approve the Budget of the three organizations for presentation to the Government ;
 - (iii) to consider and approve changes in the Annual programmes, involving substantial re-allocation of funds in relation to approved programme subject to restrictions on powers of re-appropriation.
 - (iv) to recommend and implement policies regarding all matters pertaining to personnel management ;
 - (v) to exercise financial powers as may be appropriately regulated under the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, etc.
- (4) **High Power Committee on Management of Marine Fishery Resources :**

Composition : Chairman : Joint Secretary to Government of India (Fisheries). Member Secretary, Joint Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Members : Fisheries Development Commissioner (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin ; Director General/Director, Fishery Survey of India, Bombay ; Scientist, Incharge of Biological Division, National Institute of Oceanography ; Prof. in the Department of Marine Living Resources, Andhra University ; Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay ; Director of Fisheries, Lakshadweep ; Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Research, Gujarat ; Representatives of the National Association of Fishermen, New Delhi and Association of Indian Fishery Industries ; Officer on Special Duty, Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Madras ; Shri G.N. Mitra, Fishery Consultant and Joint Director of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh/Prof. H.P.C. Shetty, Fisheries College, Mangalore.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) The Committee shall act as a repository of all information pertaining to the resources collected by various agencies such as Fishery Survey of India, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Maritime Universities, State Fisheries

Department etc.

- (ii) Shall identify multi-species or uni-species fisheries which are threatened or likely to be threatened in future and advise on management measures to maintain an equilibrium in respect of resources to ensure a sustained yield.
 - (iii) Shall assess species-wise resources position and advise on the types of vessels and their number for rational exploitation. This will be supported by arriving at yield levels in respect of species concerned.
 - (iv) Shall provide directions and guidance for the exploitation of resources in hitherto unexploited or under-exploited areas to enhance fish production.
 - (v) Shall provide technical and administrative guidance to the Governments of States and Union Territories on specific problems connected with rational exploitation on resources.
 - (vi) The Committee shall also advise the Central Government on modernisation of fishing industry both in traditional and deep sea sectors and, if necessary, provide training in management practices as applicable to fisheries.
- (5) **Technical Committee on Factual Position of Prawns :**

Composition : Chairman : Joint Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Member Secretary : Deputy Commissioner (Fisheries) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Members : Dr. P. Vedavyasa Rao, Scientist, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin ; Director, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin ; Representatives of Association of Indian Fishing Industry, New Delhi and National Fishermen Association, New Delhi.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) Study of the factual position with regard to the production, size

composition, marketing especially export of prawns during 1985-86 and the trend in the recent past.

- (ii) To examine whether there has been any trend towards decline in the penaeid prawn landings and if so identify specific areas/regions, species affected.

- (iii) Measures to arrest the decline in the catch, if any, and to improve the prawn production including management measures.

- (6) Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee to Consider Matters relating to Import, Indigenous Manufacture etc., of Out Board Motors (OBM).

Composition : Chairman : Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Member Secretary : Assistant Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Members : Officer on Special Duty (SBR), Department of Surface Transport ; Technical Representatives of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) ; Representatives of Director General of Shipping, Bombay and National Association of Fishermen, New Delhi ; Technical Representative of Director General Technical Development, New Delhi ; Director of Fisheries, Kerala and Commissioner of Fisheries Gujarat.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) To study the need for indigenous production of OBMs for fishing purposes having regard to the socio-economic background of fishermen, availability of fuel and other aspects. The Committee will pay special attention to the manufacture of diesel out board motors exclusively for fishing purposes.
- (ii) The problems being faced by the fishermen at present in the matter of obtaining adequate quantity of kerosene oil, servicing facilities including spare parts, high price for imported OBMs.
- (iii) The Committee may also examine whether the OBMs imported to the

country are suitably modified for operation, using kerosene oil ; and

- (iv) Any other related matters.

- (7) Committee for the Purpose of Preparing and Evaluation of the Syllabus for Diploma in Fisheries and Nautical Science and Diploma in Fishing Engineering Course :

Composition :

(a) *Diploma in Fisheries Engineering :* Chairman : Director/Deputy Director, DMET, Convenor : Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin. Members : Dy. Chief Surveyor, Incharge of Examination, D.G. Shipping ; Deputy D.G. (Engg.) Fishery Survey of India, Bombay.

(b) *Diploma in Fisheries and Nautical Sciences :* Chairman : Principal/Vice Principal, L.B.S. Nautical Engineering College, Bombay. Convenor : Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training, Cochin, Members : Deputy Nautical Adviser (Exam.), D.G. Shipping and Deputy D.G. (Fisheries), Fishery Survey of India, Bombay.

Terms of Reference :

As suggested by the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin.

- (8) Fishing Vessel Acquisition Licencing Committee :

Composition : Chairman : Additional Secretary to Government of India, Incharge of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Member Secretary : Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Members : Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation ; Deputy Director General (Fisheries) ICAR ; Representatives of Ministry of Surface Transport, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Representatives of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Department of Company Affairs, Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin ; Director General, Fishery Survey of India, Bombay ; and Director, Central Institute of Fisheries

Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin.

Terms of Reference :

The Licensing Committee will grant in principle approval to applications for acquisition of fishing vessels through import and indigenous construction on the basis of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1987 and on the basis of a broad National Plan.

(9) Empowered Committee for Development of Deep Sea Fishing Industry :

Composition : Chairman : Secretary (A and C) Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. Member Secretary : Joint Secretary (Fisheries) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Members : Secretary, Department of Commerce ; Secretary, Department of Surface Transport ; Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs ; and Additional Secretary Incharge of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) To coordinate the activities concerning fishing industry in the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Finance and Surface Transport and to accord required clearances on cases relating to joint venture in deep sea fishing and fish processing.
- (ii) To look into the aspects relating to procedure in respect of general import etc., of deep sea fishing vessels and to make necessary recommendations to the Government.
- (iii) Financing of deep sea fishing vessels by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) and related aspects.

Plan to Augment Production of Seeds

4589. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any advance planning has been made to ensure that there is no shortage of seeds for the next Kharif crop ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated to augment substantially the production of better quality seeds for foodgrains in the country ; and

(d) the role assigned to agricultural universities of the country in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The production and distribution of the quality seed is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and Private Seed producers supplement their efforts. Keeping in view the droughts/floods in the country during Kharif, 1987, seed availability position for Kharif, 1988 was reviewed with the State Governments. Additional certified seed production programme during Rabi, 1987-88 are being taken up. A buffer stock Scheme for foundation and certified seed has also been approved by the Central Government.

(d) The Agricultural Universities are taking up production for breeder and foundation seeds.

Cargo Transportation Capacity of Indian Airlines

4590. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cargo transportation capacity of the Indian Airlines is being fully utilised ;

(b) if not, the percentage of idle capacity, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for full utilisation of the cargo capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Idle cargo carrying capacity of Indian Airlines is identifiable only on Airbus aircraft and it is about 50% of the available cargo-capacity.

(c) Steps taken by Indian Airlines to maximise the utilisation of cargo capacity

include regular meetings with cargo agents, conducting market research at out-stations, granting of incentive passages to agents, formulation of special schemes for bulk-users, planning installation of X-ray machines at Bombay airport to avoid cooling-off period and providing of suitable publicity.

[Translation]

**Setting Up of T.V. Relay Centre on
"Parshwanath" Hill**

4591. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a T.V. relay centre on the highest hill "Parshwanath" of Bihar is pending since 1983-84 ; and

(b) whether high power T.V. relay centre will be set up by the end of 1987 or in the beginning of 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Consumption of Pesticides

4592. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per hectare consumption of pesticides in India is very low as compared with other countries like USA, UK and Japan ;

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

(c) the effect on crop production ; and

(d) the measures taken to increase the availability thereof to the small and marginal farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) According to the available information, the level of per hectare consumption of pesticides in the USA is approximately 2 times that of India ; in the UK it is about 4 times ; while in Japan it is over 32 times that of India.

Some of the major reasons for the differential level of consumption are as under :

(i) The farmers in U.S.A., U.K. and Japan undertake intensive and extensive crop protection with pesticides due to better economic status compared to India.

(ii) Weedicides constitute the major share in the overall consumption of pesticides in the above countries compared to India where manual weeding is practised by and large in various crops.

(iii) A large proportion of the cropped area is under dryland farming in India which does not receive plant protection coverage with pesticides due to low level of economic returns.

(c) In India, concerted effort is being made by the Government to advise the farmers about adoption of the Integrated Pest Management techniques. This strategy lays stress on adoption of biological, cultural and mechanical methods of control of pests, besides application of need-based and judicious use of chemical pesticides. The very purpose of this strategy is to minimise dependence on use of chemical pesticides. In spite of per hectare low consumption of pesticides in India, the crop production has not been affected to any appreciable extent. Pesticide is not a production input but is only a protective input.

(d) There are no reports of any shortage of pesticides in the country. Because of adequate manufacturing capacity and domestic production as well as liberal policy of import, no difficulty is envisaged as regards the availability of pesticides for any category of farmers including small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

Yatri Niwas in States

4593. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :**
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in the country in which Yatri Niwas have been constructed so far with details thereof ;

(b) the names of the places approved by Government for the construction of Yatri Niwas during the coming years with details thereof ;

(c) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government where the rate of

rent in respect of those Yatri Niwas has been announced which are still not ready ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) and (b). Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra in Haryana is reported to have been completed. However, the formal completion report is awaited from the State Government. The Ministry of Tourism has approved the construction of 21 Yatri Niwas including one in Kurukshetra as per the details given below :

Place of Yatri Niwas	Name of the State	Date of Sanction	Amount released (Rupees in Lakhs)	Amount Sanctioned
Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3-1-86	10.00	45.78
Goa	Goa	9-1-86	10.00	28.70
Kurukshetra	Haryana	5-2-86	45.00	49.69
Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	25-2-86	10.00	34.00
Satpada	Orissa	31-3-86	5.00	26.50
Palam Village	Delhi	31-3-86	5.00	45.00
Dakor	Gujarat	31-3-86	5.00	41.22
Darjeeling	West Bengal	27-6-86	10.00	47.30
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	23-9-86	8.00	26.90
Jullundur	Punjab	24-6-86	10.00	23.98
Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir	23-10-86	10.00	31.18
Quilon	Kerala	24-11-86	8.00	35.35
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	8-1-87	10.00	25.29
Trivandrum	Kerala	9-1-87	8.00	26.43
Konarak	Orissa	13-1-87	8.00	29.25
Shegaon	Maharashtra	6-2-87	10.00	25.98
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	31-3-87	10.00	29.42
Nagapatinam	Tamil Nadu	20-3-87	8.00	37.27
Aizwal	Mizoram	29-6-87	7.00	30.13
Agartala	Tripura	3-8-87	10.00	41.52
Kohima	Nagaland	23-9-87	10.00	37.73

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Press Canteen of Government of India
Press, Minto Road, New Delhi**

4594. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Canteen at Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi is a statutory canteen ;

(b) if so, whether the Minto Road Press Canteen Employees are entitled to the benefits of leave, bonus, provident fund, uniform, medical facilities etc. as are being enjoyed by other statutory canteen employees in Railways ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The employees of the Press Canteen work under the control of the Canteen Management Committee. They are not treated as Government employees and are paid out of office contingencies. They are allowed 12 days casual leave in a calendar year. Since they are not treated as Government employees, the benefits of earned leave, Bonus, Provident Fund, Uniform, Medical facilities are not being allowed to them.

In this connection the employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road and the Government of India Press, Ring Road had filed a Writ Petition in Supreme Court. The decision of which has not yet been received. Staff side of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Urban Development also raised this question. As per decision of the Chairman of the Council a Committee has been appointed to consider the question of treating the employees of the Canteen as Government servants.

**Mortgage Permission for Plot Holders of
Yamuna Vihar**

4595. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by DDA during the last few months ending November, 1987 from the plot holders of Yamuna Vihar residential area for granting permission to mortgage their plot with President of India and for issuing a non-encumbrance certificate for the purpose of raising house building advance from Central Government ;

(b) the stage at which each of these applications is lying pending with DDA for granting mortgage permission alongwith the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the time by which letters granting mortgage permission are likely to be issued ?

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

(b) and (c). No application for grant of mortgage permission in favour of President of India for raising house building advance is pending with DDA. In both the cases mortgage permission has already been granted.

[Translation]

**Import of Skimmed Milk Powder and
Butter Oil**

**4596. SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether skimmed milk powder and butter oil are being imported to meet the short supply arising due to drought conditions ;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of import ;

(c) whether these products are being supplied to the various State Dairy Co-operative Federations ;

(d) if so, the rate at which these are supplied to States ;

(e) the profit being earned by the National Dairy Development Board as a result of import ;

(f) whether Government propose to make these products available at the import

price, keeping in view of the drought situation and the losses incurred by the State Dairy Cooperative Federations ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 10,000 MT of skimmed Milk Powder at US \$ 765 per MT F.O.B. and 10,000 MT of Butter Oil at US \$ 1200 per MT F.O.B. basis are being imported by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Besides, US AID has approved a donation of about 5,200 MT of Butter Oil to erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (now NDDB).

(c) The shipments are in progress and supply of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil to various State Dairy Cooperative Federations will be considered on merit.

(d) The current rates of issue price of pooled stocks of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil to State Dairy Cooperative Federations/Unions are as under :

Skimmed Milk Powder	Rs. 24,000/- per MT excluding taxes.
Butter Oil	Rs. 36,000/- per MT excluding taxes.

(e) to (g). The National Dairy Development Board maintains a pooled stock of commodities consisting of commercial imports, gifts from foreign countries and those procured indigenously. The issues to the dairies are out of these pooled stock at a uniform price.

[English]

Production of TV Programme on Family Planning

4597. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring out better programmes on TV to popularise family planning measures ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a programme on family welfare ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. This, in fact, is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan.

(b) Programmes on family welfare are already telecast by Doordarshan regularly, both on the National Network and from various Doordarshan Kendras.

AIR Network in Orissa

4598. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio network provided in Orissa is less as compared to many States ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expand the existing AIR network in Orissa ;

(c) the target set therefor during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) At present radio coverage in Orissa is available to 86% of the State's population. In a number of other States, the coverage is even less.

(b) and (c). During the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) new radio stations are to be established at Bhawanipatna, Berhampur, Baripada, Rourkela and Bolangir. Besides, the power of the existing transmitter at Jeypore is to be upgraded from 20 KW MW to 100 KW. With the implementation of these schemes, radio coverage in Orissa would improve to 98% by population and 97% by area of the State. These schemes are expected to be completed by 1990.

(d) The progress of implementation of various schemes is being closely monitored and corrective steps are being taken wherever necessary.

Requirement of Pilots

4599. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the expected number of civil pilots required by the end of 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively ; and

(b) the details of the plan to get the required number of trained pilots during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The expected requirement of the civil pilots for various national airlines is as under :

Name of Airlines	1988	1989	1990
Air India	22	32	28
Indian Airlines	100	60	60
Vayudoot Limited	33	42	16
Pawan Hans Limited	38	—	—

(b) The Aero Club of India has been provided grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.48 crores for the development of aerospots in the country. 28 Cessna-152 aerobatic trainer aircraft alongwith accessories have been allotted to various flying clubs/institutions to meet the training requirements. Besides, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been established at Fursatganj at a capital expenditure of Rs. 26.55 crores for training commercial pilots for aeroplanes and helicopters.

Decline in Egg Production

4600. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of eggs has declined due to the drought conditions in many parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government have initiated programmes for increasing the egg/broiler production ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether any such Centrally sponsored programme is being implemented in Kerala also ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India is implementing the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing egg/broiler production :

1. Four Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Hessarghatta (Bangalore), Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh.
2. One Central Duck Breeding Farm at Hessarghatta (Bangalore).
3. Establishment of Backyard Poultry Production Units in all States/ U.Ts.
4. Assistance for setting up of Poultry Production Units is also provided to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Special Livestock Breeding Programme in selected Districts of the country.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Assistance in the form of loan-cum-subsidy for the establishment of poultry productions units under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Special Livestock Breeding Programme is provided to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the Districts of Trivandrum and Cannanore in the State of Kerala.

Milk Production

4601. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production and the demand of milk in the country at present ;

(b) whether Union Government have initiated any scheme to assist the milk co-operative societies in various States ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Union Government have also undertaken Centrally sponsored schemes to assist the States in preserving and developing good breeds of cattle, so as to increase the milk yield ; and

(e) if so, the Central assistance extended to States in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) During 1986-87, estimated total milk production in the country was 44.0 million tonnes.

As per the National Commission on Agriculture Report (1976), the high and low levels of demand projections of milk for the year 1985 are 44.2 and 33.4 million tonnes respectively. The average demand for the year 1985 can, therefore, be reckoned at 38.8 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Operation Flood III Programme which has commenced from April, 1985, would endeavour to build, further on, an extension foundation laid during first two phases of the programme ; to develop strong farmers' organisations controlled by member producers through elected representatives and manage their milk procurement, processing, marketing and input supply functions through professionals employed by the cooperatives. The programme is being implemented in 169 milksheds of the country with 52.50 lakhs farmers membership through 50,129 village level Dairy Co-operative Societies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) State-wise Central assistance extended

in this regard during 1986-87 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Andhra Pradesh	3.00
(2) Bihar	2.05
(3) Gujarat	6.80
(4) Haryana	5.18
(5) Karnataka	3.75
(6) Kerala	1.25
(7) Maharashtra	3.99
(8) Rajasthan	7.31
(9) Uttar Pradesh	2.44

Development of Cocoa in Kerala

4602. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Central sector scheme for development of cocoa in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme ;

(c) the nature and quantum of assistance made available to the growers of cocoa in the State ;

(d) the total production during 1987 ;

(e) whether all the cocoa produced was consumed ; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure remunerative price to the growers ?

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

(b) Central Sector Scheme for Development of Cocoa provides for establishing demonstration plots in the farmers' fields. Training is imparted to the growers on various aspects of cocoa cultivation with particular reference to pruning and training the trees, pest (rodent) control and harvesting and on farm processing of beans. Another objective of the scheme is to encourage community processing of the beans by grant-

ing subsidy to co-operative societies for setting up mechanical driers in the major producing areas.

(c) Under the Scheme the entire expenditure on the components of Demonstrations and training are met by Government of India. Cost of cocoa beans driers is subsidised 50% through cooperative societies.

The total estimated outlay on the scheme in the VII Plan is Rs. 9.43 lakh out of which Rs. 4.95 lakh has been released from 1985 till date.

(d) Production estimates for 1987 are not available. However, as per rough estimate, production of cocoa beans during 1984-85 was of about 4500 tonnes.

(e) The present production of cocoa beans is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the processing industry.

(f) The Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd. (CAMPCO), a joint venture of Kerala and Karnataka Governments is already procuring cocoa beans at reasonable price from the Growers.

Airstrip at Karimganj

4603. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new airstrip in Karimganj, Assam for operation of flights during the rainy season ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ;

(c) whether Government are considering to upgrade Kumbhirgram Airport for Airbus services ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Potato and Banana Cultivation in Orissa

4604. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State of Orissa has appropriate climate and fertile soil to take up potato and banana cultivation ; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance given by the Centre to promote banana and potato cultivation under different Centrally sponsored schemes ?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme on banana is being implemented in Goa with an approved outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the year 1987-88. No other Union Territories and States including Orissa is covered under this scheme. There is no Centrally sponsored scheme for potato development.

Closure of Field Publicity Offices

4605. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to close down some Field Publicity Offices in various States ;

(b) if so, the number of such offices in each of the States and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether some such offices are to be closed in the State of Orissa ; if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) to (c). No final decision has been taken in the matter of reorganisation of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

**Conditions on Import of Fertilisers by
MMTC**

4606. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Fertilisers has imposed stringent conditions on the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation on the question of importing fertilisers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). M.M.T.C. as the canalising agency arranges the import of fertilisers as per approved import requirements. Based on assessed requirements and estimated availability, it was not considered necessary to import any nitrogeous and phosphatic fertilisers during the current year. Import of these materials was, therefore, drastically reduced to accommodate only the inescapable trade commitments.

Leather Workers Welfare Fund

4607. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Tripartite Study Group set up for an indepth study of the working and living conditions of workers in the decentralised leather sector and the leather and footwear industry in the organised sector ;

(b) if so, whether it has been recommended to set up a separate Welfare Board financed by levying a cess on the leather and footwear industry ; and

(c) if so, when the Leather Workers Welfare Fund is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Tripartite Study Group has not yet submitted its report.

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

**Separate Machinery for Recovery of
EPF Arrears**

4608. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up separate machinery for the recovery of Employees Provident Fund dues from employers ;

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

(c) whether it will be an adjunct to the present Employees Provident Fund Organisation or have a separate identity of its own ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to make a suitable provision in the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for setting up a separate machinery for recovery of provident fund dues. For this purpose, a suitable amending Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament soon.

Use of Private Cars by Vayudoot

4609. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private parties/individuals have been allowed to use their private cars for transportation purposes by Vayudoot in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the names of the parties/individuals and the specific purpose for which these Private parties have been allowed to use their private cars for transportation purposes and the details of the contract entered into with these parties/individuals ;

(c) the charges paid/to be paid by Vayudoot on this account to these parties/individuals for these during the last two years ; and

(d) the reasons to over-look the set procedure for transportation contract of the Vayudoot Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Since Vayudoot was not in a position to incur capital expenditure involved in the outright purchase of cars, the

Company decided to hire DLY cars from operators/agents in October, 1985 for dropping and picking up Vayudoot crew. Subsequently, the Management, when it was brought to its notice that private cars were being used by the contractor, directed the contractor to ensure that only DLY cars were used for the purpose. During this period the transport was hired from the following :

(i) New Friends Taxi Service

(ii) M/s. K.S. Aiyar

(iii) Nebh Taxi Car Service

(iv) Elegant Travels

(c) The contract was awarded on the basis of the lowest quotation and the rates included the service of the driver, maintenance charges of the cars, overtime payments etc. The rates per Kilometre charged by the contractors during this period have been from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.30.

(d) The procedure for awarding the contract was not overlooked by Vayudoot as it awarded the contract on the basis of competitive rates received from various operators/agents.

Targets of Tourists during Seventh Plan

4610. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the arrival of foreign tourists by the end of the Seventh Plan ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earnings projected by the end of the Plan period ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide facilities for the foreign tourists to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINIS-

TRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) In keeping with the growth rate of seven per cent projected by the Planning Commission, the target would work out to 1.5 million foreign tourists by 1990. However, efforts are being made internally to exceed this target so as to reach 2.5 million by 1990 depending on the augmentation of infrastructure and other facilities.

(b) Based on the target of 1.5 million tourists, the amount of foreign exchange to be earned from tourism by 1990 works-out to about Rs. 2500 crores which may go upto Rs. 3760 crores if the total arrivals reach 2.5 million.

(c) The steps taken to provide facilities for the foreign tourists to achieve the target include improvement of airport facilities and augmentation of infrastructure in the form of accommodation, transport etc.

Drinking Water Pipe Line in Trans- Yamuna Area

4611. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether work of laying drinking water pipeline has been undertaken in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur in trans-Yamuna area ;

(b) if so, the details of the blocks where such work has started ; and

(c) the time by which work of laying main pipeline for drinking water will be completed in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and
(b). DWS and SDU have reported that the work of laying peripheral water lines has been taken up in 18 pockets of Laxmi Nagar and 10 pockets of Shakarpur group of colonies. Names of pockets in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur are given in the statement below.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by June, 1988.

Statement

Names of Pockets in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur Colonies where Work has been Started

Laxmi Nagar

1. Guru Angad Nagar East and Laxmi Nagar Market.
2. Guru Angad Nagar Extension.
3. H & G Block.
4. Kundan Nagar.
5. 'I' Block (Part).
6. D-Block.
7. J-K Block.
8. F-FF Block.
9. J-Block Extension and P.P. Block.
10. H-Block Garhwali Mohalla.
11. Lalita Park.
12. Guru Nanakpura Block A, B & C.
13. Guru Angad Nagar West.
14. J Block.
15. Vijay Block.
16. J-Extension III and Krishan Kunj Extension Part.
17. Krishan Kunj.
18. Pandav Nagar Block AB & C.

Shakarpur

1. Ganesh Nagar-II.
2. G-Block.
3. Master Block.
4. D.A. & Dayanand Block.
5. Ganesh Nagar Extension II.
6. Upadhyaya Block.
7. B-Block.
8. H-Block.

9. W-A Block.**10. W-B Block.****Rented Cars for Tourists**

4612. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1419 on 16 November, 1987 regarding rented cars for tourists and state :

(a) the names of the Indian companies which have entered into collaboration arrangements with two foreign rent-a-car companies ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the contracts ; and

(c) whether any part of the rental earnings will be allowed to be remitted abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Indian companies who have entered into collaboration arrangements with two foreign rent-a-car companies are—Sapna Tours Travels and Leasing Pvt. Ltd. with Budget Rent-a-Car Inc., USA and Transport Corporation of India Ltd. with M/s Hertz International Ltd., USA.

(b) and (c). As a matter of policy, specific information relating to individual companies, particularly in relation to financial details, terms offered, terms approved, are not disclosed in the public interest.

Criteria Fixed for Starting Vayudoot Service

4613. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for starting Vayudoot service to different cities ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start Vayudoot service in the Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) whether Satna is being considered for the Vayudoot Service ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) The criteria for selecting stations for airlinking by Vayudoot services are as follows :

- (a) Geographical terrain.
- (b) Tourism potential.
- (c) Economic viability of flight operations.
- (d) Clustering of few viable sectors to decide about the base of aircraft.
- (e) Industrial development of area to be airlinked.
- (f) Availability of necessary infrastructural facilities.
- (g) Aircraft capacity available at the base station.

(b) The absence of an operational airstrip at Rewa and the non-availability of adequate aircraft capacity in Vayudoot do not permit inclusion of this station in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

(c) and (d). The resources of Vayudoot and the National Airports Authority are fully stretched upto the end of the current plan period. There is as such no scope to include Satna in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

Functioning of AIR Station, Bhopal

4614. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AIR station, Bhopal is very weak and defective ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to make this AIR station powerful and effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). The existing Medium Wave

transmitter at Bhopal has a capacity of 1 KW and hence its range is limited. The transmitter is working satisfactorily.

(c) AIR's 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) includes the following schemes for improving the reception of the transmitters at Bhopal :

- (i) Upgradation of the 1 KW MW (Primary Channel) transmitter to 10 KW MW ;
- (ii) Upgradation of the existing Vividh Bharati/commercial service transmitter from 1 KW MW to 3 KW FM ; and
- (iii) Upgradation of the 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW SW transmitter.

With the implementation of the above schemes, radio coverage by Bhopal transmitters would improve considerably.

Recruitment of Mechanics

4615. DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines recruits car mechanics, who are later on appointed as aircraft technicians ;

(b) whether they are trained in aeronautical engineering before appointing them as aircraft technicians ;

(c) whether after training they are able to handle maintenance of aircraft ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Tax Concessions to Privately Owned
Historical Buildings**

4616. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give tax concessions to privately owned buildings of historical importance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not have any proposal to give tax concessions to privately owned buildings of historical importance.

**Single Outing of Two Children by Indian
Airlines Crew**

4617. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two twin girls aged 6½ years travelled on 24 May, 1987 from Kuwait to Trivandrum on Air India flights No. 932 in a group of over 20 unaccompanied children ;

(b) if so, whether these two children were singled out and offloaded at Goa Airport by Air India crew ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether United Malayalee Organisations in Kuwait had taken up the matter with Government ;

(e) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident ; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof and action taken against the erring crew members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The two children were offloaded at Goa Airport through oversight. On realising the error, immediate

action was taken to send the children by alternate flight to Trivandrum.

(d) to (f). The matter was taken up by the United Malayalee Organisations in Kuwait. Air-India conducted an enquiry into the incident and two Cabin Crew members, who were found responsible for this incident, were awarded punishment of reduction of two stages in the time scale of pay for a period of one year. The inflight supervisor was issued a warning.

Departmental Enquiry

4618. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a departmental enquiry is being conducted against some officers of the rank of Regional Director for their being inefficient and corrupt ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A departmental enquiry was conducted against an officer of the rank of Regional Director and has since been completed. The advice of the UPSC is awaited before taking further action.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (b) above.

Quota of Army in Leh to Delhi Flights

4619. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of seats on Indian Airlines flight from Leh to Srinagar, Chandigarh and Delhi have been reserved for military and para military personnel to the detriment of general public especially during the period of closure of Leh-Srinagar Road ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to mitigate the

difficulties faced by general public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Increase in the priority seats being temporary to be restored shortly, no special steps are required to be taken.

Encroachments Near International Airport, Bombay

4620. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some unauthorised huts including small commercial buildings have sprung up near the International airport, Bombay with the collusion of some officers of the International Airport Authority ;

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken to remove these unauthorised constructions ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Some unauthorised structures have come up near the International Airport at Bombay. Collusion of the officers of the International Airports Authority of India has, however, not been established in this regard.

(b) Some of the structures have already been removed and action is being taken to remove the remaining ones also.

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

[Translation]

Discontentment Among the Students of Indian Film and Television Institute, Pune

4621. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is discontentment among the students of Indian Film and Television Institute, Pune ;

(b) whether they have submitted a memorandum in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and their major grievances ; and

(d) the steps taken so far for solving their problems ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Their major grievances relate to the constitution of the Governing Council ; the role of the Director of the Institute in terms of academic and administrative responsibility ; teacher evaluation ; the present examination system and academic inputs.

(d) FTII is an autonomous body. It's Governing Council is seized of these issues. It has had a dialogue with the students and has appointed two different Committees to review the present examination system and explore the possibility of more effective integration of the facilities of the Film and Television Wings. The students are presently satisfied with the steps taken.

Working Conditions of Doordarshan Staff

4622. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether uniform pay scales are given to the staff working in various Doordarshan Kendras in the country ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the staff working in Doordarshan are also trained abroad and if so, the mode of their selection ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The selection for training abroad is made depending upon the suitability of the staff, nature of their work, job requirements, eligibility conditions in regard to the training programme and above all keeping in view the organisational requirements.

[English]

**Extra Marital Relationships Between
Pilots and Airhostesses**4623. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formed a
Vigilance Committee to keep a watch on
extra marital relationships between pilots
and airhostesses ;

(b) if so, whether Government instruc-
tions prohibit pilots and airhostesses found
to have developed such relationship flying
together are being enforced meticulously ;
and

(c) if not, what action has been taken
in cases of violation of these instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINIS-
TRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH
TYTLER) : (a) to (c). No Vigilance Com-
mittee has been set up to watch such
relationship. Instructions have been issued
by Indian Airlines to ensure that in known
cases they are not put on the same flight.

[Translation]

**Workshop Organised by National Institute of
Waste Land and Rural Development**

4624. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop was organised
by the National Institute of Waste Land and
Rural Development in November, 1987 ;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made at the

workshop cover the following main areas :

- (1) Agronomy
- (2) Animal Husbandry
- (3) Rural Industries and Crafts
- (4) Infrastructure
- (5) Technology Development and
Utilisation
- (6) Soil and Water Management
- (7) Afforestation and Social Forestry
- (8) Energy
- (9) Waste Utilisation
- (10) Rural Labour
- (11) Environmental Pollution
- (12) Organisation
- (13) Rural Housing
- (14) Micro Level Planning.

The Organiser of the workshop has
recently forwarded the recommendations to
concerned Departments of the Government
for perusal and necessary action. The
Department of Rural Development has
circulated the recommendations in areas
relevant to the Department for consideration
and appropriate action by the various
programme divisions of the Department.

[English]

Cooperative Societies in Delhi

4625. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Cooperative House
Building Societies in Delhi both giving plots
to their members and building flats for their
members as group housing in which elections
to the Managing Committees have not been
held and the old Managing Committees are
continuing in office even though their term of
three years as prescribed by law expired
long before ;

(b) whether these Managing Committees
are carrying on their activities like collection

of money from members, giving construction work to contractors and filing cases in courts against members ;

(c) if so, the reasons for which such Managing Committees are being permitted to function and suitable legal and administrative steps such as supervision of these Managing Committees and appointment of Administrators are not taken to restore these societies to normal health to protect the interests of members ; and

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

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 House.

[Translation]

News Captioned "Anti-Video Piracy Law"

4626. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether directives have been issued by Union Government to the State Governments to check the video piracy ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have complied with these directives ;

(c) the names of the States which have apprised the Government of their reaction to these directives and the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to amend the Cinematography Act and Copy Right Act to check video piracy, if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The State Governments are empowered under the relevant acts, namely : The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Copyright Act, 1957, to enforce measures to combat video piracy. The Acts do not confer any powers on the Union Government to issue directives to the States. However, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have advised all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to enforce

the various provisions of the two Acts with vigour.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The Central Government considers the existing legal frame-work for combating video piracy adequate.

[English]

Distribution of Complimentary Items to Air India Passengers on Board

4627. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Air India Passengers frequently feel short changed in receipt of complimentary gifts and other articles on flights ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the staff on board do not distribute various items as per instructions of the airline management ;

(c) if so, the details of instances and the action taken against the staff found guilty ; and

(d) the corrective measures taken to ensure proper distribution of the items so that the standard of service and facility is kept up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). There were occasions when give-away items could not be distributed in first/business class because the items were out of stock for some period. This position was also indicated in the reports received by the In-flight Service Department.

(c) and (d). Since the items were out of stock, there was no necessity for taking any action against the staff. Instructions regarding the distribution of items already exist.

[Translation]

Popularisation of Rural Storage and Processing Technology

4628. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to popularise rural storage and processing technology developed by ICAR ; and

(b) the benefits likely to accrue to farmers with the use of innovative technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed a few low cost rural storage technology like Pusa Kothar, Bamboo Basket and Solar Absorption bed for the farming communities particularly for the small and marginal farmers. These rural storage technologies are being popularised through I.C.A.R. First-line Extension Programmes namely Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab-to-Land Programmes, and also by some of the ICAR Research Institutes.

(b) The benefits which can accrue from these rural storage technology are as follows :

- (a) Safe storage of grains and seeds ;
- (b) Supply of food grains and seeds locally ;
- (c) Generation of employment for rural artisans ; and
- (d) Reduction of drudgery to farm-women.

[English]

Export of Onions from Andhra Pradesh

4629. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stock of onions in Andhra Pradesh is much more than the needs of the people ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to export the onions from that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The production of Onion of 1.25 lakh tons during 1985-86 in Andhra Pradesh does not meet full requirements of the State. Therefore, the onion stock is moved from Maharashtra to meet the local demand. However, a certain variety of onion grown in Andhra Pradesh is meant for exports and has negligible local demand.

Marine Products Freezing Capacity

4630. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total available marine products freezing capacity in India at present ;

(b) what part of this capacity is being utilized ; and

(c) the reasons for the gap in capacity utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The total available freezing capacity for marine products in India is 2175 tonnes per day as on 30-9-1987 as per the information given by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

(b) As per studies conducted by the Marine Products Export Development Authority in 1986, the capacity utilisation of freezing plants in different States is :

State/Union Territory	Capacity utilization
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.49%
2. Gujarat	24.33%
3. Goa	13.05%
4. Karnataka	15.55%
5. Kerala	20.41%
6. Maharashtra	14.52%
7. Orissa	10.44%
8. Tamil Nadu	16.00%
9. West Bengal	13.15%

(c) The reason for the gap in the capacity utilisation is the seasonality of fishing activity.

Amendments in Mines Rules, 1985

4631. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Safety Board, Coal India Limited has proposed vital amendments in the Mines Rules, 1985 ;

(b) if so, what are the proposed amendments ; and

(c) the status reports on those proposed amendments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

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

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

4632. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the programme called "Development of women and children in rural areas" ;

(b) the amount of funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the programme, district-wise ; and

(c) the agencies which will monitor the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas was started in 1982-83 as a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with the objective of providing income generating opportunities to

women members of identified families on self-sustaining basis. For this purpose a group approach has been adopted whereby groups of 15—20 women are formed to take up economic activities suited to their skills and aptitude.

The scheme was started as a pilot project in 50 districts during Sixth Plan. The women of identified families are provided necessary training for undertaking the activity under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment. Thereafter the asset is provided to the group members under the IRD programme. It was extended to one district each in six Union Territories during 1985-86, to another 24 districts in the States in 1986-87 and is proposed to be extended to further 26 districts in 1987-88 out of which 21 districts have already been sanctioned.

An important component of this programme is provision of multipurpose community centres which are intended to serve as a central place where women can meet and carry on their economic activities. Funds for construction of these centres are provided from the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Apart from the implementation of the programme through Governmental agencies, funds are also given to voluntary organisations for taking up projects intended for economic upliftment of rural women, through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology.

(b) In Uttar Pradesh, the programme was started in five districts during the Sixth Plan. Under the scheme of phased expansion of programme, two more districts were covered during 1986-87 and six districts during 1987-88. A statement showing district-wise release of funds to Uttar Pradesh is given below.

(c) The programme is implemented by State Governments through the District Rural Development Agencies. They monitor the progress of the programme. The progress also monitored by Government of India through monthly and quarterly returns.

Statement

District-wise release of funds to Uttar Pradesh under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (Government of India and UNICEF share)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Commencement year of Programme	Funds released till date
1.	Etawah	1983-84	25,28,761
2.	Deoria	1983-84	24,04,861
3.	Sultanpur	1983-84	24,72,611
4.	Banda	1984-85	31,92,700
5.	Basti	1984-85	25,38,700
6.	Allahabad	1986-87	10,10,000
7.	Gorakhpur	1986-87	10,10,000
8.	Nainital	1987-88	10,10,000
9.	Pauri	1987-88	10,10,000
10.	Rae Bareli	1987-88	10,10,000
11.	Gonda	1987-88	10,10,000
12.	Shahjahanpur	1987-88	10,10,000
13.	Mainpuri	1987-88	10,10,000
Total			2,12,17,633

Programmes in Kerala Under World Food Programme

4633. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes implemented or to be implemented in the tribal areas in the six northern districts of Kerala, under the World Food Programme ; and

(b) how many tribals have been given employment under the above schemes/programmes as on 31st October, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) World Food Programme assistance is to be utilised for (a) territorial forestry activities, such as teak plantations and their post-plantation care, rehabilitation

and enrichment of degraded forests, selection felling, natural regeneration through weeding and soil working ; (b) Social forestry activities, such as distribution of seedlings, tribal fuel-wood plantations, block plantations, strip plantations and tribal medicinal plantations ; and (c) Infrastructural development works. The execution of these works is expected to provide employment for over 460000 workdays. These works include small infrastructures essential for the implementation of various schemes of the project such as small forest tracks, labour sheds, camping sheds, stores, shelters, etc.

(b) World Food Programme assistance had not commenced till 31st October, 1987.

IRDP Loans Given in Maharashtra for Cattle Development

4634. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for Maharashtra under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the year 1987-88 ; and

(b) the amount of IRDP loan given to the people in Maharashtra for cattle development to encourage milk production during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The total allocation for assisting families under IRDP in Maharashtra for 1987-88 is Rs. 44.24 crores, of which the Central share amounts to Rs. 22.12 crores.

(b) During current year, upto October, 1987 loan of Rs. 812.64 lakhs was disbursed to the 25403 IRDP beneficiaries for purchase of milch cattle. Amount of subsidy is Rs. 389.68 lakhs.

Australian Assistance for Fisheries

4634-A. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Australian Government has offered financial assistance under a new scheme for the Fishery Industry in India on Government to Government basis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated financial assistance offered and the terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, an Australian Delegation visited India from 1st-7th November, 1987 to identify opportunities for collaboration with various Indian fishery organisations in the country and to convey the compatibility of the Australian ship building industry in the manufacture of about 35 metre fishing

trawlers, transfer of technology and management and training programme.

(c) Does not arise.

12.10 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker Sir...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. Tewary (Buxar) : The whole country is agitated on an egregious piece of legislation approved by the Appropriation Sub-Committee of the US Senate.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing, I shall get it done.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is an aggression on our sovereignty. This is the worst blackmail of the 20th century.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I agree. I have got a motion from this side also.

[Translation]

This matter is over now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I request you to suspend all the business of the House and

let this matter be taken up.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Even Mr. Dandavate will support me. He gets Press releases from American Embassy. This time at least I hope you have not received any clarificatory note from him. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We support the contention of Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : On the violation of FERA you have promised to allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a discussion on that. Today you can decide it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Newspapers have reported that 60,000 Indian rifles have been sold to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will admit that also. A decision will take place as demanded by you and Shri Tewary.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, I have said that I agree. Why are you repeating it ? I have agreed for a discussion on this subject.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Let the Minister make a statement and let there be a debate on it right now. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you all want it, I will do it right now. What difficulty can I have in this regard ?

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The whole House will agree...*(Interruptions)*...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat what is your view ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : The Minister of State will make a statement on the subject at two O'clock today. I request that we should have a discussion on it under Rule 193 at four O'clock today.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you saying ?

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : We want that hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in the House...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ask him. You give it in writing.

[*English*]

This is a law and order problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : We have sent it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I never go back on my word.

[*English*]

I will forward it.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : There is a Minister in

Haryana * * He is involved in the bungling of Rs. 50 crores in the Land Development Authority at Gurgaon. He was given a clean chit by * *...(Interruptions) ..

MR. SPEAKER : He is a Member of the Haryana Assembly.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : One Minister misappropriates funds and the Chief Minister gives a clean-chit to him. It is a gross injustice. A judicial enquiry should be held in this regard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : We have given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing ; you have not given an adjournment motion.

[English]

I will forward it.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You must have seen the news today that some 60,000 Indian rifles have been transported by CIA...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to take it up along with that.

[Translation]

This discussion is in the names of both of you.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a different issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You will not get, time, so take it up along with this issue.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When the Minister makes a statement he should cover that also.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : On this subject I will talk to the Minister separately. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any basis for that, he can do it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let them make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before he makes a statement, how can we ask questions ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He will do it, I have told him.

[English]

If there is any basis for that, that should also be covered.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a very important matter. The Defence Minister has announced in the House that there would be an enquiry into the submarine deal. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, nothing has come to my notice.

[Translation]

You should forgive me sometimes at least.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I should know something about the matter before it is raised in the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Bring it to me only when there is something solid.

[English]

Then I will do it ; not otherwise.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. If you give it in writing, I can call for information.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I follow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not believe in news. I believe in facts. When you give me, I will put it down. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out if you can give me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In Tripura several Congressmen have been killed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making

a noise. What is this happening ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Elections are approaching. The CPM people are killing our party members. (Interruptions) The Home Minister should make a statement. The Anti-Terrorist Act should be applied to Tripura. Otherwise they will not allow us to hold peaceful elections.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Now what can I do, you tell me. What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me, what can I do ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : You can ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. Mr. Shantaram Naik, what can I do now ? What you have said may be right...(Interruptions)... Mr. Panika, when I am on my legs, you should sit down.

You give it in writing to the Minister of Home Affairs. Whatever is within my power, I will definitely do it but if something is not within my power, I cannot do anything about that.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why can't the Anti-Terrorist Act be extended to Tripura ? So many people are killed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I have given a notice for a discussion under Rule 193 for inclusion of certain tea garden labourers in the SC/ST list under Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you come and see me ? You are welcome.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : All right.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar) : I had given it in writing day before yesterday that Professor Darshan Singh Ragi has been put under house arrest which is illegal and unconstitutional... (Interruptions)...

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The law and order machinery has collapsed in Tripura. The Anti-Terrorist Act should be extended to Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER : The Constitutional machinery can take care of it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Government of India cannot remain a silent spectator to it.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with the audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5183/87]

Statement Correcting answer to US Q. No. 1431 dated 16-11-1987 regarding Children Film Society of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 16 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1431 by Sarvashri Mullapally Ramachandran and Uttambhai H. Patel and Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani regarding Children Film Society of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5184/87]

Statement correcting Replies to US Q. Nos. 3371 and 3431 dated 30-11-87 regarding (i) Rate of EPF Contribution and (ii) Companies defaulting in Provident Fund arrears respectively and Annual Report of Employees Provident Fund Organisation for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement correcting the replies given on 30 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question Nos. 3371 and 3431 by Shri Amarsinh Rathawa and Dr. B.L. Shailesh, regarding (i) Rate of EPF contribution and (ii) Companies defaulting in Provident Fund arrears, respectively.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5185/87]

- (2) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5186/87]

Annual Accounts of National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Review on the said Accounts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning

Board, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audit Report thereon, under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5187/87]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Fertilizer Corporation of India, New Delhi, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Projects and Development India Ltd. for 1986-87 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5188/87]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5189/87]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5190/87]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5191/87]

- (5) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5192/87]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5193/87]

- (7) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5194/87]

12.19 hrs.

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 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1987."

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Khargone) : I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on "On-going Railway Line Projects".

PETITION RE : UNIFORMITY IN WAGES, PAYMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND ARREARS AND PROVISION OF HOUSE SITES TO BIDI WORKERS.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri R.K. Ratnakar and others regarding uniformity in wages payment of provident fund arrears and provision of house-sites to Bidi workers.

12.20 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

[English]

Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1988, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : How many extensions, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have told them that this is the last one. I am not going to give any further extensions.

The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1988, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

12.20½ hrs.

FINANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*
1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Finance Act, 1987.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I introduce** the Bill.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS
FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION
BY THE FINANCE (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1987.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.

12.21 hrs.

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

B.K. GADHVI) : On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I introduce** the Bill.

12.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to take measures to protect the interests of arecanut growers of Kerala and Karnataka

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Major problem faced by the Indian farmers presently is the steep and abrupt fall in price of their produce. This fluctuation had badly affected the plantation farmers of Kerala. Now the areca-nut growers of the North Kerala and parts of Karnataka are in the grip of a real economic crisis. Already their plantations and crops are badly affected by recurring drought. Price of arecanut has fallen by 50% whereas the cost of living has gone up enormously. Naturally the wages of agricultural labourers and other costs have gone up. Thousands of arecanut farmers and lakhs of agricultural labourers are helpless. This has affected the general economy of several parts of Kerala and Karnataka. Most of the arecanut farmers are small and marginal farmers.

Unless the Government itself takes up this problem either by exploring foreign

*Published in Gazettee of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 7-12-1987.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri I. Rama Rai]

markets or by providing a support price as extended to other cash crops the plight of these farmers and labourers will worsen further. I request the Government to tackle this problem by an appropriate measure at the earliest. One such measure would be to release sufficient funds to the Directorate of Cocoa, Arecanut and Species Development and direct CAMPCO to tackle this problem on war footing basis.

- (ii) Need to reconsider the decision to allot the plot meant for a garden in a residential area of Bombay to the Helicopter Corporation of India

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : Cuffe Parade reclaimed area of Bombay has been developed as exclusive residential zone and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay had earmarked one plot for development of a garden. As a matter of fact, the work of developing a garden on that plot had begun. But abruptly the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority has suspended the work and has issued orders giving that plot to the Helicopter Corporation of India to develop a helipad on it for taking passengers to airport and *vice versa*. The decision will create nuisance and both noise and air pollution in this residential area. The Environment Ministry should take a serious note of this and prevent the authorities concerned from taking up the helipad project in place of a garden.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (iii) Need to ensure social security in old age by introducing national pension plan

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : There is increasing evidence that the norm of smaller families gets acceptable if social security during old age is assured. The Government should therefore, think in terms of a national pension plan which would generate on a very conservative estimate annual savings of something like Rs. 2000 crores improving investible funds for various development purposes while providing the wherewithal to pay pensions to retired workers. This would drastically reduce the compulsions to have more children as has happened in many

developing countries. Government must get a preliminary report on this prepared by an expert group so that such a scheme could be introduced as soon as possible.

- (iv) Need to re-orient the functioning of the Ministry of Welfare

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : The Sati incident at Deorala village in Rajasthan and more than that the tremendous response this incident received at the hands of the local population on every occasion, go to prove that very little work has been done by the Social Welfare Department and by the Women's organisations to change the psychology and thinking of the people on such vital social issues in Rajasthan and elsewhere in the country so far.

Sati is a stray and exceptional incident but even matters of daily occurrence like child marriages, wasteful expenditure on marriages and on death feasts, the increasing social evils of drinking and drug smoking are very much on the increase and these social evils are seen to be committed against law in broad day light, in presence of the law enforcing authorities and the social organisations on all district headquarters and the capital towns of the country with impunity. Not even a protest is ever lodged by anyone, anywhere.

The Social Welfare Departments and the Women's Welfare organisations have been too much politicalised and the dedicated, genuine social workers do not find place on these bodies to do real, concrete effective social work of tuning the public mind to modern thoughts. This work is particularly absent in rural areas where its need is felt the most.

In view of these facts, I will request hon. Minister incharge of Ministry of Welfare to bring about a practical change in the working and in the recruitment of workers in this Ministry as well as to ensure that they continue their activities to welfare work and they do not indulge in politics.

[*Translation*]

- (v) Demand for rapid industrialisation of backward districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly Gorakhpur Division

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a number of com-

mittees have in the past gone into the question of backwardness of eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and have submitted their reports in this regard. Once our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was so swayed on hearing the pathetic description of backwardness of this area and the plight of its inhabitants as told by some of the hon. Members in this House that tears rolled down his cheeks.

Gorakhpur division is the most backward area of this eastern region with Gorakhpur city as its headquarters. Density of population in this division is 608 per sq. Km. Majority of the people of this area are forced to live below the poverty line due to illiteracy and small land holdings. With a view to improving their lot and eradicating unemployment, it is imperative that rapid industrialisation of this area should take place. But I am pained to say that Gorakhpur district has not so far been included in the list of districts which have been declared backward. Neither subsidy scheme for attracting new entrepreneurs has been extended to this district nor a provision for capital subsidy has been made by the State Government.

An inter-ministerial committee was set up by the Planning Commission to identify the backward districts. Although its report has already been received, no action has been taken to implement it.

Due to non-completion of work relating to gauge conversion on Bhatui-Varanasi section under the N.E. Railways, products of headloom, which is an important industry of the area employing lakhs of people, are not reaching the market for sale. Rise in prices of cotton yarn and decline in production is attributed to be the second reason for this misery. Frequent floods and drought also hit this area.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government should provide all those facilities which are available to other backward districts to all the districts of this area including Gorakhpur and at least one heavy industry under the public sector should be set up in each of these districts.

[English]

- (vi) Need to provide broad gauge line from Tirupathi to Katpadi via Pakala

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor) : Sir, a broad-gauge line from Tirupathi to Katpadi via Pakala is a long pending issue. The earlier MPs from Chittoor have also represented several times. Chittoor district is a backward area since British regime. Now all trains from North to South pass from Tirupathi to Katpadi through Arkonam. For goods transport, the only link between South-North is metre-gauge in Katpadi-Tirupathi line. My request to the hon. Minister is to sanction immediately a parallel broad-gauge Katpadi-Tirupathi line which will reduce the distance by seventy kilometres and will also save fuel. Rayalseema is a backward area which requires to be developed. This broad-gauge line will also give employment to rural poor who are now suffering from acute drought.

- (vii) Need to fix the price of oil seeds in accordance with the percentage of Oil Content therein

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, as a measure to increase production of oil seeds, the farmers must have a good market price in accordance with the oil content percentage which changes every year in relation to less or good rainfall. In this connection, it is very important that Government of India should declare a policy and announce that the oil content percentage will be the deciding factor for fixing the price of the oil-seeds. This should be done at the beginning of each sowing season. This will help the farmers to get remunerative price for their produce without any exploitation by the millers and traders.

- (viii) Need to give Hill Compensatory Allowance to all Government employees irrespective of altitude

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The Central Government employees working in hill States like Himachal Pradesh but stationed at places of an altitude less than one thousand metres are not being given the Hill compensatory allowance, though these places are in fact as costly as the Hill Stations with an altitude of

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

one thousand metres or more because of various factors like remoteness, difficult geographical terrain, lack of essential commodities and various other facilities. Their counterparts in the State services are getting this allowance irrespective of height. The Fourth Pay Commission had recommended their case for consideration of the Government.

I therefore request the Minister of Finance to sanction H.C.A. to all such employees irrespective of height, but working in hill States/region recognised as such by the Planning Commission and end this discrimination with them.

12.31 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1987-88—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Dikshit, you wanted to inform the House about something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I would like to suggest that we should sit through Lunch hour because we have to complete the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the House will accept your suggestion. Now, I go to the next item, that is, Item No. 15, regarding Further Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1987-88 and also further discussions on cut motions moved by the Members on 2nd December 1987. Now, Mr. Somnath Rath, to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1987-88. Sir, our budget is very much connected with the behaviour of monsoon and because of the drought situation, we have to spend about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 crores to fight the drought situation and there is already a cut

in Defence budget upto Rs. 250 crores at a juncture when the USA Congress cleared 4.02 billion dollars of military aid and economic aid package for Pakistan, violating US regulation regarding non-proliferation of nuclear weapon equating India with Pakistan. The Pakistan Government is also getting about 100 tanks from China. It has modernised its navy with sophisticated weapons. Under this circumstances, it is to be viewed how our long borders can be defended. Of course, we have got full confidence on our army.

Sir, in the budget, there is a provision for supply of power to the rural areas. But steps should be taken to curb the loss of the power. In the villages the REC and SPA scheme that are in vogue to supply current to the rural areas, should be implemented faithfully in the States. Under this scheme, though the villages are to be electrified, I am sorry to state that these villages are not electrified. But the money has been spent. For example, I can speak about my own constituency. Money has been granted under the SPA scheme to Gram Panchayats like Koklaba, Tilising and Gereda. But the scheme has not at all been implemented so far in these areas. We do not know what has happened to the amount that has been allotted for the scheme. Similarly, the drought amount that is given to the States should be spent for the implementation of permanent schemes. If not for major and medium irrigation this amount can as well be spent on minor irrigation and of watersheds, which will also provide the relief work for the drought affected areas. Unless the amount is spent for permanent measure, we have to give year after year relief to these drought affected areas. At the same time, we must see that the drought affected areas are provided with funds taking into account the severity of drought and the funds should not be given to the States for distribution as they like. Sir, our Prime Minister has rightly said that the implementation of the scheme should be done at the district level and unless it is implemented at the district level, at the grass root level, the schemes may not only be failing but also the beneficiaries may not be receiving the benefit meant for them.

In Orissa, the Ganjam District is worst affected, and I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for having said on the floor of this House that special assistance should be given

to this district.

As far as the distribution system is concerned, it should be streamlined by providing retail sale centres. These retail sale centres must provide essential commodities to the people, but through that channel the essential commodities should not go to black market. So, I repeat that the essential commodities should be channelised through such retail sale centres to reach the people in right earnest.

Much has been said about the loan melas. There are some persons who are allergic to the loan melas and I do not know why they are afraid of loan melas. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has nationalised the banks and brought the credit to the door of rural poor. Now it is being extended to implement poverty alleviation schemes. Through these loan melas really the poor people are being benefited. We know who are the persons getting benefit from these loan melas, and I once again request the Finance Minister, Mr. Poojary, that having taken a bold step he should see that these loan melas are conducted in a wider manner and the poor people are benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants, as the hon. Minister has not been able to make out a forceful case in support of the Demands. As I see, farmers and working class have not been treated well. The occurrence of drought and floods this year is not a new phenomenon. This is an annual feature. Of course, their degree of ferocity differs from year to year. Forty years have passed since we attained Independence, but no full proof solution to it has been worked out during this period. If the Government wants, drought can be eliminated for ever and floods too can be checked.

In so far as drought is concerned, its impact is least felt in Punjab. Similarly, Ganganagar and three or four districts of Haryana, where canal water is supplied in abundance, are less affected by the drought and they are in a position to manage without Central assistance. What is the reason behind Punjab becoming number 1 and Haryana No. 2 in terms of prosperity?

This is because Punjab got more water than Haryana from Bhakra Dam which was constructed on the river Sutlej. As a result, Punjab became more prosperous. Dams could be constructed on all the rivers of India, sum amounting to crores of rupees spent on floods and drought, could have been utilised for construction of dams. At present we are utilising only 36 per cent of our river water and the remaining 64 per cent goes waste by way of flowing into the sea. Had we spent this amount on construction of dams on the rivers, we could have harnessed this water also and had S.Y.L. canal been constructed by now, we would not have been in need of Central assistance. But in the absence of such an arrangement farmers are losing Rs. 400 crores annually. The portion of the canal, which was to be constructed in Haryana, has been ready for the last 10 years but the portion falling in Punjab has not been constructed, due to which the farmers have to suffer huge loss. Year after year, the assurance is given that it will be completed by the next March, but there seems to be no hope. So, if you could construct dams on the river, it will not only reduce the incidence of floods but water can also be provided to farmers for irrigating their fields, thereby bringing prosperity. Thus, the problem of 80 per cent people comprising farmers and labourers living in the villages will be solved. Here, we speak of providing help to farmers and labourers in each and every speech, but even after 40 years of Independence, condition of farmers and labourers has not improved. Even a class IV Government servants such as peon, gardener, watchman, living in cities, is better off than a farmer owing 15 kilas of land, because the latter is affected sometime by drought and sometime by floods. So, he is always in trouble. Besides, the farmers in villages are given loan at 10-12 per cent rate of interest, whereas industrialists living in the cities, who take loans worth crores of rupees, are given loan at only 5 per cent rate of interest. If some poor farmers and labourers in the villages are not at all in a position to repay the loan amounting to Rs. 4-5 thousand due against them, the police and the recovery agencies run after them, but the Government does not think in term of writing off the loans. If the repayment of such loans is waived, this will enable them to rise over the poverty line. In Haryana, an amount of Rs. 227 crores due against small farmers, labourers and artisans

[Shri Ram Narain Singh]

was written off. The step has provided them a lot of relief. Even during the British rule, when there was no welfare State, practically, it was a police State, such type of loans were written off as a measure of agrarian reforms. Sir, Chhotu Ram was the leader of the farmers. During his days, he brought about a substantial improvement in the condition of the farmers. Under that background, benefit was given to the farmers there.

You should pay more and more attention to provide canal water and electricity. In the areas where canal facility is not available electricity should be provided, because if it is done, the problems, of 80% people of the rural areas will be automatically solved. Neither drought nor floods has affected the city population. Only village population falls victims to this calamity. Every thing will be all right, if you provide these two facilities. But they are not given due priority in the Budget. Being an agricultural country top priority should be given to agriculture in the matter of providing funds followed by irrigation and power. At present, you are giving top priority to Defence, but even in the case of Defence, you are going to reduce their allocation by Rs. 250 crores so as to provide drought relief. On the other hand, there is demand for Civil Aviation. They are spending money on advertisements and festivals which is all wasteful expenditure as it neither provides livelihood nor shelter to anybody. One can think of entertainment only after one has the means to livelihood and shelter. I, therefore, request you that if you are really interested in improving the condition of the farmers, top priority should be given to agriculture, power and irrigation in the matter of providing money status quo will continue, if your intention is not so. Jai Hind.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, these Supplementary Demands comprise 26 grants relating to 16 Ministries and two Union Territories and the Finance Minister has sought an amount totalling Rs. 1780.49 crores. While supporting these Supplementary Demands, I would like to say something about three or four demands for grants. A total amount of Rs. 249.90 crores, i.e. Rs. 57.05 crores for R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 192.85 crores for

N.R.E.P. has been sought under Demand No. (4). I think, the money is going to be spent in the right direction on this count I welcome it.

Now, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. You have created infrastructure under various schemes such as N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. in different States. In my own constituency, a number of school buildings have been constructed. A good number of link roads as well as small bridges have been constructed. After their completion, they are transferred to concerned departments. For example, irrigation canal is transferred to the Irrigation Department and roads, etc. are transferred to P.W.D. Department. Similarly, schools are transferred to the concerned department. Two days earlier, I raised the same issue under Half-an-Hour discussion. The Agriculture Minister had replied that so long as it was under their charge, there was no problem, but as soon as it was transferred to the concerned department, they became responsible for its maintenance. But what happens in fact is that as soon as a project is transferred to the concerned department, natural calamity befalls or school building collapses due to some reason or the road gets damaged in which case the concerned departments do not own responsibility saying that they do not have that asset or they do not have maintenance grants. The maintenance grants are given for assets which are created by the P.W.D., but maintenance grants are not given for the assets created under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. after their transfer to the concerned departments. I am not aware as to what is the position in other States but I would like to say about Jammu and Kashmir, that they do not have maintenance grants for such assets. After one or two years, they get damaged due to rain, floods and other natural calamities, as a result of which they are completely destroyed. Therefore, I would specifically like to bring it to your notice.

One thing I want to say about telecommunication services. Although you have not demanded much under this head. Yet I would like to avail this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, that automatic exchange at Leh, which was scheduled to be completed this year, has not been completed. I fail to understand as to why the Government is not completing

it, when equipment and other material have already been brought. Secondly, a satellite station was scheduled to be commissioned this year at Kargil, for which land, money and requisite materials have already been provided. But I do not know as to why P and T Department is sitting over it. As a result, the area is facing a lot of difficulty in the matter of tele-communication services. Therefore, while availing of this opportunity, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that he should apprise the Minister of communication of this problem.

Similarly, the Government have sought an amount of Rs. 9 lakhs for the Defence Ordnance factory. This amount is totally inadequate. In this regard, I would like to say that the ordnance units, particularly the 3rd Infantry Division has all along been plagued by employee dispute.

All the local unskilled labourers are removed and unskilled labourers from plans are permanently absorbed in their places. We want that local people should be employed and unskilled labourers from other places should not be absorbed. Local people are objecting to it since they feel that they are the victims of injustice. I would like to request the Government that the Minister concerned may be asked to take steps in the matter. Another point I would like to mention is about the Army expenditure in that part of the country. It needs to be curtailed. There is leakage to the extent of crores of rupees in ordnance units. The Government should look into it as the nation is passing through financial constraints.

The Government have made a provision of Rs. 500 crores to be transferred to States in the form of assistance. Besides, the Government is going to release a sum of Rs. 50 crores for flood and drought relief measures. In this connection, I would like to say that the monitoring machinery is needed to be strengthened. The funds provided by the Centre, are not being utilised by many of the States for the purpose for which these have been allotted to. These are being diverted to other items instead of being spent on flood relief measures.

Regarding education, I would like to say that you have introduced reorientation

course in the new system of education. The teaching course upto primary level is for two weeks only. It is too small a period. The teachers in my Constituency are only Middle or Matric pass. Therefore, they find themselves unable to understand this new system. In order to have full benefit of it, the duration of the course should be increased. There are 6 schools in my Constituency where the Head Masters are Middle pass. In such a situation, only God can help us. The result of Higher Secondary examination was 3% last year. Teachers are only Middle pass and they are unable to grasp the reorientation Course due to shorter period. Therefore, the duration is needed to be increased.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

***SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. There has been no economic development in Assam after 40 years of our independence. There is no industrial growth in Assam. It is a matter of great regret that Assam is lagging behind in all spheres.

There is unemployment problem in Assam. This problem has become acute. It is a matter of great regret that there is no industry in Lakhimpur which is my constituency. It has been declared no industry district. Even then no industry has been set up so far. The river island Majuli is an Assembly constituency which falls under the Parliamentary constituency of Lakhimpur. In order to go to Majuli we have to cross two big rivers or the mighty river Brahmaputra. Recently there were devastating floods in Assam. The relief amount for flood victims given by the Central Government is too little. It is a matter of regret that some Ministers of Assam had to stage dharna at the Boat Club seeking flood relief for Assam. If Central Government does not extend a helping hand towards Assam, in that case there will be severe problems for us. There has been great loss to the standing crops. There is huge sand deposits on the soil as a result of which it is next to impossible to undertake cultivation there. It is a great loss to the farmers.

There is an air field at Lilabari in

[Shri Gokul Saikia]

Lakhimpur district. Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh is very near to Lakhimpur. We were under the impression that Lilabari air field would be upgraded and airbus facilities will be provided there. On the contrary Fokker service has been cancelled and Vayudoot service has been started in its place. The public of Lakhimpur are very much dissatisfied over this issue. Medical facilities are lacking in Lakhimpur district in comparison to other places. People of Lakhimpur are agitating for this. For better treatment either we are to go to Dibrugarh or to Gauhati which is a very costly affair and it is beyond the reach of common man.

The railway line goes through the heart of the town of Lakhimpur. When a train passes through there is lot of inconvenience to the road traffic causing immense trouble to commuters. Because all the schools, colleges, hospitals and business establishments are located on either side of the railway line. They cannot reach their destination in time.

There is an electricity project known as SUWANSIRI-BHERUKHAMUKH project. Unfortunately there is some land dispute as a result of which work of the project could not be started. Had the work on this project started not only we would have become self sufficient in electricity. In order to tour the whole parliamentary constituency of Lakhimpur one has to cross the mighty Brahmaputra three times. If some one is to go to Sadiya, Jorhat or Dibrugarh, there is no bridge over the Brahmaputra. I had demanded several times that least two bridges should be constructed to help the poor people of my constituency. This should be done on priority basis ; otherwise the people will have to suffer. There is a scheme for Nav Yug Vidyalay by the Central Government ; but it is a matter of great regret that we are deprived of this facility.

Last year a scientist named Bapte made an announcement in the national newspapers that there would be severe earthquake in Dhemaji and its surroundings. He was of the opinion that the earthquake will take place in Assam and Dhemaji town and sixty feet depression will be caused all over. As a result of this forecast, people of Dhemaji

left their home incurring huge loss to their property. Ultimately there was no earthquake. I therefore request the Central Government that they should restrict such type of baseless announcement and the guilty should be punished adequately and if need be, such persons should be arrested under National Security Act.

After being elected as MP, we came to Delhi. Since MP flats were not available at that time, we were asked to be accommodated in the Assam House. Where we were staying there in the Assam House, I was issued a letter dated the 11th May 1986 by the Resident Commissioner, the text of which follows as under :

"Sir, as you have in continuous occupation of a VIP suite for a long time it is causing inconvenience to visiting VIPs from Assam. The Governor of Assam is visiting Delhi from 13-5-86. The entire VIP block consisting of Room No. 18, 17 lounge will be required for him.

You are, therefore, requested to vacate the suite occupied by you before 13-5-86."

On 11th this letter was issued and I was asked to vacate the suite occupied by me by 13th. In this way I was harassed ignoring my genuine difficulties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding quarters, do not raise in this House. (*Interruptions*)

This is not related to the supplementary demands. It can be raised in Assam Assembly and not here.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA : Another thing I want to point that recently Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, Minister of State, Communication visited Assam and some employees wanted to see him ; but they were denied interview. The employees wanted to place their grievances before the Minister.

The telephone system in Assam is in bad shape. Immediate attention is to be given in order to improve the telephone facilities. Our Post Office building is very old which was constructed by the British. It is to be renovated.

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : Mr. Deputy-Spaker, Sir, I am really grateful to you for giving me time to speak despite the fact that a limited time is available for the discussion. I rise to support the supplementary Demands for Grants. Time being short, I shall try to be very brief.

Sir, Rajasthan is facing the calamity of famine. Having severity of famine in mind, our Prime Minister, first of all visited Rajasthan. He undertook extensive tour of the State and felt that the situation is very grave in Rajasthan. The rainfall has been below average in 26 out of the 27 districts and 36,636 out of 38,000 villages, say about 3 crores of people have been badly hit by famine conditions. We are not getting cooperation from the Centre to the extent we had expected. We are facing shortage of drinking water, food, foodgrains and fodder for the cattle. Our basic economic structure is based on cattle but there is no fodder for them. This is the biggest problem. If our cattle perish the economy of Rajasthan be ruined ever. There was a provision of 100% subsidy for the transportation of fodder but now it has been reduced to 75%. I would request the Government to increase the subsidy to 100% so that cattle feed position could improve. Some assistance per cattle should also be given to the farmers. A farmer has to keep at least one pair of bullocks for which fodder costing Rs. 30 at the minimum is needed per day. Beside bullocks, a farmer has to keep some cows, buffalows and goats etc. But he cannot maintain these cattle from his own resources. The Government should provide certain amount of assistance so that cattle could be saved.

Secondly, I am grateful to the Prime Minister for according approval to the Bisalpur Dam Project. This project runs in two phases. In the first phase, arrangement for drinking water is to be made for Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri districts and in the second phase, irrigation facilities to Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts etc. are proposed to be

provided. I am really grateful to the Prime Minister for this, but I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance and the Minister of Planning that immediate arrangements should be made to provide relief to the farmers since construction of canals will take time. Some project should be started there to enable the people to get employment. If the work on canals is started right now, people will get some relief as they will be employed there. The water can be made available to us by the time the second phase is completed. Otherwise, the water will be utilised if the canals are not constructed in time.

Another important thing I would like to mention is that the Government have constructed very big dams during the last 30 or 40 years and the only objective of these dams is to make water available to the farmers for irrigation. The Government have constructed dams in a very large number for the purpose and the farmers were not asked to pay anything. But on the other hand we are being subjected to a discriminating policy in this regard. This needs reconsidered. The assistance or loan which the Government provides to the small farmers is totally inadequate. A sum of Rs. 40,000 is needed for constructing a well in Rajasthan. Is it possible for a small farmer, having two hectares of land, to spend an amount of Rs. 40,000? I request the Government to make such an arrangement that every small farmer is provided with a well for irrigation purposes. A provision of subsidy or loan may be made for big farmers, otherwise the Government would not succeed in its plan. Lastly, I would request that the arrangement to provide fertilizers, water and fodder must be made immediately.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO** (Chikballapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants for the year 1987-88 presented by our Government.

There was severe drought in many States and in some States there was unprecedented floods and cyclones. These unfortunate incidents have posed additional burdens on the Central Government and the State Governments as well.

Droughts and floods are the regular

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

features of our country. This year the drought situation is very serious and it has affected most of the States. The only solution for this perennial problem of droughts and floods in the country is to link Ganga and Kaveri rivers. Every year our Central Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees to provide relief to the people affected by drought and floods. Instead of spending huge funds every year it is better to link Ganga and Kaveri rivers and to complete other major irrigation projects which are pending before the Government for a long time. By doing this the dream of the farmers of our country would become a reality. This stupendous work has to be completed under able administration of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

In Karnataka the programmes like NREP, RLEGP and other have not achieved desired success. The drought relief programmes are not helping the affected people satisfactorily.

Even today many of the villages in Karnataka do not have drinking water facility. These villages do not have school buildings and electricity has not reached those villages. They lack transportation facility also.

Many districts like Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary, Chitradurga and other in my State are reeling under severe drought. The condition of the people of the villages in these districts is miserable. They do not have drinking water. The crops in these districts have been destroyed due to drought. The future of the farmers is indeed very gloomy. If the State Government can't tackle the situation then the Centre should intervene and help the poor farmers in Karnataka. I reiterate this point and request the Centre to rescue the hard hit farmers in my State.

Bore wells have to be dug throughout the drought prone areas of Karnataka. Upper Bhadra project has to be completed at the earliest. The completion of this project would provide water to 31 lakh hectares in that area for irrigation. This alone can solve the problems of the farmers who are affected by natural calamities almost every year.

I hope the hon. Minister would do his best for the completion of long pending irrigation projects to ameliorate the difficulties of the farmers in the country. Once again I support the supplementary demands for grants and with these words I conclude my speech.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, a provision of Rs. 23 crores has been made to meet the losses of NTC mills. In this House I am asking for a discussion on the entire textile policy. Even Haribabu of Maharashtra INTUC has passed a resolution to study this because lakhs of textile workers and even the power-looms in the country are suffering. The losses in the NTC mills are mounting. In the last three months 21 mills in Gujarat have closed and 70,000 workers are on the road. They are just locking out the thing. I do not know what Gujarat Government is doing! Now INTUC has decided to launch a strong agitation because 70,000 workers are starving. On 15th of this month in Bombay we are planning strong agitation of 'jail bharo'. There is absolutely no planning. The modern mills and Swan mill of Goenka are closed. All new mills are closing. Textile mill of Gwalior is also closed. The whole textile industry where 9 lakh workers are working everybody is demanding that Government should take over these mills. You are giving the opportunity to the employers to make the mills sick and then Government should take it over. Let us stop this bad thing going on in this country. I would appeal to the Government to take over all the textile industries. Some mills are doing well. Even their interests have changed. They want to sell the land. In spite of giving them loans to the tune of Rs. 750 crores again you are meeting their losses of Rs. 23 crores. This is a vicious circle. Black-money is generated and everybody is suffering in this country.

Similar is the situation in respect of jute mills. Another thing is giving this backward subsidy for industries to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. I am not against it. Industry must develop in the backward areas and concessions should be given. No what type of concessions you are giving? You are giving them electricity, holiday from income-tax and sales-tax, etc. There are lot of concessions. Every State is giving such type of concessions to the same industrialists who

have ruined the workers and the economy in the cities. The same people who have closed the units. The same people are the owners of the jute mills. The same people are the owners of shipping mills. The same people are running your cement industry and everybody is coming to you saying I have gone sick. In privatisation what type of economy you are doing !

It is a big joke with this country. They are generating black money. You are helping them by giving them concessions.

Now the cement industry is sick. You will reduce their taxes. Are you going to change this ? We are just extending a lip sympathy here to the poor people saying that we are doing something. These big people are literally draining the economy. I am appealing to the Government that at the time of giving subsidies to the sick industries in the backward areas, at least you must put some restrictions. The existing industries whether they are in Ahmedabad, Bombay or any other town should not be closed down. The Birlas are now closing its factory Kores (India) in Bombay to get concessions like excise duty and then shifting it to another place. Is it industrialisation ? The existing big industries are being closed down and shifting to backward areas.

During the last three months, the Chief Ministers of four States, namely, U.P., Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Goa, came to Bombay. They called all these employers like a son-in-law and each one of them said : Come to my area and I will give you everything likewater, electricity. A labour is available at Rs. 10 a day.

Sir, who is at gain ? All these 30 big industrial houses in this country are gaining because of concessions from the Government. Unless these basic concessions, which you are giving, are stopped, nothing will come out.

Then, subsidies are given on fertilisers, etc. For whom are you giving all these non-Plan subsidies ? Rs. 750 crores were provided for in the budget. Now it is an additional amount of Rs. 300 crores. The Government is very keen to give subsidy to the big people. All the facilities are extended to the big people. You are talking and discussing about poor people. Some fertiliser units are run by the Government while

others are owned by big people. Mr. Chidambaram is running one in Madras. He is closing another industry. He is making a big profit. Another is owned by the Birlas. They say : the electricity rate, etc., has gone up. So, you give us more subsidy. But are these subsidies passed on to the farmers ? Has the rate of fertilisers gone down in this country ? It is your strange way of giving the money in the name of subsidies thinking that your subsidies will be passed on to the poor people of this country. When the prices of oil had gone up, you gave large sums of money for import of oil.

You may consider these Supplementary Demands logical. But in view of the above, I strongly oppose such type of Supplementary Demands which do not help the poor people of this country.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, I rise to support the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1987-88 which involves gross expenditure of Rs. 1,780.49 crores. The net additional expenditure is Rs. 1,380.65 crores out of which Rs. 815.31 crores is related to drought and flood relief to be financed from the resources raised by economy and additional resources measures recently undertaken. The balance of Rs. 565.34 crores mainly comprises of Rs. 300 crores for fertiliser subsidy, Rs. 181.64 crores for assistance to Punjab and Rs. 50 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas.

Coming from an industrially backward area having a large amount of population living below the poverty line, I can only say that the crux of the matter is one of management and one of application of science and technological evolutions and innovations.

If one is to take this into consideration, the first and foremost is that we have not been able to husband and manage our water resources. Water is our most important renewable natural resource. But it is a pity that we have not been able to do scientific management of water. If we had developed the micro-water sheds or perennial streams or hill river streams, then today we would not have suffered from the twin effects of drought and floods because of the vagaries

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

of the monsoon which is a direct resultant of the degradation of the environment and the human interference on environment and the pressure of population on environment.

The first and foremost thing is that water must be declared a national resource. Scientific management and optimum utilisation of water—both flow as well as ground water—must be taken into consideration so that it helps in training the river systems, it helps in preventing siltation and floods both in the river basins as well as the dams and along with it the ecological balance and the environmental upgradation, reforestation, protection of forests so that this will help in both the conservation of humus, conservation of water reserves as well as preventing soil erosion. All this would have been meaningful and effective had we given importance to micro-level planning. Micro-level planning is only in letter but not in spirit. In my district of Dhenkanal, we had the first exercise of micro-level planning at the district level in 1966. I had attended two meetings of our Dhenkanal District Planning Board which has met exactly after 366 days. It is a ritual which does not reflect the local resources, local materials, local problems. Unless the micro-level planning is indicated and reflected in the State plans and in the national plans, it becomes an exercise in futility. Regarding micro-level planning, at least in my district, we have given first priority to irrigation, tapping of all resources both flow lift irrigation, small tanks, derelict tanks, perennial rivers having permanent cross bunds, utilising micro-hydel and the like as well as the minor irrigation projects.

The second is about the rural communications, rural link roads, making of all-weather roads for the markets to develop as well as for providing relief and communications to the villages. It will be interesting to note that only 47 per cent of the villages in Orissa are connected with all-weather roads.

The third point is of strengthening and completing the educational and cultural institutions which not only brings in national integration but also improves the education and the upliftment of the people of that area.

The fourth point is the most important, that is, the health cover including safe drinking water as well as health cover of national programmes which has been mentioned in these supplementary demands. Every village above the population of 3000 must be given tap water, especially with the rapid industrialisation that is taking place, which is polluting the river basins, till now no effective steps are being taken to control the pollution. I am glad that the Pollution Control Bill has been passed but nothing is said in the Act which lays the responsibility on the people as to who really manage these industries or the officials who violate or commit dereliction of duty.

The 20-Point Programme is being reviewed from time to time. Central Government is giving finance to the State Governments but during the review we found that there is no effective co-ordination, no effective monitoring and no fixation of responsibility. Again, it is the question of management both of time and cost management and responsibility must be fixed because the 20-Point Programme, which is meant for the economically backward communities, will remain a dead letter if this effective monitoring and effective implementation is not done.

My last point is on industries for which we are giving subsidy to the tune of Rs. 50 crores for selected new industrial units. There are industries set up by financial institutions. Yet they have been sick either due to lack of co-ordination or support or due to power failures or shortage of power. This needs effective scrutiny to see that the maladies are removed expeditiously because the time consumed in reviewing takes months and sometimes years. It affects the very basic policy of taking industries to backward areas and national money is spent in that but no effective utilisation comes out of it and it also affects the unemployment figure.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you had assured me that I would be the last speaker on this subject. I will not speak for more than 2-3 minutes. Please give me a chance.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I cannot allow.

You want to speak on all the subjects. I will give you time to speak on some other occasion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : More than 25 Members have participated in the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir only two more members wanted to speak on this subject. Shri Vyas and myself. You could have allowed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, the Minister has already started speaking.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : And I fully appreciate that most of the Members have touched even the areas which may not strictly fall within the relevance of the supplementary demands for which I have come before the House. These discussions had provided the Government a feedback so that our awareness could be more sharpened and proper attention could be paid. I know, Sir, that there are very many areas where corrective measures are needed. Many Members have raised the point that at a grass root level, at the micro level there is a lot of room for improvement in the implementation machinery.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : As I have not been given a chance to
13.27 hrs.

speak. I leave the House.

At this stage Shri Kali Prasad Pandey left the House

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Many Members have suggested that instead of putting everything with the State Government, the Centre should also monitor the implementation of various schemes. I quite agree with their suggestions. But as you are aware, as per our federal structure whatever we can do to

monitor the implementation of various schemes, programmes or the relief works that we undertake, we are doing but at the same time it is also expected of everybody, including the States, the Centre and the implementing agency that they should also pay equal attention so that the money meant for various schemes, projects, etc. is properly utilised.

While discussing these supplementary demands, Shri K.P. Singh Deo has rightly analysed as to what all we have done and how far we have reached. Although we have asked for the figure of Rs. 1780.49/- crores only Rs. 815.31 crores are meant for the expenditure for drought and flood relief measures. This is a natural calamity and nobody could have foreseen it at the time when the budget was presented. But we have assured the nation and to this House that we would try to manage the economy in such a way that the additional expenditure that we are seeking due to the supplementary demands will also be contained. We have already taken measures towards this end and the hon. House is aware of it. When the Prime Minister presented the Budget he promised that the extra expenditure will be met by the savings.

For that purpose, uptill now, either by way of matching savings or increased receipts, we have been able to mop up an amount to the tune of Rs. 399.84 crores. So, in a way if I put it practically the balance really uncovered in these Supplementary Demands is only Rs. 565.34 crores.

Now Sir, many hon. members have raised many points. Shri Namgyal has raised one very important point. I am sorry that he is not present in the House now. He stated that there is no provision for maintenance of the assets created under the programmes such as the NREP, RLEGP, etc. Both the Central Government and the Planning Commission are laying stress on this aspect. Adequate maintenance of the assets already created must also be provided. The Ninth Finance Commission is examining the allocation of funds between the Centre and the States and under its terms of reference, this particular aspect with regard to maintenance of assets created is also being examined. I am hopeful that when we receive the report, the problem in this critical areas would perhaps get a solution.

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

I am very happy that hon. Members are appreciating the fact that the country is facing a situation of severe drought and floods. The entire nation is aware of it. What the members are pointing out is not about the amount that we are going to spend for drought relief. They are more interested in getting adequate relief. In the areas where employment is needed, it should be generated. If there are any leakages, or non-implementation of projects or a break in the channel, these should be mended. I would assure the House that it shall be done. On the 15th of August while speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort, the hon. Prime Minister had given a pledge to the nation that we would fight on a war-footing the difficulties caused to the people by drought and floods. We are adhering to that promise, even though we have to tighten our belts a little further, and even though we have to put a little extra pressure for augmenting the resources.

Hon. Members are aware of the fact that with a view to have a constant review of the drought situation, with a view to have a feedback and with a view to take the necessary measures to alleviate the misery of the people, a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Drought has been constituted under the chairmanship of our hon. Prime Minister himself. And time and again, this Committee is meeting to solve the problems and to render the necessary assistance. Drought has not only affected the agricultural or rural sectors which are directly hit by it, but it also has its impact on the prices of all the essential commodities.

Many hon. Members have referred to the rise in prices.

Some of the Members have also referred to inflation. I would submit that the drought has got a very wide ramification. We provide relief to the people in the rural areas where the drought and floods are there. They could not raise the crops. Their own income has dwindled. And to that extent their purchasing power had also come down and had affected some of the industries. That is why, keeping in view all these things, we could have our industrial growth under pressure. Still however the industrial growth cannot be said to be pessimistic. It is quite good. It is satisfactory. Agricultural growth has come

down and the drought has accentuated it. Therefore, with a view to contain inflation and the price rise, various measures both on demand side as well as on supply side are being initiated. You are already aware that in the critical areas of essential commodities like edible oils and pulses, we are importing them. You are already aware that in the areas of sugar, we are releasing more sugar and we are also going to give more incentives to the sugarcane growing farmers so that more sugarcane can be grown. Those measures are taken well in advance.

In the areas of foodstuffs—rice and wheat—and condiments and spices, the selective credit control and all those exercises are on.

Therefore, despite there being a great pressure of drought on economy, we have been able to contain inflation. W.P. Index is in less than double digit. Presently it rules about—subject to correction—8.4 or so. You must have noticed in today's paper that the W.P. Index has come down. It has come down a little. But it gives us an indication that with the measures the Government have initiated, it has started having its effect on containing the market, price rise and inflation. But there are various factors for that. I am not going to deal with them in detail. But as I stated earlier because the time is very short, I would only deal with the uncovered balance of expenditure. I am also thankful to Mr. K.P. Singh Deo that in his opening remarks, he put the whole picture of the economy also in a proper perspective.

But so far as the uncovered expenditure of Rs. 565.34 crores is concerned, out of this 300 crores are meant for indigenous fertilizer subsidies. Dr. Datta Samant criticised it. Mr. Murli Deora also criticised it. But I hope they would agree with me that this country has not ceased to be the country belonging to the agricultural people. Today, even our total economy is dependent upon agriculture. Our place of pride in international fora is also high because of the labour put in by the agriculture sector. That is why despite this unprecedented drought which is there at the moment—which had never been in the past 100 years—we are in a position to feed our people.

Even on the price rise side, so far as foodstuffs are concerned, they are quite

within manageable limits ; and that credit goes to the agriculturists. Therefore, in this country we cannot forget the agriculturists. We have to help them. The subsidy in the Budget and other things I am not going into ; but this subsidy which is there, besides the budgetary allocation which was made at the time of the Budget....

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Industrial costs have gone up. Subsidy is going to the industrialists. Subsidy is not being passed on to the agriculturists.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am coming to that, Mr. Datta Samant. You may know that prices of fertilizers are not allowed to be raised. According to the present notified price, a farmer has to pay only Rs. 117.50 for a 50-Kg. bag of urea. We are in a position to provide this to the farmers, because per bag of urea, which is the urea manufactured, we are giving Rs. 68.20, on an average, as subsidy. Therefore, it really is meant for the farmers. Otherwise, the farmers would have to pay Rs. 117.50 plus Rs. 68.20. So, per bag Rs. 68.20 are directly given to the farmers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is given to the industrialists, i.e. those who manufacture. It is not going to the farmers. You are not fixing the prices...

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : You would appreciate that on a commercial understanding, on commercial calculations, the cost of production and the cost of retention are met ; and, therefore, the farmer is being given it at a cheaper rate. Otherwise, the farmer would have to pay Rs. 68.20 more. *(Interruptions)*

I know, Mr. Datta Samant, you are from textiles. Some of the Members, I think Mr. Birendra Singh and others, had raised the point about fertilizers. Although fertilizer is available in one State, it is brought from another State and, therefore, there is a transportation cost also involved. That point was also raised. In this respect, I would submit that the allocations are normally made around the producing units ; and only the surplus quantity is moved to the deficit areas. So, if there is a factory in one State, then normally we would allocate the fertilizer from that factory, to that State ; but if there is a deficit, then in order to meet the deficit, certainly we have to ask another factory to

provide fertilizer to that area.

Somebody spoke about Korba, and Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee spoke about the Haldia fertilizer project. I know that the Haldia fertilizer project is not functioning well. It has been in difficulties, but for that also, corrective measures are being taken. I believe the Department is conducting an end-to-end survey also. After having the report of that end-to-end survey, we will be in a position to put Haldia on a proper platform.

Another point was raised by Dr. Datta Samant. I am referring to him, because he has given Cut Motions. It is about industries in backward areas. Agreed ; I agree with him, and Government of India also do not want that there should be siphoning of funds from the existing units, for creating new units, making the existing units sick. These allegations are there. There are measures.

Most of the measures are concerned with the State Governments. I know that some of the textile mills have not even paid the provident fund of the workers, for which prosecution could be launched against them. We would very much wish that in the area of textile also, where the penal action can be initiated or when the management is liable to be prosecuted or penal action to be taken against them, the State Government should be more alert and they should do something in this matter. With regard to the revival of the textile industry, Mr. Datta Samant knows that whatever are the measures within our command, we are trying to do it, but it is a colossal problem. This colossal problem can be sorted out only if the management, labour, Government—all sit together forgetting the petty political ends and as if the industry belongs to all of us. I am sorry, I have an information that even the labour unions, not officially, were just given some feelers to find out whether by forming cooperatives, they are in a position to manage the sick textile units. All the national textile unions or the labour unions declined saying, 'No, that is not all right. We cannot do it'.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : How can the sick unit run ? Tata's two mills had been taken over by the Government. For one hundred years, they are not modernised. Do you want to take such a dead body and run it ? Why not you take over all the textile industries ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : On the area that the depreciation was not ploughed for modernisation, I know this malady is not only in the textile industry, but also in the tea industry. For that, we have to take a corrective action. The joint cooperation of all the people including the management, labour and everybody is necessary because just by going in an agitational way, I don't think that problem could be easily solved. When there is a deliberate siphoning of funds in a clandestine manner, then that should be looked into. Therefore, I would certainly forward your suggestion to the Textile Ministry for their appropriate action.

Many members have raised so many points which are being dealt with by the different Ministries and not necessarily by the Finance Ministry. It is my practice to call out all the points raised by the hon. Members in their respective speech and send them for action to the concerned Ministry, with a request that information should also be supplied to the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, I assure all the Members that the points raised with regard to their constituencies or specific problems or individual problems and other aspects, the attention of the concerned Ministry would be drawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't worry Minister. They will pass it on to you once again. In your absence they will just pass it on to the Finance Ministry. They want funds. They are having lack of funds. Therefore, all the Ministries will pass on to you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We will try to see that this musical chair 'would not continue.

Although my colleague Shri Janardhana Poojary intervened and explained the position about the credit camps and the Loan Mela, which is popularly known, I am surprised because that point was not relevant for the purpose of supplementary demands, but it was raised by a Member like Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I am surprised that those people professing to be a champion of the causes of the poor under the name of Gandhiji are trying to scuttle the programme, which is meant for alleviation of poverty and that too particularly in the areas of weaker sections, because the loan melas are normally

meant for weaker sections. We wish that more we provide help to the weaker sections by way of financial assistance or any other type of assistance, their standard of living can come up and they can be brought above the poverty line, the more it would add to the strength of the nation.

I am surprised that they are not in a position to understand such a simple thing in a proper perspective. Everywhere they inject politics. What for is the politics? Is it meant only for achieving personal gains or is it meant for making the life of the people more happier, brighter and healthier? If people at large start feeling that politics forgets even this basic tenet, then I am afraid, they would not be in a position to deliver the goods to the people even by playing their role as opposition, and their entire process and endeavour would be self-defeating.

Another uncovered area is Punjab. We are giving help to Punjab. I must place on record that as per the information available with us, despite the situation as it is prevailing in Punjab, the procurement of rice is on the high side. The credit for this goes to the people of Punjab. And I congratulate the farmers of Punjab for the same. Therefore, if Punjab was not in a position to raise its resources which it had promised at the time of finalisation of the annual plan last year, we do not want to see that the development of Punjab remains stagnated. Therefore, we are trying to meet the plan requirements of Punjab.

Another area which comes under this uncovered is subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas. Along with growth of agriculture, industrial growth is a must. And we are trying to see that our industry should be competitive and at the same time, new backward areas should open up for industrialisation so that congestion in the cities can also go down, the environment and pollution problem in big metropolis and cities can also be contained and at the same time, we can have our nation like humming beehive. Therefore, subsidy is being provided.

Another thing is ways and means loan of about Rs. 10 crores to DTC. DTC has a legacy of great losses. The present management and the Minister of Surface Transport are doing their best to achieve more

efficiency. I believe, percentagewise as compared to past years, the efficiency is on the increase. Even then the Corporation is in difficulty and, therefore, we have to subsidise it.

Shri Marli Deora raised the question of NRIs and other problems. They are not so directly relevant to these Supplementary Demands.

Comparatively I know that our NRI borrowings on various schemes may be slightly more costing. But the Reserve Bank is aware of that and, therefore, from time to time with regard to the interest rates, corrective measures are being taken. We have to attract the NRI because if our own people who are abroad, want to participate in the development of the nation, that is a welcome feature and whatever facility we can provide to them is quite apt and proper. With regard to investment by the people from abroad, Sir, you are aware that many of the nations have got much flexible policies. But we cannot afford to do so and, therefore, we are putting some restrictions in the areas of portfolio investment that they cannot buy the whole industry, excepting the sick industries. For viable and vibrant industries, they cannot purchase the entire industry. There should not be any role for the multi-nationals also to play. All other things are there and those checks and monitoring points are always kept constantly in view.

I believe, major points I have covered. There is enough justification for me to come before the House for these Demands. Various individual points raised by the Members, as I have stated, would be attended to by the respective administrative and nodal Ministries. So, I am sure that the House would be unanimous in approving my Demands with which I have come before the House. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now

put all the cut motions moved to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to the vote of the House together unless Dr. Datta Samant desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately. Dr. Datta Samant, do you want them to be put together or each one separately?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They can be put together, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put all the cut motions moved to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88 to the vote of the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What are the cut motions, let the House know, Sir. Read out the cut motions at least, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are already circulated to all the Members. The question is :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demands Nos. 1, 4 5, 6, 10, 18, 22, 27, 37, 44, 48, 54, 58, 59, 64, 67, 69, 76, 88 and 93”.

The motion was adopted.

*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88
Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	4,66,00,000	11,26,00,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
4.	Department of Rural Development	249,90,00,000	—
5.	Department of Fertilizers	303,25,00,000	156,50,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
6.	Department of Commerce	80,00,00,000	—
Ministry of Communications			
10.	Telecommunication Services	—	1,00,000
Ministry of Energy			
18.	Department of Power	—	100,01,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
22.	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	—
27.	Transfers to State Governments	250,00,00,000	—
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare			
37.	Department of Health	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
44.	Department of Education	3,00,000	—
Ministry of Industry			
48.	Department of Industrial Development	50,00,00,000	—
Ministry of Labour			
54.	Ministry of Labour	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
58.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	2,39,00,000
Ministry of Planning			
59.	Planning	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology			
64.	Department of Biotechnology	2,00,00,000	10,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
67.	Ministry of Textiles	71,00,000	39,00,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport			
69.	Surface Transport	—	10,00,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
76.	Ministry of Water Resources	9,52,00,000	—
Ministry of Home Affairs (Vol. II)			
88.	Delhi	1,00,000	—
93.	Daman & Diu	12,73,00,000	10,04,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

13.58 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL,* 1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RECENT DELIBERATIONS IN THE U.S. CONGRESS ON SOUTH ASIA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Last week the US Congress has considered

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 7-12-1987.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

some actions on South Asia which, if enacted, would have adverse implications for our bilateral relations with the United States.

We would not like to pre-judge the final outcome of the congressional proceedings nor, in normal circumstances, would Government have commented on them. Yet the circumstances of congressional action have made it imperative to emphasize that improvement in Indo-US relations requires a better appreciation of India's point of view. Financial flows or technology transfer are not the totality of the relationship nor can they be used as levers to force policy changes upon us. A healthy relationship between two sovereign democracies has to be built on mutual interest, trust and confidence. Devoid of these elements our relationship with the U.S. cannot retain its present level much less prosper.

Sir, India made a commitment many years ago not to develop nuclear weapons. We have kept our word. Our nuclear materials and facilities are dedicated to peaceful uses. We are against both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. But for reasons which we have stated openly and unequivocally, India is not prepared to accept a discriminatory non-proliferation regime. We stand by this position, and nothing will persuade or compel us to change it. It is regrettable that the Senate Committee has thought fit to equate India's peaceful nuclear programme with Pakistan's relentless pursuit of a weapons-oriented programme. We cannot, and will not, accept this distorted view of the reality in our part of the world.

We have conveyed our strong feelings to the US Government at all levels. The Prime Minister has conveyed our concerns to President Reagan. I too have told the US Ambassador in Delhi that the consequences of the proposed congressional actions should be viewed in the perspective of our bilateral relations and remedial action should be considered on an urgent basis.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, we are now dealing with the recommendations

of a Committee of the Senate. We shall have to await the final outcome. We have noted that President Reagan is very concerned about the South Asia part of the Senate Committee's recommendations. Both India and USA have striven to establish a productive bilateral agenda for the future. We shall formulate our considered response in the light of future developments. Government would like to assure the House that we will not allow pressures from any direction to alter our basic policies.

14.04 hrs.

EQUAL REMUNERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

As passed by Rajya Sabha

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will go to the next item, that is, Item No. 18 regarding the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, which is to be taken up here for consideration.

Mr. P.A. Sangma to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, one of the most important Acts relating to Women's employment, the Equal Remuneration Act, was passed in 1976 replacing the Equal Remuneration Ordinance of 1975.

The Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature and for prevention of discrimination against women in the matter of employment. The Act covers all categories of employments in the organised and unorganised sectors.

During the decade or so that the Act has been in force, certain lacunae and omis-

sions have come to our notice which adversely affected the effectiveness of the Act more than we had wished.

To rectify these lacunae and omissions, therefore we seek to make some amendments to the Act. The principal omission in the existing Act is that while the Act prohibits discrimination against women in recruitment, there is no specific clause prohibiting such discrimination during their employment. Under the existing Act, therefore, any discrimination against women in matters of promotion, increments, etc. does not amount to an offence under the Equal Remuneration Act. This is sought to be rectified in the present Bill.

One of the reasons the Act has not been as effective as it should have been is that the penalties provided in the Act are comparatively light. It is proposed to make these penalties far more stringent.

To make prosecution easier, it is also proposed to permit individuals and recognised welfare institutions or organisations to file complaints in the court. Section 15 of the existing Act is also being re-worded so that it cannot be used to justify discriminatory practices against women workers.

It is felt that these amendments will go a long way towards removing the difficulties faced in the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act and will prevent many of the discriminatory actions being practised against women in employment.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now Dr. Datta Samant may speak.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, for the first time I am the first speaker in the last three years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes last, sometimes first.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, this is more or less a political Bill just to please the women members because they are having 50 per cent votes, so that they can start some women's wing and all these things. Otherwise I do not think the Government is having any other motive to bring such a type of Bill in this House.

Sir, the Labour Bills are just for the discussion and they are not for implementation. If I go on elaborating one by one, the Labour Bills are for the discussion in the House and they are not for implementation, and whenever we raise this issue, the hon. Minister or the Central Government is so wise to say that the implementation is already left to the State Governments, they are not doing anything. So, I am not interested whether it is the State Governments or Central Government, but the whole system of this country—what is going on, the so-called privatisation and all these things, none of you are interested regarding the labour's share, labour problems, their rights, their share in the national profits or income. Sir, I have seen that we are giving lot of concessions to the employers in the country for starting the industry. But while giving them loans and licences, how the employer or the industrialist should behave with the workers? A particular industrialist made a particular profit. Forty years after the Independence there is no law on what he should give to his workers. One employer in Bombay, Hindustan Lever, because of my strong union is paying Rs. 3000, but the same employer is paying Rs. 400 to the workers in Kashmir and his profits are Rs. 70 crores. Sir, the employer can keep all the workers on contract, there is no law in this country which would prevent him. These are all such type of things. The whole system is not interested in getting economic benefits for the workmen. Sir, I am going to put a categorical question to the hon. Minister. For the equal recruitment opportunities, promotion opportunities and the wage for male and female workers, there was some law existing in 1974. What about its implementation? Have you implemented it? Have you implemented it in the public sector? Sir, in coal mines, in respect of the wages of males and females there is a difference of Rs. 3/-, and you are the owner. In the construction industries,

[Dr. Datta Samant]

the construction done even of big houses or the Government buildings and other buildings there is already discrimination going on for the last number of years. Has any of your officers, your Secretary or your Commissioner, in the last 40 years, prosecuted anybody?

Now, you are making for stringent punishment. But whatever small punishment of Rs. 1,000 fine prescribed earlier, has any Central Government machinery charged even one rupee fine to any industrialist or anybody for discrimination made between male and female workers? This is just a discussion, just academic discussion. You are not interested in labour, in women labour to get equal share. I am making this accusation in this august House. These are the things going on.

14.10 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Many of your public sector units do not pay equal pay. Now you say, in the private industry, you are going to implement it and provide for some more punishment. Who are going to implement those provisions? You will say, it is the State Governments. Our country is a male-dominated country. Socially, in our country, females are not given recognition, unfortunately. There are some industries where ladies are most suitable for the jobs. I am not coming to that. But wherever appointments or promotions made, there is always discrimination made between the female and male workers in the country. This is the system that is going on. You are bringing such type of Bill, discussion and passing it hurriedly and it is not going to do anything. The Government intention is not to do anything for the labour except to publish in the Radio or TV or the Press that "We are doing something good for the labour". These are the crocodile tears to show something, "We are for you". You have no intention to implement it.

We have discussed in this House the child Labour (Abolition) Act—a sweet name you have given—for 8 days. I may ask the hon. Minister, what have you done for its imple-

mentation. Have you sent circulars to the State Governments? What about the various steps taken where child labour employment is there in the public sector? Are they all protected? We have spent 8 days in this House for discussing the Child Labour (Abolition) Bill and passing thereof but not even one per cent of it has been implemented. Nobody is bothered about it, neither the State nor the Centre. Now, the Minister may say, States are not bothered about it. All your labour laws are just for discussion, not for implementation, because the industrialists and big people get affected. The capitalist and the bureaucratic tendency of this Government and the system in this country is damaging the labour of this country.

I am going to ask another thing. The Maharashtra Government, about 7 years back—I was a Member of the Assembly—had passed a Bill wherein it was ready to give 5% wage as housing rent. They have sent 10 reminders to the Central Government. But from the Centre, we are not getting assent. It is a Bill to give house rent to the workers. This shows your tendency. I can go on enumerating these things. The Central Government has no sympathy for the labour. Just some labour Bills are discussed and passed. In the Construction industry, male workers are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. But ladies are paid Rs. 8 or Rs. 9. In the coal industry, the wage difference is Rs. 3. I am going to ask one categorical question to the hon. Minister. In the textile industry, there were more than one lakh lady members working. In the last 5 years, all of them were removed. If you go to Ahmedabad—I know, the Minister will say, Dr. Samant had made the strike, he will go on talking it for one century. I am asking you, in Ahmedabad, Dr. Samant is not there. There are strict instructions from the employers in the Bombay mills that lady members should not be taken there; they should be removed and they should not be given the jobs. In Bombay only, 25,000 lady workers were working in the textile mills 10 years back. Now, you will not find even 1,000 workers. Bombay is such a big city and capital city but even there, lady workers were not taken and mill-owners have given a direction in writing to the Unions and to the Government that

they are not going to recruit any female workers. What are we talking here? In Bombay, lady members are not given job and even those who are already working, they are removed. So, how in the remote village or small places where you have no factory inspector, where all corruption is there, this type of Bill will be implemented? Will anybody be prosecuted there? In this Bill, you are giving the rights to the Union to fight the case.

In the remote villages or some places where discrimination is there, unions should go and fight the case of that lady in the Industrial Court as if there is no other work to do! Is it not your responsibility? You are making provision for the social and economic status which ladies are given in this country. At the same time, you say that the union should fight out the case of lady workers, and that even if there is a single lady worker, the union can go and file a writ petition and go to the court, as if this is not your responsibility. That is the Clause you are amending by which you can take care and take interest in the work of the lady members of this country! This is only lip-sympathy which the Government is giving. I do not think that any such thing is going to help the lady workers. I have seen in Bombay that everywhere there is discrimination even in the stone-breaking industry. I am surprised how you can implement the laws of minimum wage. Even in the minimum wage laws of the various States, there is discrimination between male and female workers. These are the views of the people who rule. Whom are you going to punish? We are not accepting the concept in this country that lady workers should be given equal right and that they should be treated equally. Lady workers are exploited at many places. They give them less wage. In particular type of industry, they employed on Rs. 10/- or Rs. 12/- and they are exploited because they never get organised and there is no register. I have seen lakhs of lady workers in the cities working on Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- because of economic starvation and closure of hundreds of textile mills, because of various retrenchments and the laws of modernisation. In the cities, when the male workers are removed from duty, the female workers, in order to support their children and maintain the family take up some work. In

Bombay, they work from 5 to 15 hours going in the morning because they are shy. They have only one saree. They take some chapati, work till evening and the big boss and industrialist who is running the industrial estate is exploiting them for years together. I will show you such type of hundreds of examples in Bombay city which is supposed to have more industries and to be more organised. These are the things going on. What is in Delhi? Is there any labour law in Delhi? It is master and servant law. I am putting before you. No law is implemented in the so-called city. The trade unions are not organised. Even if they are organised, there are lot of loopholes and when there is a little demand, the vested interests are linked with top industrialists, and the police go there to arrest them. When the trade unions organise agitation against discrimination and for minimum wage, the police go to break the strike and the owner of the tea garden brings goondas from outside to break the strike. Is Government going to intervene? That is why, I appeal to the Government. My suggestions are not actually going to be accepted. I know it. Last year, I made lot of suggestions. Nobody is interested. You want more industries. You want 10 or 30 employers to come everywhere. You give them concessions. All the industries are running in losses. When this Government came to power, they started one Department for Youth, another for Ladies, and so on. It is all just lip-sympathy to show that you are doing something for people. To bring such Bills is the only thing that the Government is doing. If we look from outside, this Bill is good. But I do not think that the Government is going to implement it. There is no machinery to implement it. If you begin implementing these laws, the services of the ladies will be terminated. If some lady asks for equal wage to the females, immediately her services will be terminated. I know my union is a strong union.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Sangma is afraid.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In our country, there are 15 crores of unorganised labour. Is the minimum wage being implemented in this country? I blame the State Government also. All the workers are living below poverty line.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

If you are interested to do something, you must do it. If you give me time, I will give the details of those States where their wages are not linked with the DA. The minimum wages were fixed about 12 years ago. Nobody is bothered about it. The real point is that they forget about the unorganised labourers. That is the system which is existing at present. Their intentions are well-known. No doubt, the hon. Minister is interested in ensuring their welfare of the workers. I know him very well. But the system, the party and whatever, thing that is going on, that is not well. The state of affairs is very poor. We are really very much disheartened about it. We thought that some thing would be done to restore their self-respect and improve their economic position. But, on the contrary, the way in which things are done, that proves that you are making something which is against the interests of the labour-class people. I strongly protest against this and Oppose the Bill. When I say I oppose this, it means that the whole system and thinking is totally not good. In that way only I am opposing this. But I would like to mention that the words that are written are quite good. However, morally I support it.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987 introduced in the House. About 10 years back in 1976 also the Equal Remuneration Bill was introduced and at that time too it was said that the women should be treated at par with men and now after ten years this amendment has been brought. I support this amendment bill. I appreciate the sentiments expressed by Shri Datta Samant, but I do not agree with his views that this bill has been brought to please the lady Members in Parliament. Such comments should be avoided. There are 50% women in our country, they should be encouraged to improve their status. Their problems should be solved to ensure the progress and the advancement of the country.

Women have been given special respect in our country. If you happen to travel in

a bus, you will find 'Ladies Seat' written there. Does not it show that ladies are considered weak? Such laws still exist in our country. I would like to congratulate the Government for introducing this bill in Parliament. It is for the first time that a thought to improve the status of and ensure equal treatment to women has been given. A number of bills, aimed at improving the condition of the women namely Equal Remuneration Bill, Anti-dowry Bill, Prohibition Bill, etc. have been introduced in the 8th Lok Sabha and passed. I would like to congratulate the Government for this. I would also like to say that ten years back, the Act regarding Equal Remuneration was passed and now after ten years an amendment to that Act has been brought. Yet another amendment to this bill may be made after ten years, i.e. in 1997. I want to say that the Government does bring the bills and pass them in Parliament to become laws, but they are not properly implemented. The laws passed by the Government are not being implemented properly today and the same will be the fate of the laws passed ten years hence. Therefore, implementation of the laws passed by the House must be ensured. It is indeed said to see that the laws are not being implemented.

It is true that today we have a number of ladies as doctors, engineers, M.Ps and even Ministers in our country. But the development of women which ought to have taken place has not yet taken place. The Government should pay more attention to it. How will you give equal remuneration today? A number of private sectors give no chance to ladies on the plea that maternity leave will have to be sanctioned in such cases. Therefore, in order to curtail the maternity leave, they do not offer any chance to ladies.

Men and women workers do the same work in the construction industry. But the male workers are better paid than their female mates in spite of the fact that the latter have to keep their small babies at the site. Government does enact laws but who bothers about them? The private sector industries do not follow your laws because they are not properly implemented. I had raised a matter on Friday concerning a lady working as casual worker for the last six years. She requested me to recommend her

name for permanent absorption at the time of new recruitment. When I recommended her case, the bureaucrat issued her a letter for explanation. Action is taken if a woman MP recommends a case of woman. How then will they get the equal pay?

How will the ladies fight for equal remuneration? I want to stress the point that the bill which you have brought is good provided it is properly implemented. Women do not get equal pay in coal industry in the private-sector even today. Countless ladies work in the organised and unorganised sectors as petty workers and as agricultural labourers, but they are not paid at par with male-workers. Thus, there is utter discrimination.

Take the case of domestic servants Shri Rajhans has told that the women working in the houses get less wages than the male servants. Therefore, they are being discriminated.

Thus, there is lack of employment opportunities for ladies. A number of ladies want to do some work in the houses to feed themselves and their children. But how will they get employment? If you get a review done by the employment exchange, you will find that the employment ratio of ladies as against gents is not even 2 per cent. In the staff recruitment in Government offices, ladies are not at all preferred. A few are offered jobs in banks. Even in Parliament Secretariats, there is only one lady officer. What I mean to say is that ladies must be given what they deserve. We are not against anyone, but women must get their due share. How can our country progress without the progress of women.

It is true that being physically weak, women cannot do better in every field. But so far as mental work is concerned, they are far better. Women should be preferred in the field of education. I would suggest that the appointment of lady teachers be made compulsory in primary schools. At present, they get very few opportunities and that too as school teachers or professors or nurses etc., but they are not given chance in others jobs. They must be given more opportunities to enable them to do more work. Women should be preferred in small-scale-industries. Government should en-

courage women to start small-scale-industries by giving them loans from the banks and by evolving credit curriculum for them.

This tendency is noticed even in appointments made on compassionate grounds. It has been seen in various offices that whenever a person dies in harness, his wife or daughter do not get a chance. Not that it happens in every office, but there are offices which have such tendency. When asked, the officials tell that they do not have any vacancy and thus it does not benefit the bereaved family. Our Government must think on this issue and should see that discrimination does not take place against women. You should bring forward a comprehensive Bill through which the women could be given equal rights. There should be a provision giving punishment to any person whether he is in the private sector, is an industrialist, businessman or Government employee, if he is found practising discrimination against women. You will just pass this Bill now but after 2-3 years, you will have to come with an amendment to it. Therefore, it would be better if you could bring a comprehensive Bill in the first instance so that those involved in discrimination may be dealt with firmly.

Now I want to say something on the issue of husband-wife transfer. The Government has already taken a decision to post both husband and wife at the same place. But it is often seen that if the husband is posted at Delhi, the wife is posted in Bengal and if the husband is working in Meghalaya, the wife is working in Bombay. We M.P.s, also keep writing such letters. We must give it a consideration. The decision of the Government to post husband and wife at the same station should be followed as a rule. Today the big problem is that nobody follows this decision. This spoils their whole family-life besides affecting the education of their children. Therefore, the Government should see whether that decision is being properly followed or not.

Right to Equal Wages exists in our country. In 1975, during the International Women Year, Shrimati Indira Gandhi took up the issue of Right to Equal Wages in the I.L.O. and later even put it into practice. But this Right to equal employment opportunities for women does not exist in our coun-

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

try. How can the right to equal remuneration work unless you give priority to the right to equal employment opportunities. Ladies should be given opportunities in employment. We do support this amendment but still a lot is left to be done in it. Our Government should take steps in this direction so that the women too could get employment. In India, ladies have not developed as much as they should have been today. I am not prepared to accept that there has been no development at all.

A Committee has been set up by the Parliament for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which reviews their condition from time to time. But there is no committee for the grievances of the women. Therefore, a Parliamentary Committee on the same lines should be formed for this purpose also. I thank Shri Samant for his compliment that ladies are very happy. I know that he thinks for the ladies. There is no such issue of ladies and gents, nor do we have any personal discrimination. We have to take our nation towards progress by fulfilling all its needs. Therefore, I request you that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up in which we could put up all the grievances of the ladies.

Without saying anything further, I support this Bill. I do not want to make a long speech and preach politics, but it is the responsibility of our country, of our Government and this Ministry to ensure progress of women. I congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support and welcome the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

I would like to say a few words on Shri Datta Samant's speech, who is present here. When women are to be given status equal to men through this bill, and even then, if Shri Datta does not feel it to be our good intention, it is his own view. But I would like to tell Shri Datta Samant that whenever we bring a Bill you support the spirit of that Bill as you have yourself said about this Bill. When you support

the spirit of the bill the only thing left is the implementation about which you are not satisfied on the ground that it is not being done. Shri Datta Samant, there is nothing to be unhappy about it, you cannot put the entire responsibility of implementation on the Central Government. In many States, it is the non-Congress Government which is ruling. Therefore, when it comes to implementation, it would be the responsibility of the State Governments too to implement it. It is for us to see and point out as to where the State Government are lacking in the implementation of the Bills. I feel that if you support the spirit of the Bill, then you should also point out each of the deficiencies in the work done by the State Governments. After that you can complain if the action is not taken. I have noticed that Shri Datta Samant talks about the organised sector time and again. I want to draw your attention and that of the whole House towards the Unorganised Sector because the hon. Minister have also said the same thing and I am grateful to him too. I want to quote the figures given by the hon. Minister about the unorganised sector. There are 366 million workers in the unorganised sector. Their number is not 15 crores, it is about 36 crores or perhaps more than that because this figure seems to be on the lower side.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you come from Ghazipur and you also know that no matter whether we bring Bills with clear intention, but our society is traditionally a male dominant society and educated people are no exception to it.

You as well as I understand that whatever Bill we may bring or whatever steps we may take to minimise male domination, but unfortunately the conditions are such that even today male domination continues in the society and in my view no law can bring it to an end. For this purpose, awareness in some form or the other is needed. We do not say that male domination should end rather we want to make the females dominant. This too is a good thing and needs proper consideration. It is a very good step that we are making the women entitled for equal wages. As of now men usually get more wages than women for doing the same work. This is a fact and I want to give a few examples in this regard.

What happens in the forest departments? You are aware that work is got done on contract basis in the forest departments of State Governments. Contract labour comprising mostly women still operates there. These women working as contract labour in the forest department do not even get minimum wages. This is true and the hon. Minister himself knows that this is still being practised in various States. He has also given assurance at different times in this regard. At least in our Government departments, the system of contract labour should be abolished and the work got done through departmental workers. The law regarding equal wages for equal work should be implemented in the Government departments without any discrimination between men and women. If you continue to give patronage to the contract labour anywhere, the payment of minimum wages will not be ensured anywhere and the implementation of these bills will never take place. Therefore, my suggestion is that you should abolish the system of contract labour in most of the places in Government departments and get the work done departmentally. I agree that there are some drawbacks even in this, but so far as departments are concerned, discrimination is not done there between men and women. I know that there are some shortcomings at some places, but it will certainly end the discrimination between men and women in so far as the work done in the Government departments is concerned.

There is another industry—the brick kiln industry in the villages—where this kind of discrimination is being made. So far as the question of the workers is concerned, you are aware that the labour of Orissa and Chotanagpur is very expert in making bricks.

Brick-kilns are being run in almost every village these days and most of the workers are women. What is special about women is that they can build more bricks in shorter time. I have myself seen it and I think that most of the Members would agree with me that so far as the question of contract labour is concerned, the condition of the women is such that the women working in the brick kilns do not get even the minimum wages. You have spoken of equal wages for equal work, but they do not get

even the minimum wages, what to speak of equal wages for equal work.

I would, therefore, like to urge the hon. Minister that he must pay attention to the labour in unorganised sector and should not discriminate on the ground of sex. You should form any such model under which some sections of the unorganised sector could be converted into organised sector. If the Government continue to neglect the unorganised sector by calling it unorganised, then, perhaps, it will not be able to do any betterment of this sector and they will continue to be exploited.

I would like to submit one main point regarding farm workers. Women are considered to be expert in the work of paddy transplantation, etc. in the villages. All those hon. Members who are getting the agricultural work done know this fact that the women are expert in this type of work.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : There is no farmer here who tills his fields himself.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : It is all right, but the women are very expert in this work relating to cultivation of paddy. If a woman takes a day to transplant paddy in one acre of field, the man will take at least two or three days for doing the same work, transplantation of paddy is an art and the women are well versed in this art, but it is a matter of great regret that when women work as farm labour, they are paid half the wages than the male farm labour. In this connection, you would say that as it is unorganised sector, you would not be able to do anything, but you should pay your attention to it. A lot of discussion has been held about minimum wages, but even minimum wages have not been ensured to them till now. This means that there are certain shortcomings in the Act. But at the same time, there are certain shortcomings on our part also. I would, therefore, like to submit that there has never been time assessment of farmers and when minimum wages were fixed, it was not remained as to what was the paying capacity of the farmers. It should have been assessed as to what was the paying capacity of the farmers of a particular State and minimum wages should have been fixed accordingly.

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

Unfortunately, when we talk of farmers, we forget the labour and when we talk of the labour, we lose sight of the farmers. If we are to fix anything in between the farmers and the labour, then we would have to keep in mind the economic viewpoints of both of them. If you do not consider the viewpoints of both of them, then you would be creating a very wide gulf between them. My feeling that the minimum wages which you have fixed cannot be enforced in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The reason is that you have not thought about the welfare of the farmers. You should also think as to what is the gap between the income and expenditure of a farmer's family. If you do not keep this in your mind, one or the other defect might creep in every Bill and we would be responsible for this shortcoming. This would lead to a division in the society. I would, therefore, like to caution you against it.

What is happening in the countryside these days? We have enforced the Minimum Wages Act and large number of litigations are going on in this regard and these cases have not been disposed of during the last five years. The farmers as well as workers are being ruined and the officers are engaged in making money. The persons who are responsible for implementing this Bill should also be kept in view. I am of the view that the farmers are in difficulty and so are the workers. In this way it would be difficult to maintain peace in the country. Therefore, you must think about taking such a measure which is in the interest of both the farmers and the workers. It would be in our interest to do so.

I have many suggestions and questions, but as time is short, I shall see the Minister later on and get them solved. I am very thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chai man, Sir, I rise to support the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987 and also to state that this is not enough from the study of records of non-implementation and non-application of the Act and a negligible number of prosecutions

and convictions for large-scale violations of the Act of 1976, it is quite apparent that the Act is certainly ineffective and incomplete.

It is due to the ineffective Act and approach and a little or light penalty provision and inadequate staff with a little or no priority to enforcement of the Act concerning women workers and mostly due to lack of provision to prohibit discrimination against women in the matters of promotion, training, transfer and leave, lack of provision to provide a separate machinery for enforcement of the Act in addition to the State Government and Central Government machineries and lack of comprehensive policy. Now, the Act is being amended to remove the lacunae through certain legislative steps which include provision to prohibit discrimination against women in matters of promotion, training, transfer and leave, a provision to empower recognised institutions and trade unions to report the offences, to extend the scope of the courts for taking complaints relating to violation of this Act and also a provision to enhance the punishment against those who indulge in discriminatory practices against women. This is certainly an improvement in the Act. The Equal Remuneration Act was enacted in compliance with and in pursuance of Article 39(b) read with Articles 14 and 15 of our Constitution. These Articles constituting Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy as they do can apply only in the matter of public employment and shall have no application in the matter of private employments.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

So, the Act is intended to cover only public employment under the States as defined in Article 12 of our Constitution most of which fall under State sectors. This is a lacuna which this Parliament through Central Legislation must fill to serve and save the female workers who are employed in private and unorganised sectors; because women the exploited half of humanity are yet to reap the benefits of the new interpretation of equality clauses by the highest judiciary of our country and because women working in these unorganised private sectors,

particularly, women agricultural workers and bidi binding and rolling female workers do not generally get wages equal to men.

Sir, the Hon. Labour Minister categorically stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2045, dated 10th April, 1986 that the Act has been extended to all industries and employments. He is requested to throw some light during his reply to the debate on whether this extension includes the private sector and the un-organised sector also because the general feeling about the Act is that it does not apply to the employment in the private and the un-organised sector. The Central Government is not yet prepared to accept the reality that the powerful struggle for the principle of equal pay for equal work converts in the course of time into enforceable legal formulations.

Sir, in public employments under 'State' in coal mines construction work, CPWD, Forest Development Department, and the Government's Agricultural universities and farms run by the Government, there are examples of discrimination against women workers for they are the big defaulters in the matter of application of the Equal Remuneration Act. In construction work a male worker is paid Rs. 12 to 15 while a female worker is paid only Rs. 9 a day. Sir, in Nilgiri Tea Estate, where Minimum Wages Act is in operation, a male worker is paid Rs. 8 while the female worker is paid Rs. 7.50 against the minimum wages of Rs. 12.00 a day to be paid to a male as well as female workers. Why it is so, Sir? It is so because there is no Labour Machinery operating there to ensure the payment of minimum wages equally both to men and women workers. Sir, to fill this lacuna, the machinery has to be created for the enforcement of labour laws, relating to women workers, otherwise this Act will remain a piece of legislation to be quoted as a good measure of the Government and the women workers will not be benefited.

The term or the expression, 'The work of similar nature' is a vague expression. The term should carefully be defined to avoid misinterpretation.

As regards the enhancement of punishment, our experience is that it cannot alone deter employers, whether private or public,

from following discriminatory practices. So, an awareness has also to be created among them.

As regards the transfer, some special care and step should be taken because in the case of transfer of a married woman worker there is a question of breaking half of the family in the social family set up. It is also a question of social view point. So, such transfers should be avoided.

[Translation]

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Equal Remuneration Amendment Bill, 1987. It has been accepted in principle by all the State Governments, the Central Government and this supreme body that equal wages should be paid for equal work, but it is a matter of great regret that we add to the volumes of statute books by enacting the laws, but these are not implemented properly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the implementation work is entirely under the control of the State Governments and until the State Governments are made responsible, it could not be properly implemented. That is why, due to lack of implementation, women are discriminated against and they are looked down upon in every work and in all spheres of life. It is thought that a woman cannot do a work which could be done by a man. In many quarters it is thought that the job of a woman is that of a typist or a stenographer. Such a tendency is being created. Its reason is that despite existence of so many laws, their proper implementation is not being ensured. This law was enacted in 1976 and after 11 years, this minor amendment is being made. We may pass any number of amendments, but these amendments are not going to serve the purpose. What is required is that there should be proper monitoring and there should be evaluation from time to time. It should be seen whether laws are being properly implemented or not. Responsibility should be fixed on the State Governments and they should monitor whether laws are being implemented properly or not. It is a matter of great regret that men are given preference in the matter of promotions, training and

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

transfers. Though women work equally, honestly and carefully, but they do not get promotion in time. Men take advantage of all the facilities and women are discriminated against. Women are paid lower wages in unorganised sector, agriculture sector and building construction sector. In Agricultural sector, women are paid ten rupees, whereas men are paid Rs. 14 for the same work. In building construction sector, woman who is called coolie is paid Rs. 14, whereas man who is called Beldar is paid Rs. 18, though both of them do equal work. We see such a discrimination every day, but we are helpless despite all the laws in this regard. All this is happening due to non-implementation of laws.

State Governments and the Central Government have formulated many schemes regarding working women's hostels, so that working women could get some facility. We have seen many such hostels in district headquarters which have been constructed by the Government, but these hostels are being managed by Municipalities or by any other agency of the State Government. These agencies are not managing these hostels properly. I would like to suggest that the management of such hostels should not be handed over to the local bodies and other agencies. Their management should be under the control of a board of the Central Government so that these hostels could be run properly. The Board should see as to how shortcomings, if any, could be removed and maximum facilities could be provided to the working women residing there.

There are certain jobs which could be done better by women, e.g. working on computers, working in Electronics and watch factories. Assembling work which is done by sitting on a table is better done by the women. Laws should be passed to restrict the men in getting employment in such sectors and ladies should be given top priority. It has also been found that work of carpet weaving and embroidery is done better by the women. There should be induction on men for such jobs and not on women. If women are given priority, they will get encouragement. In the elementary studies it has been found that if a primary school teacher is a male, his attendance would be

less in comparison to a woman teacher. Besides, woman teachers undertake teaching work in a better way. I think that there should be ladies teaching staff in primary schools. The transport facility should be provided to the ladies from their residence to the place of work, where they are required to work during night. Such a rule must be framed. When a woman lodges any complaint against the management, then the people in the management try to take advantage of the helplessness of the woman. There should be provision for awarding stern punishment on such complaints. The poor parents do not have any means of livelihood and in such a situation they are forced to send their daughters to work in order to sustain themselves on her earnings. In such a situation, the girl undergoes all sorts of atrocities. Such a rule should be framed under which there might not be any risk to their moral character. It should also be seen whether the laws are being implemented properly or not and which of the State Governments are not paying proper attention to this work. Stern action is required to be taken in this regard. With a view to providing interim relief, the Central Government had formed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Vasant Sathe. Shri Vengal Rao and Shri Sangma were also members of this Committee.

That Committee recommended that the workers and employees of certain Public Sector companies should be provided interim relief. But that recommendation has not been fully implemented so far. Considerable time has passed since the Committee was constituted and its report has also come out, but the interpretation given to it by the bureaucrats is harming the interests of many Unions in the Public Sector. Wherever interim relief has not been provided, it should be given immediately. For example, the BALCO and the Instrumentation Limited at Kota where agitation is going on at present. There also the employees have given a notice. Arrangements should be made for providing interim relief at the earliest.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA
(Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that you have given me an opportunity to

speaking on this Bill. The International Women's Year was celebrated 11 years ago and during that year a law was enacted to provide equal pay for equal work. The present amending Bill has been brought to remove the shortcomings which were noticed during all these years. In that Bill, provisions were made to eliminate discrimination on the basis of sex in matters of recruitment and wages but no provision was made to check discrimination on the basis of sex in service conditions after recruitment had taken place. There was no provision for equal treatment in matters of transfer, appointment and other facilities. This amending bill has been brought to remove this lacuna and I welcome and support it. It indicates that the intention of the Government is very good. Under clause 10 a provision is there to award punishment for discriminating against women. But even after 11 years, it is very disappointing to see that this law had made no impact. This law has hardly made any difference. Government has not so far come forward with the information as to how many cases have so far been filed and how many persons were punished. According to 1981 census, out of 13 crores of labourers about 6 crores are in the unorganised sector. For example, women are paid very low wages in the agricultural sector. This is my personal experience because I myself hail from a rural area. I have come across several cases where women were discriminated against and it was found that though they work as much as men, yet they are not paid equal wages. This I ascertained from the women themselves. Government should find out the reasons as to why women are paid less than men. From the very beginning, this law has been violated on a large scale in the agricultural sector. In the construction work also, women are paid less than men. The contractors do not obey the labour laws and have not complied with them. This is what we find in the 1981 report. The question of implementation of law regarding equal wages does not arise as long as the question of minimum wages is ignored. The House is aware that this issue has given rise to discontent and tension in many areas in the country.

A refresher course is organised by the National Labour Institute in which Labour

Inspectors from all over the country participate. On going through the report of this institute, it becomes clear that none of the Labour Laws is observed.

The condition of women engaged in the Agricultural Sector is even more serious. Government has not released any report in this regard but on the basis of unofficial and unconfirmed reports, I can say that from 1981 to 1984, 250 cases were filed out of which punishment was awarded in 71 cases only. It is clear from this that progress has been very slow in this field. It is a matter of satisfaction that the present amending bill has provisions for strict action against those who violate these laws and the recognised voluntary agencies have been authorised to file cases against the payment of unequal wages. I would suggest that priority should be given to women's organisations in this regard.

Another suggestion which I want to give is that the Members of Legislative Assemblies and Members of Parliament should be entrusted with this responsibility because they have a direct link with the rural areas and it is comparatively easy for them to get information.

Our Constitution guarantees equality and equal pay for equal work but we find in daily life that it is being clearly violated. Even today, desired improvement has not come about in the condition of women. Although laws are there for ensuring equality and justice, they are not observed strictly in the society. I want to submit that Government should think more seriously in this direction. I think that in this country, it is essential to set up one such body which would not only settle disputes expeditiously but also ensure that the employers do not circumvent the law.

With these words I support the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill that has been brought forward and hope that Government will implement this law in letter and spirit and with strictness as only then the women will benefit and inequality between sexes will end. I thank the hon. Chairman also for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

the present Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill introduced in the House. In our Constitution, it is provided that discrimination on the basis of sex, region, caste or colour is an offence. The Constitution also provides that every region will get an equal status. As it is, all this exists in paper only and in practice, such discrimination exists everywhere in the Public as well as in the Private Sector.

Regarding the modern-time society, it has been said that it is a male-dominated society and its ills cannot be removed without a social revolution but I think that until we make progress in the economic field, we cannot bring about equality in society. Moral lectures and all such efforts will always be futile. The extent of exploitation of women in this country is unparalleled in the world. Not only this particularly in the labour sector we find exploitation of men as well and men are also victims of discrimination in the Government sector.

The labourers are called by so many names such as, contract labour, casual labour, daily wages labour etc. But they do not get equal economic benefits for equal work. These benefits may be in the form of compensation for labour, wages or any other facilities. This question has been arising in the public sector also but no solution has been found to this problem in the country. Laws enacted by the Government are not implemented in its own establishments. The same situation exists everywhere these days. All labourers belonging to any party or union, have presented the same view—that all discrimination against them should be stopped forthwith. Workers have launched a number of movements for this purpose and these are still going on. But till today the Government has not been able to implement this law even in its own undertakings. In theory the law is all right and everyone will support it. But in practice, its implementation should start from all Central undertakings, you could start with the public sector, so that this type of discrimination could be ended and the formula of equal pay for equal work would be applied on an all-India basis.

, Mr. Chairman Sir, the second thing I

would like to say...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Which public undertaking is having this discrimination ?

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Undertakings like Hatia, Bokaro still continue to have the system of contract labour.

[English]

They are not getting as much wages as the regular workers are getting.

[Translation]

There are many other places like this, Mr. Chairman Sir, every where, it is the same story. A demonstration and a *Dharna* was held for this purpose at the Boat Club here in Delhi. But the Government did not agree and the law could not be implemented till today.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the second thing I want to say is that the State Government is responsible for implementing laws enacted by the Central Government. Whenever this question is raised in Parliament, you give the same stale reply saying that the Central Government cannot do anything as the State Government is responsible for its implementation. There are 40 lakh bidi workers in India. They are not paid uniform minimum wages. Even the male workers do not get the statutory minimum wages. As for female workers, they all hardly paid 50% of the minimum wages. There are nearly 4 lakh bidi workers in Bihar State. This question has come up many times and we also gave it in several times. Nothing has been done in this matter. In this situation, this bill that you have introduced is good. It is a step in the right direction. But how are you going to implement this law, who is going to implement it ? Who will guarantee that the laws enacted by you will be implemented ? The similar law which the Government enacted earlier also could not be implemented.

In such a situation, I want that the Government should evolve some sort of machinery. The State Government should

be given the responsibility of evolving such a machinery to solve this problem. If you want to bring about a revolutionary change in our society which is ridden with problems of bonded labour and social, personal and economic exploitation of women, then you have to take some solid steps. In present-day society, it is not enough to sit back after making laws. We have to act upon them. I hope you will take a step in this direction to ensure its proper implementation so as to fulfil the objective with which this amendment has been introduced. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill. It is clear in Article 15 and Article 39 of the Constitution that—

[English]

Article 15 of the Constitution says :

“The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”

Article 39(D) of the Constitution says :

“That there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.”

[Translation]

The persons who drafted the Constitution of our country were very learned. They were aware of the exploitation of men and women and provided for this in the Constitution. On the occasion of the International Women's Year in 1976, a similar law was enacted. I support the three amendments to section 5, 10 and 12 that have been introduced. This will also take care of lacunae in the payment of equal remuneration.

As 'work of the similar nature' has not been defined properly, I suggest that it should be done. Otherwise it will lead to discrimination and women will not get the wages or compensation they are supposed to get. Therefore, 'work of the similar nature' should be defined.

Under the provision in section 10 which deals with punishment, amount of fine has been increased to Rs. 10,000 from Rs. 1000, but the period of punishment has been kept as one month. In the second amendment, provision has been made for imprisonment upto one year. I should say that provision should be made to increase the term of imprisonment. Just now, our friend was saying that the Act is not being implemented. I feel that an increase in punishment would help in the implementation of the Act. So an increase in punishment is necessary. A compulsory punishment of 6 months' imprisonment should be provided for. 11 years have passed since we made legal provisions and still they are not being adhered to. The main reason for this is that there has been no punishment in the cases filed under this law. The culprits have gone scot-free. Hence, it is necessary that this Clause is strengthened and provisions be made for severe punishment. This will help in its full implementation.

There are two categories of workers—organised and unorganised. Implementation is easy where the workers are organised. This is because an organised Workers' Union always fights for its rights. Due to the same reason, women also get their rights. But the plight of unorganised workers is a sad one. This is more evident in the agricultural sector. Landlords still exploit workers. It leads to even murders which only encourages them further. So it is important that they get their rightful dues. If you do not do anything in this area, landlords will keep exploiting them and not let them prosper.

The second thing that I want to say is that you have done well by making provision for recognised trade unions. I whole-heartedly support it. But one thing that is needed is a system of monitoring. This should be done by all State Governments. For this purpose, a monitoring cell should be set up by the Central Government. This cell should be a part of the Labour Department and it should specifically check whether these laws are being adhered to or not. The hon. Minister visited Rajasthan. He saw for himself that the workers are not paid even the minimum wages. From 1st March, 1987 minimum wages has been fixed at Rs. 14

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

per day. But in Rajasthan, only Rs. 11/- is given as minimum wages. When the minimum wages has already been declared on the 1st March, 1987, what is the reason for not giving minimum wages? The Central Government must take some step in this regard and think over it seriously.

Besides, payment is made according to the quantum of work done. If they do work worth Rs. 3, they are paid Rs. 3 and if they do work worth Rs. 2, they will be paid Rs. 2 and so on. I mean to say that they are given wages according to the quantum of work done by them. As you are aware, their economic condition has gone down and their health has deteriorated to such an extent that they are not in a position to work, due to which they find it hard to finish the work allotted to them. As a result of it, they are given less wages. So, you should make arrangements for this also.

It has also been observed that supervisory staff and engineers are not appointed in adequate number. Later on, when work load is reduced, less wages are paid. Therefore, there is need to think about it. Their wages should also be increased in view of rising prices. What I mean to say is that the monitoring should be done by the Central Government.

In our State of Rajasthan, contract system is still prevalent. Contractors never pay full wages to the labourers. If they do more work, they are given more wages, if they do less work, they are given less wages, no matter, whether they are male or female labourers. Therefore, abolition of contract system is required to be considered. Unless this system is abolished, we shall not be in a position to implement the laws, and the inspectors engaged in this task will continue to mint more money out of it, because it is the Inspectors who get more benefit from this type of legislatures. With the enactment of such laws, flood gate of corruption is opened to them, and they demand more bribe. Contractors have to bribe them as they fix the quantum of bribe according to the degree of illegality of work. So a vicious circle is created. Therefore, what I mean to say is that corruption is increased due to it.

So, it is imperative that we should make the laws more stringent. Let the voluntary organisations come forward to do the job. Steps should also be taken for land reforms so as to improve the condition of landless labourers. They have not been provided land so far. Talking about Rajasthan, I want to say that they have been given un-economic holdings there. They have been given the most infertile land acquired under land ceiling. How can they improve their lot? Thus, they are forced to depend on the landlord. They work as a labourer for the landlord and are exploited. So, they cannot make progress. No doubt, the laws made in this regard is a progressive one, but there is need to make it more stringent and its penal provisions more rigorous.

With these words, I welcome to Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, almost all points relating to this bill have already been covered and I do not want to repeat them.

In fact, justice is not done to the women in this country. You talk about equal remuneration, but my submission is that you should talk about equality before providing for equal remuneration. The birth of a female child casts gloom even in the elite families...

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: It is not so, in Bihar, it is said that the Goddess Lakshmi has come...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, these ladies are fighting among themselves, what can I say?

[Translation]

The above fact is true. It is due to the economic reason that in the course of the history of the last 3000 years, we have been so much burdened that our society has been forced to treat our women folk as our second grade citizens. From the very date of her birth in the family, she is treated as second class member. Gradually, she is forced to imbibe the impression in her mind that she is not at all equal member of the family and it is the God WHO made them

unequal. In our country, most of the people are fatalist. They are imparted training to this effect even in their home, that they are not made equal to males by the God. Girls are told that they are not equal to boys. Thus, exploitation begins right from there. Then, girls are sent to schools, but how many villages have girls schools? In how many schools, bath room and other facilities are there for girls? How many of them have lady teachers? I am talking about north Bihar. Of course, in your State of Kerala, the position in this regard is good but in Bihar, and U.P., there is no schooling facilities for girls. Parents are always in a hurry to get their daughters married by the time they attain 15-16 years of age so that they could get rid of their burden. So first of all, we should think about equality, thereafter, we can think about equal pay and equal remuneration. If you just could do one small thing, this will solve all sorts of the problems facing the country. You appoint ladies on 80 per cent posts of the teachers in the primary schools. For all the primary schools in the States, it may be made obligatory that 80 per cent of the vacancies of teachers in the primary schools should be filled by appointing ladies only, as they are very sincere in teaching work as compared to male teachers, who somehow manage to get appointment letters but indulge in union activities from the very next day of their appointment, paying least attention to their teaching job. They put State Governments also in trouble by raising the demand of increase in their salary. We are also threatened by them that if we do not support their demand they would see us at the time of next election when they will be appointed as presiding officers in the elections. You go any where, you will find that out of 100 teachers, 80 teachers do not come to school at all. If you appoint ladies as teachers, the students, coming from the schools, will be most disciplined.

So far as I understand, a conspiracy is going on to prevent ladies from entering job. At the time of interview, they are told embarrassing things such as they would not be able to do the job, as it is a most difficult job, involving night shift duty also. Helplessly, the girls are left with no option but to refuse the job by saying that they cannot work in the night shift. Thus, they get rid of them and the job goes to male member.

There are thousands of ways to exploit women. As Mamataji was saying, the maid servants engaged for household work are supposed to serve in one fourth of the salary that their male counterpart gets for the same job. It is presumed that if they refuse to work, they have no option but to work, whereas for the male servant, there is every apprehension that he might leave the job. Maid servant quietly tolerates this because she has no other alternative. Similarly, women working in tea gardens have no alternative. In construction industry also, women are not paid wages equal to men. Retrenchment of women from the service is considered to be a very ordinary thing. Where will a woman approach in the event of her retrenchment from the job by the contractor? If she is not in a position to go to anybody for making complaints, she has no option but to accept what is offered to her as wages.

I want to say that the objective of your bill is very good, but, today, there is need to change the attitude. Unless we change the attitude, women will continue to be treated as second class citizens in this country, despite your passing any number of legislations. As has been said by our other colleagues, a number of legislations have been enacted by you, but they are not being implemented properly. For example, under the Factories Act, provision has been made for creches and rest rooms for ladies, but I say it with challenge that what to speak of other places, even in Delhi, 80 per cent of factories do not provide these facilities. Women have been quietly tolerating this injustice and this vicious circle is allowed to persist, because women are trained from their very childhood to tune with the idea that women are not equal to men. Therefore, I feel that no country will prosper until women are treated at par with men in the matter of providing job opportunities, in the field education and in giving equal status in the society. There cannot be a better measure than this. But I would like to say that you propose to bring men and women at par in the matter giving remuneration, but can you be able to implement this provision?

One of our colleagues has raised the issue of bidi workers. In this very House and in the current session itself, we have held discussion on bidi workers four times.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

In every discussion, it was said that bidi workers, particularly women are exploited by contractors. It is openly said that the women bidi workers, will be paid less remuneration as compared to the male bidi workers for making the same quality of bidi. Everybody knows it. State Government as well as the Central Government are aware of it. Despite enactment of laws by us, this system could not be abolished. There is only one root cause of all these things. You may enact any number of laws, but you must ensure their implementation.

Earlier to this, no law was enacted to provide for equal wages to women. Let the women know that the Government thinks about their welfare. That is all I want to say.

[English]

15.16 hrs.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, about this Bill first I would like to ask the hon. Minister to give us the details when he gives the reply on how many cases have been detected under this Act earlier, before this amendment and how many people were punished. To my knowledge about this Bill it is not clear who is the authority to exercise powers for the purpose of prosecution if equal wages are not paid and who are the culprits who are not paying it, whether that is detected and any effective steps have been taken is the question. Really the existence of such a law and its observance is not known to the workers, not known even in many areas where it ought to have been because it is followed more in violation than in observance because even the Government is discriminating between these workers who do the same work. Sir, the Railways are one of the most important establishments in India. They fix up the salaries for the workers who are doing the same work. They themselves classified them into two categories and they fixed up their wages. Has the Government on any occasion made such enquiries and found that such violations are being committed by the Government themselves, Government institutions and departments, and actions are not taken against them ? If they

violate such things, is there any machinery which can initiate action against them and book them ? So, this amendment will remain only on the Statute book ; more than that it may not have any effect.

Therefore, I submit that there should be a law codifying the labour legislations in this country. I think the hon. Minister is making an attempt on this line to bring an Industrial Relations Law and he has told us that he was bringing it even last year and it was ready. But till today, that has not seen the light. What happened to it ? If that is correct, this is one of the things which have to be highlighted in the approach of the Government in processing an Industrial Relations Law because 'there should be equal remuneration for equal work and workers cannot be discriminated on the basis of sex' are the slogans or the accepted principles of the Constitution of this country. The Constitution itself gives the guarantee under Article 15 as well as Article 39 in the Directive Principles and in the Fundamental Rights, both as instructions to the Government and also a right for the citizen that he has a right for an equal wage when he does the same work. So in both the senses it is there and therefore, I may submit that not as a piece of separate legislation but all the more to be a subject matter of serious importance you get it in the Industrial Relations Law itself as a basic approach. That has not been done. This is a legislation which has no teeth to implement. In that way the law is being brought and some amendment is being sought for in this Act.

Sir, my friends were elaborating the situation in this country. I need not go into details as to where these people are discriminated against. In this context, I would like to say that irrespective of this fact, we could not give dignity to labour in this country till date. I submit that still the workers in this country are looked as a second-class citizen. They are not reckoned in the society as equal partner in the process of production. They are still treated as master-servant relationship. Even workers among themselves they are treated like that. Even among the workers, discriminations comes, i.e. between men and women and between people who are working in the private sector and public sector. Wherever they work, there is a discrimination according

to their own shaping and administration. All these are attracting punishment under this Act. All these things have to be prohibited under the guarantees given under the Constitution. If we look at these things from one angle, we find that the basic defect in all these labour laws in this country is that the dignity of work has not been accepted. We still consider worker as a commodity or something like that. He has to work ; he has to sweat ; he has to give his service and receive whatever is applicable at that time, at the moment and what can be given to him. With that, he has to satisfy. When he raises a slogan of collective bargaining or demands better thing from the employer either it is Government or private person, then all the burden of "not improving the society" is put on him and he is made a scapegoat. It is said that because the workers are on strike and are bargaining for better wages and all that, this country is put to ransom. They are taking the society to ransom and taking advantage of the situation. This is the criticism which comes against the workers whenever they ask you for better wages and better living conditions. Therefore, my submission is, even before bringing the Equal Remuneration Act and all these things, the first thing is to accept the dignity of labour which is there in the ILO Charter as well as in our Constitution, as a fundamental thing and then to approach the problem basically. Therefore, I suggested that instead of bringing piecemeal legislation, a comprehensive legislation should be brought in. Then, it will find a proper place and proper acceptance. That is my request which you can consider.

I am not going into the details. I am not against the things which you have said. But find out these details about the workers' conditions in the country and make a study of these things and also bring a comprehensive legislation in the matter with effectiveness to implement it and not to bring this piecemeal legislation. That is only my opinion with regard to this.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill, namely the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which seeks to bring about certain amendments to the original Equal Remuneration Act of 1976. I may mention that a committee, namely the Committee of

the Status of Women was constituted by the Government of India and that committee submitted their report to the Government on 1st January, 1975. I happened to be the chairman of that committee and in that report, we have specifically pointed out again and again that there is a discrimination between men and women not only in payment of wages but also with regard to recruitment, transfer and in every matter. I must say, on the basis of that recommendation of the Committee of the Status of Women, the Government of India brought this Equal Remuneration Act in 1976.

Now the amendments have been brought forward. Section 5 of the Act stipulates that no discrimination should be made between men and women in recruitment and the equal payment should be made to both men and women. But no protection was given to women against discrimination in matters like employment, promotion, transfer, leave etc.

Now section 5 is to be amended. Penalty was very little in the original Bill. Apart from that, I am sorry to say that people who did not or do not follow the law go scot free. As far as I know, none of them is arrested. They are not given any punishment also. Equal remuneration is not being paid even in the public sector. I am sorry to mention that Equal Remuneration Act is not being implemented in most of the organisations such as tea plantation, tobacco, coffee plantation, rubber plantation and construction works. I can go on adding the names.

By making mere legislation, the purpose cannot be fulfilled. I would stress this point. I am sorry many legislation are not being implemented. That is why, I say that mere legislation will not help us. Equality has to be ensured in the case of conditions of service.

In the case of transfers, some special consideration should be given as far as women are concerned because we should not forget the social conditions of this country. When the question of transfers of these categories of people comes up, the authority should take a little care of an unmarried young woman and a married woman with children and place them in proper place.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

In Section 10, punishment has been increased but unless an awareness is created among employers, women workers will not be benefited. We have seen that the punishment has been increased in a number of cases but yet those who do not follow the laws are not arrested. Even if they are arrested, they are scot-free. That is happening in most of the cases. I am sorry to say that even in my State with Left Front Government, women do not get equal remuneration. You may be angry with me but I can show them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : We agree.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : In a male-dominated society, it is not easy for women to get equal remuneration and promotion etc. I once again say that an awareness is to be created all over the country. There is no difference whether the States are run by Congress or non-Congress Governments. In a male-dominated society, the psychology is the same. Awareness is most important.

With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Shri K. Natwar Singh is replying in the Rajya Sabha. He will be here in the next five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN) : That is right. So, we will start discussion five minutes late.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Yes. You can continue with this. (*Interruptions*). Shri K. Natwar Singh is replying in the Rajya Sabha. I want to just inform the House. He will be delayed by about five to seven minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Equal Remuneration Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Minister in the House. So far as the question of giving equal wages to women is concerned, the male and female employees get equal pay for equal work in

the Government Offices. There is no discrimination on the basis of sex in the matter of pay, whatever be the post. But when the work is assigned to a contractor, he discriminates between male and female worker in the matter of wages. If a male contract labour gets Rs. 7 the female gets Rs. 5 per day. In such a situation, I would suggest that watch should be kept on contractors also to see if they are actually paying wages to women at par with their male counter parts.

We find in the Municipalities and city Municipal Corporations also the male and female safaiwalas get different remuneration through their job requirement is the same. This difference needs to be removed.

There are some contractors who bring tribal labourers from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for providing employment to them at other places and take commissions in the process. The workers get less wages at such places and discrimination is done between male and female workers in the matter of wages. There is a need to pay attention towards this also.

In this regard, it is very essential to have social equality. All happens because we do not have social equality. This lowers the morale of the women. Some of our scriptures too do not grant social equality to women. I feel distressed when I read one of the couplets written by Tulsidas about women. He has written that :

“Dhol Ganwar Shudra Pashu Nari,
Ye sab tadan ke adhikari.

Such couplets should be deleted from the holy books.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

It will be difficult to raise the morale of the women if this type of references are not omitted from the holy books. The women are paid less wages only on the basis of this type of references. The Government should take note of these things. This sort of references are a disgrace to the women and it is due to this that the women do not get social equality.

In the factories also, the male and female workers get equal pay according to their post. But in the factories they engage women on daily wage basis and thereby pay less wages to them. It should, therefore, be looked into whether the women are getting just wages in the factories or not. The women perform half the agricultural operations in India. In spite of that they get less wages as compared to their male counterparts. Similarly girls of 15 to 16 years of age get far less wages when they come to work though they do equal amount of work. The Government should pay attention towards all these things. When I read about fine I felt that it would serve no purpose. Who will pay the fine? It may work in the factories, but it is difficult to penalise anybody in the agriculture labour sector. In fact it is not being enforced in the case of rural labour and women which is the right area where it should have been enforced. Today we find that agricultural labour is unorganised. The same is the case with the women. The village landlords decide at the beginning how much wages is to be paid this year. They decide that male workers will be paid Rs. 7 and female workers Rs. 5. It has been left to courts and other institutions to look into this, but in my view it is very difficult for them to enforce it. The Government do not recognise the labour union where 50 workers work. They cannot go to court. If the voluntary institutions are not recognised, how can they go to courts. If the Government really wants to improve the lot of the women and ensure payment of equal wages to them, all these aspects will have to be looked into very carefully. I want that there should be a labour Inspector in every district. He should at least go to the villages and see whether the women are getting proper wages or not. We are a democracy. Demos mean people and cracy means administrative machinery. It is that machinery which sends us Bills and we get them passed. Come up like this one after the other. In fact there should be a spirit to implement them. The Labour Act was passed earlier also. How many people were penalised on that basis? I think not a single one. Whatever laws are enacted, they should be implemented. If this will be the spirit, it will really work. I support this Bill and express my gratitude to you for providing me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, the Equal Remuneration Act has been enacted in the spirit of one of the Conventions of the International Labour Organization. India, being a member of the I.L.O., has accepted 33 Conventions out of about 150. Apart from that, Part III and Part IV of the Constitution of India are lenient towards the working class. That is why, India accepted this Convention and in the International Year for Women, in 1976, this law was enacted in this House. After eleven years, this Amendment Bill has been brought by the Government. But if you go through this Amendment Bill, you will find that there is not much change in it. At the time of making this law, there were some provisions that violation of this law would be punished with fine and imprisonment. Now the entire matter has been taken in a broader way and modified. In section 10 of the Act, you will find that the punishment prescribed was a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 and simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. Now it is being extended to a fine of Rs. 10,000 and imprisonment upto one year.

Why have you failed to make the law that any violation on the part of the management they will be convicted and sentenced? Not only penalised but they will be convicted and sentenced along with fine. But now it is either of the two. With the result, they laugh, throw money and go without imprisonment. There should be permanent penal provision for any violation made by the management. They should not only be punished but also jailed. But, there is no question as such.

The dignity of labour in our country has been ignored, particularly the women workers working in various industrial sectors have been ignored. In Assam there are about 775 tea estates where about five lakh women workers are working and in almost all the tea gardens, women workers are not being paid equal wage to that of man till today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I have a point of order. The Chairman earlier said that Mr. Natwar Singh would be held up in the other House for five or ten minutes. It is fifteen minutes. I think, we must see that the sanctity of time given to us is honoured.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Where is the full External Affairs Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We request the presence of the full Cabinet Minister here.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I will convey your message.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, these women workers who have been employed in private tea plantations in Assam have not been paid wages to that of man till today. No action has also been taken by the Government for any violation on the part of the management.

The defect in this Bill is that this Bill is not a socially-oriented Bill. This is a draconian system of law. Here no private individual can file the case, no one can complain for any violation. Only the Government officers or any particular organisation can file the case. But you and me cannot go and file the case. We cannot file. Why? Why no provision has been made for a citizen to file a case for any violation done by the management? This is nothing but waste of paper. This will be thrown in the dustbin. No Minister will honour it.

Sir, Part III and Part IV of the Constitution is lenient to the working class. You have got so many laws for the working class. These laws have not been implemented. If you go to my State Assam, you will find that these laws are nothing but on the paper. What the Centre has to say about equal wages? You go and find that women working in tea plantations are paid the child labour wages at Rs. 5.88 per day. I have complained in this House several times,

But no action has been taken. What is the position of women working in our country now?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What are the lady Ministers doing?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We get equal wages.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They should ask for more because they do the household work also, I suppose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: My humble submission is that not only you make provision for equal wage for equal work but less work and equal wage be paid to the women workers also. A man working in an industry will go back to his house and sleeps; but a lady worker, after doing her work in the industry, will also have to work for another five to six hours at home. Why not bring such a law suggesting equal wages for the women of this country and less hour of work for them.

You accept the ILO convention. You also please take the spirit of it and implement all the conventions and the laws that you make in this House for the welfare of the people, for the working class of this country. You only make law and keep silent, for your political gain.

Today, the women workers have to face many challenges. If a worker is working in the private sector, she is thrown out of her employment. She will have to go to the labour inspector, then she will have to ask for conciliation, at his sweet will, the labour inspector sends a favourable report to the Government, the Government will refer the case to the labour court for adjudication, then to the High Court and finally to the Supreme Court. How can you expect a poor worker to follow this process of law? You cannot. Ours is a welfare State and you are committed to the service of the people, particularly the working class because the Constitution of India in its Parts 3 and 4 is lenient towards the working class.

This has been said by many people,

There is no difference of opinion on both the sides. But I don't see any reason why the Government do not try to implement these laws. Whatever they bring, remains on the paper, in the library.

Our women workers are not only ignored ; but also they have been sexually exploited by many industrialists. Sexual exploitation is going on in our country on the women workers. In many remote places where private industries are there, where the contract labour system is going on, the women are facing this trouble. They have become the victims. Even when they come to the authorities, nobody is there to listen to them. I being a citizen of India, made very many complaints but it proved to be a futile exercise. The crying of the working class is a crying in wilderness.

We are very much concerned because it is the question of the dignity of women. We say that the women should be honoured but how many are honouring the women ? Women working for 8 hours do not even gain the equal wages today.

According to law, maternity benefit is there. But this law has also not been implemented in any part of the country, particularly with regard to the casual women workers, working in private sectors. The regular women workers in the private sector get the maternity benefit ; but the casual labourers do not get it. Whereas the law says that workers working in any industry are entitled to get the benefit. They do not get and the department is also silent.

(Interruptions)

There is no relationship as master and servant ; it is a relationship called God and dog !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means reverse spelling !

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Big businessmen and the management have also been supported by the Government. They always take the side of the Government and the Government never takes the side of the workers. When do they take the side of the workers ? Only at the time of elections.

Just like in Nagaland where there was a large amount of money spent. In one constituency Rs. 10 crores have been spent.

We are equally concerned. We would like even to suggest to the Government that they may bring such a piece of legislation whereby there is less work and equal wages for the women workers. Before I conclude I would only like to say that the law should be implemented both in letter and spirit.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs proposed that the discussion should start at 4 p.m. and the House agreed. In spite of that the debate under Rule 193 has not started. There are three Ministers for External Affairs. What is this ? Is the Government functioning or not ? Is this the way that Government should treat the Lok Sabha ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister come. He is on his legs in the other House. Mr. Kali Prasad Pandey may speak now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Prime Minister could have come and thrown light on the subject. Recently he had talks with Mr. Reagan in USA.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman,

(Interruptions)

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, you may adjourn the House for some time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Where is the Cabinet Minister for Parliamentary Affairs ? He gave that commitment.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, the Minister for External Affairs against whom this item is listed is Mr. Natwar Singh. He has on his legs in Rajya Sabha. He cannot be expected to run away from there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Where is the Cabinet Minister ?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sir, we have a Cabinet Minister here. If you like we can start the debate and..

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sir, the hon. Minister, Mr. Natwar Singh has come. Let us start the debate now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kali Prasad Pandey you may continue your speech next time when this item is again taken up. Now the House will take up discussion under Rule 193 regarding recent deliberations in the US Congress on South Asia. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy may initiate the discussion.

16.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT
RE : RECENT DELIBERATION IN
THE US CONGRESS ON
SOUTH ASIA

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole nation is profoundly perturbed...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Even Tiwari.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : ...over the obnoxious and outrageous move of US Senate Committee for Appropriations to equate India with Pakistan on the nuclear question. Though it is a bolt from the blue, our nation is not surprised. This move of the US Congress fits in with the general pattern. It is in perfect conformity with the time-honoured approach the United States

adopted towards the problems in this region.

Today, the whole nation reacts against this cutting across all party barriers. Never has India felt so much insulted and provoked as by this move since perhaps 1971 Bangladesh War. The equation is illogical and immoral. India has had nuclear weapon capability at least since Pokaran implosion in 1974. But India has unilaterally and scrupulously refrained from using this know-how and capability for military purposes. India, at the same time, has been consistently opposing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as it is discriminatory, and as it is weighted in favour of the big powers of the world. This has been the stand of our nation irrespective of who was in power. I may recall that Mr. Morarji Desai as Prime Minister snubbed the then US President Jimmy Carter in 1977 on this question.

India has developed this capability all on its own while Pakistan has been resorting to stealing spree of nuclear weapon materials. The latest instance was Arshad Pervez case. Ironically, the trial of Arshad Pervez is starting today in Philadelphia. Some of us have always felt the United States has been deliberately turning a Nelson's eye to this nuclear ambition of Pakistan. It has always adopted double standards on this question. Soon after Pokaran implosion the United States unhesitatingly went back on a contract to supply enriched uranium for a US-supplied plant at Tarapur. Now it is admitted among experts in the United States that Pakistan has a workable nuclear device and America is back to its age-old game. It again wants to turn the blind eye. Now with this move, our nation has got the worst of both worlds. We have been pleading that the Symington Amendment should be applied in the case of Pakistan and Pakistan should not get any military aid.

The latest move is clear to release the stalled 4.02 billion dollars military and economic aid to Pakistan, which includes the dreaded system called AWACS which could totally upset the apple cart or the balance of forces in the sub-continent. I do not know why the US Congress wants to insist on treating India on par with Pakistan. India is a big country which has developed its own capability and built up its own infra-

structure. I do not know why America insists on treating China on a different footing from that of India on this question.

'Our Prime Minister cannot be faulted for not making an effort at improving the relations between India and the United States. He has the distinction of making three successful and well-publicised trips to United States during the last three years. No other Prime Minister has had this great distinction. After his three pilgrimages what did we achieve? On the return of his latest trip from the United States, our Prime Minister has assured our country two things.

Firstly, he said that the Vice-President of America, Mr. George Bush assured him that CIA had not played any destabilising part in India. He also assured in the same serious manner that CIA would not also play any such part in future. Our Prime Minister commended this assurance of George Bush to the whole nation. He did not merely convey it; he commended it. Another important thing that was assured was that there would be a change, a dramatic change in the attitude of the United States authorities to the nuclear ambitions of Pakistan. In retrospect, our Prime Minister sounds like a gullible convert and a naive diplomat. There is an impression in the country that the accord on Sri Lanka was inspired by Washington. In fact, when this accord was reached, some American politicians ran into raptures over the pacific implications of that accord to such a degree that they even thought of recommending the name of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi for a Nobel Prize for Peace. I am not able to understand why our young, dynamic Prime Minister with more than 80 per cent of strength in this House cannot stand up to arm-twisting tactics of President Reagan. He has given an impression to the nation that he cannot stand up and talk in the White House. Some of the people are also drawing an unflattering inference about his dangerous vulnerability to international blackmail.

I do not want to say that this vulnerability has been generated on account of spate of scandals that shot to surface in the recent months. Sir, it is instructive for us to note

that Symington amendment is applicable to Pakistan but unfortunately it is being informally waived in favour of Pakistan and illegally applied to India. Sir, on account of this move Pakistan would continue to get all that President Zia has been bargaining for. But India's access to high technology will be restricted. What is more, Mr. Chairman, Sir, India's access to concessional finance from such world institutions, like the World Bank, IMF, IDA will also be adversely affected. Sir, this is being seen as a great diplomatic breakthrough pulled off by General Zia. The U.S. Congress man, Mr. Solarez said :

"This came about on account of successful lobbying efforts of Mr. Dennis Neil, the lobbyist for the Pakistan Embassy in Washington."

What are the levers that General Zia is able to operate on in United States. All of us in this House would like India's relation to be improved with the United States. A big country like ours cannot antagonise a super power like America beyond a point. But this friendship cannot be forged at the cost of fundamental principles to which our country is committed at the cost of vital interest of our nation.

General Zia is able to get what all he wants because of the strategic importance the State Department assigns to Pakistan in view of what is going on in Afghanistan. The U.S. Senate Appropriation Committee while recommending this Bill stated, in so many words, "that the resistance movement in Afghanistan was growing and at this point of time the United States could not afford to weaken its relationship with Pakistan". This strategic importance of Pakistan is so overarching in this context that the CIA has gone to the extent of organising illegal purchase of weapons even from India for the mujahids in Afghanistan. I do not want to go into what appeared in today's papers. The Speaker in the morning said that the External Affairs Minister in the course of his reply would refer to the point. I would like to know as to how this sale took place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I am sorry,

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

I did not hear it. What was the point ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : 60,000 rifles have been diverted from India to rebels in Afghanistan. When Shri Natwar Singh was in the House, the Lok Sabha Speaker said that the members while speaking on the issue could also refer to this and could well expect a well-considered reply from the External Affairs Minister on this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not only that, he said that the statement would take care of the point also. It is not there in the statement.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : With very great respect to the hon. Speaker. I may say that my statement does not refer to this and quite honestly, I have no idea how the two are related.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Maybe there is a communication gap between him and Parliament.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I am sure that the concerned Ministry will make a statement, if it is necessary to do so. It does not fall under this issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very necessary that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs communicates to the concerned Minister as to what the observations of the Speaker are, so that it could have been included in the written statement itself. This crisis of communication is terrible in this House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, it is necessary for the Government to investigate as to what went awry with this illegal diversion of 60,000 Indian rifles to Afghanistan. The British citizen, who had the arms licence and who purchased from India, himself lodged a complaint. The purchase took place sometime in 1983 and they were shipped on November 14, the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru. But the complaint was lodged by Mr. Turner who made the purchase, with the British Intelligence Authorities that these were illegally diverted as early as January 1984. The Government of India could not be in the dark about the far

reaching implications of such a nasty deal. What is important for all of us to note is that Pakistan has a far better organised lobby in the United States. It is reported that Mr. Dennis Neil the Pakistani lobbyist was seen working with the sub-committee staffer formulating anti-India and pro-Pakistani stand. I suppose we also have a well furnished mission there and I do not know what they are doing there. This Committee while recommending the Bill praised Pakistan's role in Afghanistan. They went a step further and said that Pakistan played a helpful part in the Persian Gulf as well. This, of course, was not seen by anyone of us here. We know that Pakistan has a 10,000 strong army—its elite force—in Saudi Arabia to give protection to the royal family in Saudi Arabia. Since Pakistan was not prepared to annoy Iran in any way, it in fact asked the Government of Saudi Arabia not to involve its elite force in any conflict with Iran. In fact, we were told that this 10,000 strong elite force of Pakistan, which has been in Saudi Arabia along with heavy tanks for the last so many years, is on its way back to Pakistan. Yet, the United States Senate Appropriation Committee saw a great virtue in the role played by Pakistan Government and army in the Persian Gulf.

The Committee felt while recommending this Bill that Pakistan is being driven to developing nuclear bomb on account of India's reluctance to enter into Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. This is adding insult to the injury. Pakistan, over the last 15 years, since the days of Bhutto had been threatening the world with its own bomb—I do not want to call it as an Islamic Bomb.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : He called it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Bomb is bomb. Whatever name you may give it.

If Pakistan develop atom bomb I do not know why our country should be so much discouraged. I may, in this context, mention very respectfully that I am not afraid of atom bomb of Pakistan. The only way to let Washington know our position is to tell them, it is Washington which stands to lose more than India, if Pakistan develops the atom bomb. In my considered view, I believe that our Prime Minister made a

major, serious strategic error whenever he went to the United States and made a major issue of Pakistan's atom bomb. That way we walk into the trap laid for us by both the United States' State Department and the Government of Pakistan. This is not a partisan issue. Whatever mistake that may have been committed by any Government, we will have to act unitedly; we will have to tell the world, and the United States in particular that if this move is eventually formalised into law, it will be treated as an unfriendly act against the country.

The relationship between India and United States which has been none too happy in the last so many years will take a turn for the worst instead of taking a turn for the better. All of us feel that our relationship with the United States must improve but there is a limit to the price we can pay as a nation. The latest move of the United States, apart from discriminating against our country, is amounting to an affront to our nation. Therefore, whatever be our other differences, a message must go from this House that the whole nation is concerned at this outrageous move of the U.S. Congress and if the move is not nipped in the bud, the relations between India and United States will never remain the same.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has already been said about this proposed Bill by the speaker who preceded me and it would not be my effort to repeat that. This unfortunate proposal by the Committee of the Senate is indeed a proposal which has very far-reaching implications. I think, we should calmly and carefully consider all aspects of it. What has this proposal to say? It says that the United States' Government which will be the executive of the Senate Bill will not provide any assistance to any of the two countries on the sub-continent if they continue to make weapon-grade nuclear fuel. It also says that the United States' representatives in the international bodies will vote against any assistance to the two countries, if they continued with this programme...*(Interruptions)* out of American funds. It is a major fund, How does one differentiate between an American fund, and a non-American fund?

Also, for the first time it equates Pakis-

tan's nuclear weapons programme with India's peaceful nuclear programme; and all these three aspects are of utmost importance to us. I am one with the hon. Member Mr. Reddy in his suggestion that this is indeed a slap to the growing Indo-American friendship. It was our hope, after the visits of the Prime Minister, and earlier by the Minister of State and their conversations with the American Administration, that the American Administration would also benefit in the growing relationship between India and the United States. This, unfortunately, has not been taken care of in the proposal that will now go before the Senate.

Various reasons have been given for this proposal in the Senate's sub-committee's report, and they are all now in the newspapers. One thing that we have to bear in mind is that Pakistan has opted to be a client-State of the United States, a position which India can never accept for itself. The United States recognizes this. This has been accepted by President Zia himself when he has said that Pakistan will serve the interests of the United States in this region. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between America's relations with Pakistan, and America's relations with India. Pakistan is an ally, India at best could be considered a friend. And this is not an overnight development. This has been a conscious American policy from the time India and Pakistan became independent. The Kashmir issue is an example of American favour to Pakistan. A continuing tilt towards Pakistan was maintained all along, and this Administration's policy has not been any different.

To add to the strategic importance of Pakistan, which the United States attaches, particularly after the change in Iran, there is an additional interest in Pakistan. The sub-committee's report—and I quote from 'The Hindu' of 6th December—says :

"Pakistan remains our sole military partner in the region working to restrain Soviet expansion."

Mark the words 'military partner' and 'restrain Soviet expansion'. This is an agreement in the context of Super-Power rivalry, contrary to the rules of the non-aligned movement. How Pakistan can remain a member of the non-aligned move-

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

ment, after a role that it has acquired for itself is also a matter that we should consider and take up seriously at an appropriate time. Then greater importance that the United States is attaching to Pakistan at the moment is Pakistan's strategic importance to the United States and the need to continue the US-Pakistan relationship. The war in Afghanistan is going particularly well for the Mujahideens and Pakistan's assistance has been an essential element to that success. This is also from the report of the Sub-Committee to the Senate. Therefore, there is a growing partnership between the United States and Pakistan. The difficulty arose when it became clear to the world that Pakistan was having a nuclear weapons programme and was on the verge of making a bomb ; maybe they have a bomb by now. In any case, according to newspaper reports, they have tested two parts, which put together will constitute a nuclear weapon.

Then came various revelations of Pakistan trying to smuggle technology and material to complete its nuclear weapons programme. Obviously, the United States was embarrassed and they had to decide what they had to do. They stopped their so-called aid temporarily ; it was not stopping of the aid because much of the aid was already in the pipeline, and it would have taken 105 odd days to be delivered ; and before that was over, now they have cleared Pakistan for 4 billion dollars aid in the next 5-6 years. Now it is quite clear that America recognises that India's nuclear programme is a peaceful programme ; all our nuclear establishments are very well-known to the United States and in fact to the world as a whole. Their reports are regularly published ; whether it is Bhabha Atomic Research Centre or any other nuclear establishment. The Department of Atomic Energy publishes an Annual Report which gives all the details. On the other hand, Pakistan's nuclear programme is a secret programme. The people working there are also isolated from the rest of the public. It is quite clear that there is a difference between the two programmes. Our programme is an open one. Then there is a question of safeguards which have been so much highlighted. It says,

"Even in the case of the safeguarded

Pakistani facilities as at Karachi, the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that inspections revealed discrepancies which could not be explained."

That means spent fuel rods had been diverted to some other place. This is Pakistan's record on agreed safeguards. What further safeguards can the United States Government apply to Pakistan to ensure that there would be no diversion of atomic weapons fuel from the enrichment plant to the nuclear establishment ? Therefore, it is quite clear that the United States accepts that India is not moving in the direction of a nuclear weapons programme while Pakistan is doing exactly the same, that is moving towards a nuclear weapons programme. Therefore, they have brought this amendment knowing full well that India would not accept to sign nuclear proliferation treaty because it is unequal. Therefore, there would be full justification for them under this amendment to give assistance to Pakistan knowing that Pakistan is engaged in a nuclear weapons programme.

17.00 hrs.

The situation is quite clear. There is no doubt in my mind that it is an acceptance of Pakistan's nuclear capability and also of finding a way to assist Pakistan in America's global strategy and getting over the earlier restrictive legislation.

As Mr. Reddy has pointed out, this is not the first time when America had gone back in situations in which they had made commitment to us and withdrawn. The example of Tarapore is an excellent example of retrospective legislation passed after the event had taken place.

Now the situation as it is has to be taken into account. This amendment has to go before the Senate. From what one reads in the newspapers the United States President is somewhat concerned at the far-reaching implications by this proposed amendment. The Prime Minister has also brought to the notice of the U.S. President the strong feelings in this country and this Government in this matter. The logical thing to do would be to convey to the United States Government, to the United States people and to the United States legislature the feelings

of the Indian people in being let down, in being cheated, in being humiliated in the manner in which the United States Senate is now to consider this amendment.

There are two choices before us : One is to accept this situation, eat the humble pie and bow down to the United States, which I hope this House, this Government and the country will never accept. And I congratulate the Minister for the bold statement that he has made this afternoon quite clearly indicating the Government's view on this.

The second option we have is to stand by our policies. The United States is not the only arbiter in the world. Its awesome military power is not limitless. With all its power—military, financial, political—it could do nothing in Viet Nam. The people of Viet Nam told us and the world that the determination of the people to remain free is far greater than the military weapons used against them. India has a much wider industrial base, a much larger population and much greater capability. Are we going to be humbled in this manner ? And, I would say, "No", Sir. We should firmly stand and tell the United States Government that India cannot be taken for granted, it cannot be humiliated in this manner, that we are a free people and we will remain a free people and we can look after ourselves.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House Committee's recommendation and the Senate Committee's recommendations have come as an anti-climax to the Joint Statement made by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister in Washington, in November.

It may be relevant for me to quote President Reagan and also the Prime Minister when they made that Joint Statement in Washington. President Reagan said :

"Today the Prime Minister and I also discussed East-West relations and the prospects for a historic treaty eliminating an entire class of intermediate range nuclear missiles in the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister emphasised India's long-standing encouragement

of such efforts to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons. In this context, I urge that India and Pakistan intensify their dialogue to build greater mutual confidence to resolve outstanding issues and to deal with the threat of nuclear proliferation in the region.

We also discussed the tragic situation in Afghanistan and strongly endorsed movement toward a political settlement, a settlement that would remove all foreign troops from that country and permit its people to live in peace as citizens of a neutral country and free from outside intervention.

On the subject of U.S. security assistance to Pakistan, I assured Mr. Gandhi that our objective is stability and reduced tensions in South Asia and that our assistance is not directed at India."

Earlier, the President had stated :

"Beyond such concrete achievements, there are powerful political, economic and cultural currents that are drawing our two societies into closer collaboration. Our shared dedication to democracy is paramount among these currents. We are also building on a strong foundation of cooperation in the fields of science, technology and space which permits us with confidence to set ambitious new goals. In this connection, the Prime Minister and I have agreed to the following :..."

Of course, he has referred to the various nine points of the agreement. But he has emphasized that we have our shared dedication to democracy as paramount among these currents.

I also quote the Prime Minister. This is what the Prime Minister has stated.

"We have agreed to collaborate at the frontiers of technology. We have reaffirmed the tradition of scientific interaction which has been the hallmark of our relation-

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

ship. The growth in high technology, trade and transfer has been a source of considerable satisfaction. I hope that the United States would recognize India not just as a market but as a partner in technological progress. In the field of bilateral trade and investment, we have agreed that much can be done to expand the present level of activity. We will encourage increased interaction between our trading entities.

Having successfully launched our cooperation for the light combat aircraft project, we have now agreed to explore other avenues in the field of defence. This is yet another step forward. I am confident that after our talks today, we will be able to place our relationship on a more enduring basis...

Our deliberations today also covered the situation in Afghanistan. We agreed on the need for an early political settlement there and support the efforts of the U.N. Secretary-General. I believe that a just solution must ensure a sovereign, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan. Foreign intervention and interference must cease. The Afghan refugees must be allowed to return to their homes in honour, dignity and security. We would welcome any earnest effort in this direction.

We had a frank discussion on the dangers of nuclear proliferation, both horizontal and vertical. My country has consistently recognized that a secure world order cannot be built on nuclear weapons. Our action has spoken louder than any words in expressing this commitment. We do not have nuclear weapons. We do not want nuclear weapons. And we certainly do not want nuclear weapons in our neighbourhood..."

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : You

express your own views.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am only recollecting the statements.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if you drop one page, they do not know.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : After this, there was a lot of optimism exhibited in India, that there has been a breakthrough in the relationship between India and U.S.A. In fact, most of the editorials said that even the cynics would have to concede that the relationship between the USA and India is definitely taking a turn towards better improvement. Above all, the Prime Minister created an impression in various press interviews and statements given by him that USA has now a better understanding of the dangers of Pakistan developing a nuclear weapon. He has clearly emphasised that there is a better understanding on the part of USA administration in USA. That is the impression he was able to tell that there was a better appreciation of India's stand. That was probably on account of the fact that there was temporary suspension of the aid programme intended for Pakistan. That suspension was in September. But nobody expected that again USA Senate Sub-Committee as well as the House Committee would go whole hog in supporting the aid to Pakistan. If it was merely giving this aid to Pakistan to the tune of \$ 4.02 billion, probably we would have taken that it was mere continuation of the old policy. But even that we did not expect because the impression given by the Prime Minister after his recent visit was that there was appreciation of the India's stand about their giving military aid to Pakistan. And that too on account of the fact that Pakistani agents were caught red-handed in indulging violation of the American laws.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Stealing !

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I do not want to use any word like that. I will say, violation of the American laws.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : He is on trial.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The case is still there.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The case has started...(Interruptions).

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The case has started in US court. As an advocate I would not be in a position to say that he has already committed an offence. Whatever it may be, there was a charge that he was violating the American laws.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So that was the impression that had been created. Now, all of a sudden we find that there was not only full support of Pakistan's aid programme, both military and economic, but a step against India. An Anti-Indian stand was displayed by the US Senate in saying that India should also subject itself to the same conditions, practically asking India to sign the non-proliferation treaty if it wanted any technological help or scientific help or aid or US assistance in future. But one redeeming feature or at least one ray of hope is that the US Senate has yet to accept this recommendation of the Senate Sub-Committee. It is going to debate and discuss this issue on the day when the summit takes place i.e. tomorrow. So it is time that we should certainly convey our feelings to the US Senate that any approval by the US Senate of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee will endanger the relationship between India and USA very damagingly. The statement of the Minister that India will never accept or never change its stand on the Non-Proliferation Treaty is quite welcome and every party joins in supporting the statement as made in para 3. India can never change its policy that has been enunciated for a long time and it will stand by that policy. Without any difference of opinion in this country we will stand by that statement. But we have not been told in the statement what has been the reaction of the U.S. President and of the U.S. Foreign Relations Department, and of the Ambassador. We have merely been told.... (Interruptions).

SHRI G.G. SWELL : They are making the Senate as a stalking horse.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY ; We do not as yet know because if the President has

got a commitment to the statement which he has already made in Washington, if he stands wrongly and sincerely by the statement made by him, it will not be impossible for him to carry the Senate with him and make the Senate reject the new anti-India proposals that have been recommended by the Sub-Committee. It would have been better if we had been told about the reaction of the President. It is merely stated that "The Prime Minister has conveyed our concern to President Reagan. I too have told the US Ambassador that the consequences of the proposed congressional actions should be viewed in the perspective of our bilateral relations and remedial measures should be considered urgently". This sounds rather pessimistic. It looks as though the reply from the USA has not been very encouraging. If that is the position, naturally we have to think of other methods and other changes in order to meet the situation. The caricature here in the Hindu shows the unfortunate position or rather the pitiable position in which the US-India relations are today. The caricature says—This is what Reagan appears to be saying—"Oh...come on, Rajiv...Think of all the nuclear disarmament summits you can arrange with Pak in picturesque places." ... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is their inference. I thought you are addressing him so informally.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : No. That is their inference. I hope the situation will improve and the same will have its effect on the U.S. Senate and there will be a perceptible change for the better in Indo-US relations after the Summit. It is rather unfortunate that India should meet with this type of hostile attitude from the U.S. Senate Committee just on the eve of the Summit meeting. We hope that the Summit will improve the relationship, and the improvement in the super powers relationship will result in a totality of change in Indo-American relations also. Thank you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is again my misfortune, since 1954, to see the Indo-US relations on the rock. Sir, in 1954, in the development stage, India wanted a steel plant. Americans agreed to give it. But at the very start, at the first lot, arm twisting

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

came and late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from that seat made that statement to refuse the steel plant. He went to America. Everywhere he was asked a question "what for have you come? What do you want from us?" Shrimati Indira Gandhi also went to America. She was also asked the same question again and again and both replied "we want your friendship, nothing else." The American Administration did not understand it. In 1971, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the then Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh was tossing his glass on the capital hill with the high-ups in America and on the high waves two ships including 'Padma' were carrying arms to Pakistan in the name of transistors and radios. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I can quote instances after instances where Indian people, Government of India, have tried their best to have friendship with other democracies, with the American democracy. But the American Administration have got a knack or have got the will and deliberately tries to spoil that relationship. There are instances which can be said like this and this Congressional legislation is another example of destroying that relation. What a blanket example of supporting Pakistan in making the bombs and squarely laying all the responsibility at our door. Since we are talking to them, not signing non-proliferation treaty, therefore we are encouraging Pakistan to make the bomb and all this legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an attempt by the American Administration to escalate tension in South-Asia. I charge the American Administration that they do not want the people in South-Asia to live in peace among their neighbours. They do not want us to prosper, they do not want rather not only South-Asia but the Third World countries, those countries who are non-aligned, to prosper and have a good equitable economic development. It is a remote pressure on Comrade Gorbachyov in Washington to give an undue concession. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a subtle way or a crude way of releasing the fabulous 4.02 billion dollars to help Pakistan. It is a crude method to absolve the guilty and punish the innocent. Therefore, for us, it is an insult to equate us with Pak in making bomb and we not making bomb, my friends,

talk very diplomatically. I say that Pakistan has a bomb.

Khan, the father of the bomb, the nuclear weapon, had accepted it in an interview, later on rescinded it, Gen. Zia had agreed saying, 'I have bomb', later on to confuse the matter he has said, 'No, no, we have the capability of the bomb'. So, Khan and the President of Pakistan have agreed that they have a bomb with them. They have already done it, it is with them. I want to say at this moment, at the outset, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, but as far back as in 1967, I had put in an amendment in the Durgapur Session of the Congress—of course, not accepted then, I was asked to withdraw—that 'we do not want to make the bomb, but we keep our option open in case our integrity, our unity, is threatened' and that is being threatened today. I know bomb is no reply for bomb. My friends will tell me, and I will agree to a great extent with them, but the question today is, nuclear club continues in this world, in spite of all agreement that is going to be at Washington meet, of the intermediate and the medium range missiles being destroyed and the long range later on, the fact remains that America is supporting many countries in this world. There are at least definitely South Africa, Israel and Pakistan, all definitely making the bomb. That gentleman Pervez, that thief who stole from the international market the material for atom bomb, is being tried today. But I say in this House that he will not be punished. It is a ruse of America. As a matter of fact, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when Pervez was caught, the American opinion I say—I differentiate between American people and the American Administration, I have always differentiated the American people—the American people's opinion was outraged by this.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : What about Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, I said that. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it was only to assuage the public opinion of America that Pervez was brought to trial, that is No. 1. And promise was made of 105 days ban, now expiring only in January, only after a few days, 105 days ban on the aid. But

when Pakistan through this lobby, through personal message to Reagan, Zia to Reagan and all this and that, the strategy, then the Afghan question, then the Gulf war, when all this was brought to him, he said okay, and this is an advice which is not subtle but very crude, everybody can understand that this is a device—this legislation—to help Pakistan to bale out, to queer the pitch for him, to give the fabulous support of four billion dollars including not only development, but to make a bomb also. One already made, and many more to come, and therefore, now this legislation comes and tells us that we should have a talk, an agreement between us about nuclear non-proliferation in this part of the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the arm-twisting of India. Well, our friend Jaipal Reddy referred in a left-handed compliment to the Prime Minister about his visit.

But I would say our Prime Minister, following the traditions of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, did try his level best to have friendship with the American democracy for the Indian democracy. I must say that was a good gesture. Only a few days back he was there, he might not have gone, but he was there, I am told Reagan was very warm; our Prime Minister kept his cool, but Reagan was very warm. The American press, the media, praised it. They said it is a grand success. And over that grand success now comes this legislation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Operation successful but the patient dies !

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would say that we should continue to make efforts, but we should not be naive, we should not be led to believe in the American Administration.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : This is 'naive'.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD : All right, naive. The two *angrezi* dons tell me correctly, but I am a Bihari speaking in that accent and I can say, in this country every State-walla speaks in his own accent, not in the *angrezi* accent.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As a student of English, I can say there is no standard accent.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am happy that he came in support of me. After all a public worker can support in the face of two professors. (Interruptions). Therefore, I would say, it is not the arm-twisting, but what Mr. Minister had given in his statement is that friendship, durable friendship, healthy relationship between two democracies can come only on mutual interest, trust and confidence. No arm-twisting or high-tech or anything can make friendship Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this legislation means, stiffer action against India. Seemingly it means against Pakistan also. But that is also a ruse. The papers and others have quoted that this legislation means stiffer sanction against both India and Pakistan. No. It is against India only. Against Pakistan, it is only a ruse. This is to hoodwink the public opinion to say that it is to threaten to cut the aid to stop proliferation of Nuclear arms. It says Mr. Deputy-Speaker that they will instruct all their financial institutions in America to pressurise the World Bank and wherever they are members, on the International Monetary Fund and on all others not to give aid to us. It says, it will not give equipment and high-tech to us. It says, no aid would be provided to those who continue with the production of enriched uranium and those who are producing separated plutonium. It is only befooling the world opinion. Pakistan had the enriched uranium and had made the bomb. We have separated plutonium not to make the bomb, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. but to produce the third generation breeders for our power programme, fast breeder. Therefore, there is a vast difference between the two. These great administrators of U.S.A. did not find any difference in these—that one enriched uranium in Pakistan which is used for making the bomb and that separated plutonium in our country which is only used to support our power programme, which is required for fast breeder, for third generation. Why did they refuse to supply fuel for Tarapur ? They had forced us to do that so that our programme can not continue. These are the facts which do speak. It is because, Americans do not believe in facts. They believe in drug-store culture. If you have gone to

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

America, you will find, for every 100 yards, there is drug-store. Americans, of course, have got enough dollars. But they are only 200 years old civilisation. From Spain, from Poland, Gold Water and others, after persecution, went to America. On the high-sea, of Atlantic, half of them were drowned. They found the land. For years, Mr Deputy-Speaker, they went with the begging bowl to the France,—for the Statue of Liberty they were so proud of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all this only connotes that this nation only knows arm-twisting, no love, no friendship. They say, I give you this, instead pledge me your support and friendship ; pledge me your clientele status ; at least ally and the best, be a slave. Pakistan can do that, not India. We shall never do that. India wants friendship and on friendship we can stake anything, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. But America from the beginning of 1954, to this date are always trying to break the friendship ; and we are always trying wherever there are occasions to improve the relations, to improve it. Therefore, what we say is, we are friends, we want to be friends. My friends have said that America is your good friend. It is Americans who gave Jayewardene the idea that you make friendship accord with India. I tell you, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, American Administration are not capable of thinking such a good accord. That is a good accord ...*(Interruptions)*. What a laughter, derisive laughter from Mr. Jaipal Reddy. Still he does not believe that in this part of the world, the Accord between Sri Lanka and India is an ideal for the other countries to follow and I can say that Americans can never think in that term. If they had known earlier they might have liked to kill the idea in the Sri Lankan home. Therefore, this is not good to say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, therefore, what I say is that this waiver.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Does he mean to say that India committed mistake under its own inspiration ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I can give facts and figures, not the appreciation to the hon. Member. I say it is a good accord.

I did not say it is a mistake. He thinks it is a mistake. I think it is a good accord. Well, appreciation is his, facts are mine.

Therefore, what I say is that even the waiver clause legislation is another ruse to say that. Waiver means the country which does not accept the nuclear programme, then the second country non-proliferation treaty will be given waiver by its President. It is another view. What a diplomatic fraud ! I am surprised how the Congressional Members of the Senate can think in terms of such fraud ! I am told of Press said that the American Congress men are very ignorant. They do not know about India. That is what I have read in the press. Let May God forbid them. Let them be in the nearest cemetery or in the Congress but they cannot befool us, if they are so simple and innocent. *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, I have always been saying it.

Therefore, I would say that India would never sign N.P.T. It has refused to sign and it will refuse in the future to sign the N.P.T.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You do not know your young Prime Minister. Don't say that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : No. We know the young Prime Minister. You may not know him. I know. I know my country. You should know your country. We know our people. We know our Prime Minister. We shall never sign this unequal treaty.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But we do not know our Prime Minister. We know our country all right.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : All right. That is the disparity. In democracy, the opposition should know the Prime Minister and Prime Minister should know the Opposition. But unfortunately in this country, this tiny Opposition do not know the Prime Minister. What can I do ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Tiny Prime Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is the trouble in this democracy and, therefore, the difficulty.

I am saying, therefore, that it is essential for us to appreciate the background, the action so far taken from 1952 by the American Administration, so that we should be careful in future.

Mr. Nixon in 1954 came to Pakistan, went back, and subsequently, as Vice-President and the President laid the foundation of the hate India campaign in America. There are many examples. I need not quote them how he did. I do not believe that the American Administration had no information about this legislation. They are not that simple and innocent. Such a far-reaching amendment cannot be taken by the Senate without the previous knowledge of American Administration. Many in this country would not believe it. Oh! They are very simple! The President is expressing his concern about it. We are thankful to the President. Let us see that tomorrow he would be able to persuade his innocent and ignorant Congressmen to understand the far-reaching amendment in America to do that.

Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister for his measured, level-headed and sober statement. But I warn him that he should not expect any reasonableness from this kind of American Administration.

I am grateful to the Prime Minister that he has communicated to Mr. Reagan the concern of the Indian people. But I remind him of Tarapur. I remind him of steel plant. I remind him of arms-twisting and I hope that this country and this Government would never submit to any arm-twisting, would never submit to pressure. We will keep our heads high and chest out and warm.

We do not need the American aid, high techs because, I believe, it is the man who fights, not the machine. Let America remember the Gnats which killed their Sabre jets. Let America remember the Patton tanks which were killed by the Indian tanks. Let America remember the human hands, the Indian hands which showed them what they were shown in Vietnam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I hope that the nation—as Mr. Jaipal Reddy has said and I support him—and the entire Parliament of this country is one in this matter, that no

arm-twisting will work. We want friendship and not crying shame. We do not want any aid, there is no question of high-technology, if these are the conditions. There is no question of any condition at all. Friendship is friendship.

With these words, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to end my speech and I hope that the Government will remember the pitfalls that the American Administration has laid for us.

SHRI SAIJUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the so-called Amendment—Nuclear Non-Proliferation Amendment—for South Asia by the Senate Committee is nothing but an affront to our country. On the face of it, it appears that they have equated our country, the nuclear programme, a peaceful nuclear programme of our country with the weapon-oriented programme of Pakistan. But in reality, this is the continuation of the hostile attitude, the policy to threaten and blackmail, the policy to try to put pressure on our peace-loving people, and this has been continuing without any interruption. Now, this is quite an anti-climax because just a few days ago, we heard that there been a shift in the attitude and the perception of the U.S.A. vis-a-vis our country, that they assigned a greater role for India in this region and if I may be permitted to say that, when our Prime Minister was quite euphoric about all these things just after that, comes this news that they have not only equated our country's peaceful nuclear programme, which has been confirmed for so long, with the weapon-oriented policies of Pakistan, but in reality what they are going to do is that they are going to blackmail us on our fascination for high-technology. They want to use this as a lever. On this ground, what they are going to do is that while the Symington Amendment will be applied for India, which is now being extended to high-technology and other areas as also to the economic aid by Institutions like the World Bank, the IDA, on the other hand what they can do is this : the Senate Amendment proposes that they can continue aid to that country, meaningfully Pakistan, if that is in their national interest. So, in their national interest, they will continue the aid to Pakistan. But again in the same interest, they will arm-twist India ; they will try to take advantage

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

of our soft-attitude of our penchant unprincipled high-technology. That is the great danger. I do not bother about what the Senate decides. They are not the arbiters of the world. We are a nation consisting of 70 crores of people. I also condemn and abhor this idea of lobbying in the Senate and in the Congress. What is it that we should be lobbying for ? They are a sovereign country. We are a sovereign country. Therefore, there should be friendship. I have no objection to it. They are the people to have friendship with. But what is there for lobbying ? I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Lobbying for money ; for Super-computers.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
But then, you have to tell that truth. In certain areas you have to be very straightforward. But this is very insulting to say that Pakistan is lobbying and, therefore, we have also to lobby in the USA, and then you complain that we do not find many people who can do that great lobbying in the USA. It is so humiliating ; I just cannot understand this. Have some self-respect for this country. *(Interruptions)* You devise some mechanism. You have to extract funds from these countries which exploited the rest of the world and made money, made assets. You try to extract money from them for the international organisations that have been set up to take care of the needs of the developing countries. I have no objection for that. But all this is very derogatory to the self-respect of our country.

We all know that just a few days ago they have cleared that aid, the 4.02 billion dollar aid to Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Cleared ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
Yes, both the Houses have cleared...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Temporarily held up.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
That was held up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Committee has recommended.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : They want to clear this aid. That is why, this ruse . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
The two Houses have cleared...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are removing the hurdles.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : This is a ruse in order to clear the 4.02 billion dollar aid to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. Let Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhury say whatever he wants to say.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
Anyway, their mind is quite clear. They want to continue that aid and they are out to remove the hurdles that may be coming in the way...

SHRI G.G. SWELL : That is the correct position.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : I had read about that in the papers. Anyway, thank you Mr. Swell.

You see how the Senate Committee which is working on removal of the different hurdles that are there are theorising on this aspect. They are saying that it is due to India that Pakistan is going nuclear and in no case the aid should be discontinued. Now, so much have been talked as to why Pakistan is getting U.S. aid and support, militarily and otherwise. Their argument was that it was due to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Now the thinking is growing in the Administration that, even after the pull-out from Afghanistan, Pakistan will continue to receive the aid. The whole scheme is very clear. We had enough discussion in this House about their ulterior motives. We have discussed in this House about Indo-U.S. relations some months ago. I am not going to refer to all those things. But the point that comes to my mind is what the people of our country will understand about ourselves. That is very important. That is, our perception about the USA. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad had referred to the Steel

Plants, Mr. Nehru's visit, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit, and all through how they tried to insult us, acted detrimental to our country's interest and how due to them the tension in our region is continuing, between the two neighbours. Pakistan has no reason to treat us as a kind of hostile country. We could very well be friends. They have offered a 'No-War Pact' and our offer is there for a 'Peace and Friendship Treaty'. But what should be the basis? It is India's contention that no country should allow their soil to be used as a base of another country, another power. This is the simple thing. You may call it a 'No-War Pact' or you may call it a 'Peace and Friendship Treaty' or you may give it a third name.

But these are the basic things whether anyone will allow our soil to be used by foreign countries. That is the bone of contention. When India is ready to declare that, why they are not? That shows that they are nothing but pawns in the hands of US imperialism. This attitude, this kind of perception for USA we are having for long. We are carrying on our campaign with the people to tell what they are actually. Now, from time to time, the Prime Minister says that there is a change in the U.S. perception. Then they get confused. Not only that. The areas that we kept guarded so zealously from the US penetration, one such vital areas is Defence. Now if they can come into Defence for agreement, I do not know what you are doing. That is the most vital factor. You are allowing them and you are so euphoric about it. They are also euphoric. The Ambassador before the FICCI audience will say, "a new beginning." Now in this vital field, you go to cooperate with them, sign agreement with them and what kind of thing, I do not know. But before that there should have been a discussion in this House. But you never bothered about doing that.

Take another area. This Vaccination Programme. Now, I do not know what is that programme. Why did you not come with the full statement about what you are going to do? We see them with suspicion. You take it from us. Their record is very bad. Mr. Dinesh Singh said about Vietnam. They created so many Vietnams; they massacred people mercilessly; they are imperialists. People may be very good. Many are there.

Many fought against the Vietnam policy of the Government. That is a separate issue. But when I talk about, I talk about administration. Then you tell us what you are going to do. It is also a very sensitive sector. Many scientists are saying that you should not expose your genetic composition, immune system, anti-body variations to these kind of people. I do not know what you are going to do? You may say that Indians will do everything about joint project programme that you have signed. It says that they would decide which are the people and agencies who will deal from our side of our country. But whether the same is there for our country to decide who the Americans will be there in this? We do not know. We are in the dark totally.

Then comes the Harward. We raised the question about training IAS, IPS officers. But they said that it is not for them. It is for those who will train them. It is the faculty development. Where is the lack of faculty? What is this? In all these vital sectors—the administration, the defence, the vaccination—in all these you go there and cooperate with them...(Interruptions). About super computers, you have compromised on it also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In the name of aids, they are giving us AIDS.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : But you have to have the immunity not to be aided. That is a vital thing.

Now, in the recent times, if I can refer to something....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very sensible speech, Sir. Let him go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why, it makes everyone to speak in the middle,

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : How in the recent times, the soft attitude, the kind of fascination that has given a

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

wrong impression to the people. 'How is this?'

Take another instance. The question of Israel and our relations with Israel. When the Davis Cup play was to take place, we opposed it. Not that that was a very big mistake we are committing, the point is that just before that, during a discussion on the US Congress Foreign Aid Bill, their Congressmen were saying that India was 'isolating Israel'. The South Asian Sub-Committee rapped India for blocking participation by Israel in international academic gathering and short events held in India.

If you have done it on your own, without any strings. I have no objection; but when it comes after this kind of observation, then it is a great insult to us. I don't think something great havoc would have happened by our 'playing with Israel'; but when it comes after this kind of rapping; I don't know what to say about this.

A US Congress Resolution has suggested that, the growth of contacts between Indians and Israelis would benefit both the countries and that the Government of India should facilitate contacts in the future. You have to explain something to us about this.

I don't want to take much of your time. We have taken a principle stand about Non-proliferation Treaty. We also support it because it is the stand of our people. But how dare they tell us that we have to sign NPT? They go on making bombs and exploding them and telling others not to make bombs! I am not just now for making a bomb, and bombs are meaningless—that also I know. When the other Power acquires bomb, then we can see.

We welcome one thing that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachyov are meeting. They have to go much far and accomplish a non-nuclear world. They have to sign an agreement on that.

Our principles are that we are not to make a bomb and everything will be taken in that spirit. So, the concept of NPT and its contents have to be changed also. It can't be an unequal treaty. It cannot be a

method to what the great scientist Mr. Homi Bhabha said 'a new form of economic colonialisation'.

Though our party principally is not for bombs—we support non-proliferation—yet it has to be on the basis of some principles. We have to exercise our options. Keep it open. It is nothing if they make a bomb, we can make a bomb too; it is a separate question. Later on we can discuss it in our Parliament and take a decision accordingly; but not under the threat of any Power.

When this debate about US Senate Committee's Resolution has come, it has not been made a law till now. Some proposal has been made by the Senate Committee; but we should not fail to generate a kind of condemnation; it is not that we appeal to somebody, we condemn this attitude and that sense of condemnation should go and let them understand. If they want India to be friends, they should act accordingly.

With these words I conclude.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir: I join my colleagues in expressing my strong sense of revulsion and indignation at this affront by the Senate's Appropriation Sub-Committee.

The proposal, as it is formulated, is very clear. It is an attempt to indulge in the most brazen blackmail and subdue India; if possible, to make India an annexe of the State Department. I am sure, this House stands united today as this country stood united throughout its history of anti-colonial struggle...and subsequently it sustained the struggle for re-building and re-constructing. India will rise again to the occasion. Through the House I would like to express my firm conviction that the nation of 800 million people with a long and very sustained history of anti-colonial and anti-Imperialist struggle will not submit and succumb to the blandishments of Reagan administration or the American Congress, whether it is Senate or House of Representatives.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, the strength of India is derived from its people and we have the added advantage unlike most of the countries in the third

world of our legacy of Mahatmaji's struggle. Let us not forget that British Imperialism was destroyed largely because of India's anti-colonial struggle. If our independence is threatened—by independence I mean both in political sense and in the sense of deciding on major international issues without interference or pressures from Imperialist lobbies—and, I think, my perception is very clear that this domination intervention syndrome has not changed a bit. The reference to 1952 made by Mr. Azad and subsequent events also prove that the Dullesian concept of international relations, the sheer skull duggery of American diplomacy has not changed.

American chickenery is clear not only in this egregious proposal but their move in other areas also, for example, the attempt to weaken, in fact, to subvert the only system of international peace and stability that is United Nations is known to everybody. If anything proves inconvenient to them or runs counter to the so-called over-riding American national interest, which has been made the basis of all this deception in the proposal of the sub-committee, that is used also to skirt inconvenient international situations such as International Court of Justice.

Similarly, Sir, we have seen how different world bodies have been treated by American administration. So I do not see any perceptible reason or any strong reason for us to be swayed off our feet by angelic innocence or the warmth. It is all utterly phoney.

Therefore, Sir, this latest affront is a very deceptive garb. Besides being crude it is deceptive also in the sense that an attempt is being made on disarmament or non-proliferation treaty. So far we have known that disarmament and the threat to world from atomic weapons is a global question. There can be no regional solution to atomic weapons growing in a particular area.

This Sub-Committee of the Senate has given a very sinister concept to it. That is, number one, India and Pakistan should bilaterally settle this issue; number two, they are reducing it to a regional issue because they want to tie India into knots and continue to equate India with Pakistan.

Sir, I caution the Minister through this

House and through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Maybe I have a hunch but thrice Pakistan has fought against us and committed aggression on our unity and integrity. Our security system has been threatened by Pakistan with American weapons. Afghanistan came much later. Much before Afghanistan imbroglio, way back in the 50's, CENTO and SEATO, the security systems were evolved by the Americans. With the same weapons, they continue. And the infamous tilt in 1971 should be recalled to us. So, thrice we had to make heroic sacrifices and call upon the nation to stand as one person. This House stood as one person. The patriotic people of India stood as one man to defend India's hard-won freedom against this aggression by Pakistan, aided and abetted by American imperialism. A time may come when India's unity and integrity may be threatened by an atomic weapon, gifted by Americans, which is right now taking a menacing form.

I share the apprehensions of my previous speakers that Pakistan has a couple of bombs in the basement. Let us not dispute that and our naivety should not sway us. Pakistan is not the last example. In the past, America is known to have connived and assisted Israel and South Africa, that too in American national interest. What is American national interest? It is Pax Americana, total domination, enslavement of humanity, enslavement of the third world that is synonymous with American national interests. That's why they cling on to bases in Pakistan, then Persian Gulf, Afghanistan. But it started with Iran. Then the Diego Garcia base; all around. Therefore, let us be really very serious about this matter. I for one would not hesitate or would not stop short of condemning in strongest terms the American manipulation.

Sir, if you allow me, reference have been made to resolutions. One resolution is "House Appropriations Committee proposed language on South Asia Nuclear Issues". This resolution was passed a little earlier than the resolution now under discussion. In the earlier resolution, if one goes through it, there are specific conditions spelt out for American President.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now you have come to the point. Please go ahead.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Specific conditions have been laid down. This amendment, which precedes the present proposed amendment, is an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This specifically lays down :

"The President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report containing a factual description of the uranium enrichment at levels which Pakistan has reached as of the time of the report.

This report shall be submitted at the time the waiver authority in section 620E (d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended by subsection (a) of this section is exercised by the President.

The conditions laid down are

The President shall submit to Congress by January 1, 1988 a report detailing :

- (1) the degree to which the Government of Pakistan has cooperated the investigation of the Arshad Pervez case,
- (2) what legal action Pakistan has taken against any Pakistanis who are shown to have been involved in this case.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Where is he reading from ?

SHRI K.K. TEWARY : This is the House Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which preceded the present proposal. In this case, there is not the remotest reference to India. India does not come into the picture at all. It is only applicable to Pakistan because on the information submitted by their agencies including the CIA, they themselves confirmed that Pakistan has enriched uranium to the level of weapon grade material. On that information, all these conditionalities were laid down but suddenly this somersault takes place and I

will not read out this because it is a longish proposal. I will only read out the last portion of this as to how generous they have been to Pakistan.

India will continue to suffer. India naturally will never submit to the discriminatory iniquitous NPT proposals, the Non-Proliferation Treaty proposals and will never subscribe to that, in order to allow these four billion dollars package to Pakistan, so that Pakistan goes ahead as the client State, as a vassal and not an ally, and that is why if you look for the last two years statements of the American Administration, you can find that Pakistan is no longer referred to as the South Asian nation. It is referred to as the South West Asian nation. They referred to Pakistan as if Pakistan is a part of the Persian Gulf scenario. Therefore, Pakistan naturally is a client State. It is an instrument. It is a cat's paw. Therefore, all the facilities, all the favours are being shown to it and the last part of this resolution will make the matter abundantly clear. It reads :

"The President may waive the prohibitions of Section 669 (A) and (B) of this Act at any time during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection and ending on September 30, 1993, to provide assistance to Pakistan during that period if he determines that to do so is in the interest of the United States."

Sir, the interest of the United Nations over-rides all international considerations of friendship, of peace, stability, disarmament and development. Therefore, it is very clear that Americans policy of world domination, intervention, if necessary that is still continuing and this latest proposal of the Senate Sub-Committee, I think, is the greatest affront to our nation, to our self-respect, and it also introduces a very intriguing element in the entire security environment of this region. There are still some people who feel that the American administration and American Congress have tonnes of milk of human kindness in their heart and that this obnoxious and outrageous proposal of the Senate Sub-Committee will be turned down by the Senate. I must say, Sir, and I am using a very mild word, they are

perhaps overlooking the realities. Some of them are trying to brush the inconvenient and uncomfortable realities under the carpet. I do not want to enter into arguments with my friend Shri Chowdhury and the ebullient Janata Party spokesman, Shri Jaipal Reddy. Whatever the Prime Minister has done, he has done by following the traditions of the great nation. We want peace in the world. We want stability in the world. Therefore, in pursuit of this objective, we are prepared to negotiate with the Americans. We are prepared to tell them that the world vision has to be changed or the centre of the universe, as they think of themselves, is cracking up and this bipolar world is increasingly becoming multipolar. This perception should dawn upon them.

Now, Mr. Gorbachyov is in America. He has emerged as the symbol of peace and stability in the world ; a world free from the threat of nuclear annihilation. Only last month, Mr. Reagan in his unbridled enthusiasm went to the extent of calling the Soviet Russia an evil empire.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : This was said much before. I think about 5 or 7 years ago.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This was an repetition. All this has been forgotten. Now the Soviet Russia and America are in the process of negotiating the dismantling of medium range nuclear missiles.

Therefore, India has lead the entire world towards the peace and our Prime Minister's initiative has given new hope to the third world countries and also to the super powers because this is the prelude to create a world environment for peace by mobilising the public opinion. These movements could be mobilised all over the world. That kind of environment has been created by the relentless pursuit of peace by the third world countries, especially by the Non-aligned Movement. We are proud to say that our Prime Minister is the leader of this movement. So, whatever our Prime Minister has done, he has done it in the interest of India and also in the interest of international peace and stability. Ultimately, I am sure that the Americans will see that these kinds of manipulative international policies ultimately fail. Their

supreme achievement of recent years is that they have been the conquerors of Grenada and that perhaps propped up their self respect. But in today's world, the tensions of war have to be eliminated. By creating tensions in this region they will only be harming their own interests, whatever interests are associated with this area and their own country.

But in the end, I must say that we have to prepare ourselves. I do not put much store by any country. No country bails you out when you are in trouble or when you are in difficulties. Therefore, our basic policy should be self-reliance, self-reliance in a very comprehensive sense...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But we are heading towards 'Reliance' and not self-reliance !

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Our basic philosophy, which has been the *summum bonum* of the Indian National Congress and of the successive Governments of our Party is to be 'relied upon' whether it be in the economic field, where we have to a large extent achieved self-reliance, or any other field. But in the field of defence, I must confess that I am not very happy and I am speaking absolutely as a Member of Parliament, not on behalf of my Party. I am speaking for myself. I, for one, do not feel very happy that we allowed our initiative in the nuclear field to slip out of our hands. We were years ahead of China and decades ahead of Pakistan in this field. But now we are facing danger not only from Pakistan due to the fallacy of American perception, but we have to live absolutely in threat or apprehension of some flare up at some point of time with China because we have got this long pending boundary dispute with China. There is also the threat from America with its Central deployment force and also the threat of that super powers' nuclear power base in Diego Garcia. In these circumstances, India's security can be safeguarded only by taking a vigorous patriotic stand and by involving our people and utilising our options which have become absolutely necessary for our survival in today's hostile world. This policy, I think, should be followed and I congratulate our Prime Minister that he has shown the way even though provocations have been enormous. In pursuit of world

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

peace and in pursuit of our national interest, he explored all possibilities of peace in this region and he has attempted to impress upon the American administration, the American Congress and the people of America that this region as also the other regions of the world need peace and stability in order to prosper and wipe off the poverty and backwardness inflicted upon them by dehumanising colonial system. With these words, I conclude.

18.23 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-Sixth Report

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :**
I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of
Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House
stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00
A.M.

18.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, December 8, 1987/
Agrahayana 17, 1909 (Saka).*
