

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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 Reddy, Shri C. Janga (Hanamkonda)
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 Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu (Kurnool)
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramchandra (Hindupur)
 Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma (Nalgonda)
 Reddy, Shri M. Subha (Nandyal)
 Reddy, Shri Manik (Medak)
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Mahbubnagar)
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)
 Roy, Dr. Sudhir (Burdwan)
 Roypradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)

S

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)
 Sait, Shri Azeez (Dharwad South)
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)
 Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan (Khandwa)
 Salahuddin, Shri (Godda)

Samant, Dr. Datta (Bombay South Central)
 Sambu, Shri C. (Bapatla)
 Sangma, Shri P.A. (Tura)
 Sankhavar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatampur)
 Sankta Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh)
 Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri (Azamgarh)
 Sanyal, Shri Manik (Jalpaiguri)
 Satyendra Chandra, Shri (Nainital)
 Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)
 Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)
 Selvendran, Shri P. (Periyakulam)
 Sen, Shri A.K. (Calcutta North West)
 Sen, Shri Bholanath (Calcutta South)
 Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad (Bhadrak)
 Sethi, Shri P.C. (Indore)
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand (Bombay North)
 Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar (Muzaffarpur)
 Shailesh, Dr. B.L. (Chail)
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittor-
 garh)
 Shaminder Singh, Shri (Faridkot)
 Shankaragowda, Shri K.V. (Mandya)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanmugam, Shri A.C. (Vellore)
 Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghar)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Jaipur)

- Sharma, Shri Partap Bhanu (Vidisha)
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
 Shervani, Shri Saleem I. (Budaun)
 Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)
 Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Moradabad)
 Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)
 Singaravadivel, Shri (Thanjavur)
 Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)
 Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Paratap (Sarguja)
 Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampore)
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari (Sheohar)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)
 Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)
 Solanki, Shri Natvarsinh (Kapadvanj)
 Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)
 Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)
 Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)
 Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)
 Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
 Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
 Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)
 Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)
 Sundararaj, Shri (Pudukkottai)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Hardwar)
 Sunder Singh, Ch. (Phillaur)
 Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
 Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)
 Swamy, Shri Keturi Narayana (Narasaraopet)
 Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)
 T
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha (Kutch)
 Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)
 Thambi Durai, Shri M. (Dharmapuri)
 Thangaraju, Shri S. (Perambalur)
 Thara Devi, Kumari D.K. (Chikmagalur)
 Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)
 Thomas, Shri Thampan (Mavelikara)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pardharpur)
 Thota, Shri Gepal Krishna (Kakirade)
 Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri (Kodarma)

Tiraky, Shri Plyus (Alipurduars)

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani (Aligarh)

Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)

Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra (Chandauli)

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Sekhar (Khalilabad)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)

Tur, S. Tarlochan Singh (Tarn Taran)

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh (Muzaffarnagar)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai (Patan)

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)

Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)

Verma, Dr. C.S. (Khagaria)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Vir Sen, Shri (Khurja)

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja (Mysore)

Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)

Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal (Varanasi)

Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)

Yadav, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)

Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Saharanpur)

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chatra)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy Speaker

Shri M. Thambi Durai

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari

Shri Zainul Basher

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Shri Somnath Rath

Shri N. Venkata Ratnam

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Defence, Environment and Forests; Personnel & Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension; Planning; Science & Technology; Atomic Energy; Electronics; Ocean Development; Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge).

Shri Rajiv Gandhi

Minister of Human Resources Development

Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao

Minister of Home Affairs

Shri S.B. Chavan

Minister of Finance

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

Minister of Programme Implementation

Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhry

Minister of Urban Development

Shri Abdul Ghafoor

Minister of Commerce

Shri Arjun Singh

Minister of Law & Justice

Shri A.K. Sen

Minister of External Affairs

Shri B.R. Bhagat

Minister of Water Resources

Shri B. Shankaranand

Minister of Transport

Shri Bansi Lal

Minister of Agriculture

S. Buta Singh

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat

Minister of Steel & Mines

Shri K.C. Pant

Minister of Health & Family Welfare

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai

Minister of Industry

Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari

Minister of Energy

Shri Vasant Sathe

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Textiles

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

Shri K.P. Singh Deo

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Welfare	Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Communications	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Labour	Shri T. Anjiah
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri V.N. Gadgil

MINISTER OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Ajit Panja
Minister of State in the Department of Power	Shri Arif Mohammad Khan
Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security	Shri Arun Nehru
Minister of State in the Department of Defence Research & Development	Shri Arun Singh
Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Lok Sabha)	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj
Minister of State in the Department of Civil Aviation	Shri Jagdish Tytler
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhana Poojary
Minister of State in the Department of Fertilizers	Shri K. Natwar Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri K.R. Narayanan
Minister of State in the Department of Railways	Shri Madhavrao Scindia
Minister of State in the Departments of Youth Affairs & Sports and Women's Welfare	Shrimati Margaret Alva
Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Development	Shri M. Arunachalam

Minister of State in the Department of States	Shri P.A. Sangma
Minister of State in the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh
Minister of State in the Department of Surface Transport	Shri Rajesh Pilot
Minister of State in the Department of Mines	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Science & Technology and in the Departments of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Rajya Sabha)	Shri Sitaram Kesri
Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Defence Supplies	Shri Sukh Ram
Minister of State in the Departments of Education and Culture	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Shri Z.R. Ansari

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare	Shri Giridhar Gomango
Deputy Minister in the Department of Family Welfare	Shri S. Krishna Kumar
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension.	Shri P. Chidambaram

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 18, 1985/Kartika 27, 1907
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I welcome you all.
Please sit down.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to Mr. Dieter Julius Cronenberg, Vice-President of the Bundestag (the Popular House of the Federal Republic of Germany) and the Hon. Members of Parliamentary Delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany. They are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the delegation are :—

(1) Mr. George Schlaga, M.P.

(2) Mr. Michael Glos, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Saturday, 16th November, 1985 morning.

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They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the Chancellor, the President, the Government and the friendly people of the Federal Republic of Germany.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia (Amritsar)

Major General Rajinder Singh Sparrow (Jullundur)

Ch. Sunder Singh (Phillaur) (SC)

Shri Kamal Chaudhry (Hoshiarpur)

Shri Charanjit Singh (Ropar) (SC)

Shri Charanjit Singh Walia (Patiala)

Shri Mewa Singh (Ludhiana)

Shri Balwant Singh Ramuwalia
(Sangrur)

Shri Teja Singh Dardi (Bhatinda—SC)

Shri Shaminder Singh (Faridkot)

Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Ferozepur)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of nearly

two-and-a-half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of nine of our former colleagues, namely, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Sarvashri Amar Nath Vidyalkar, Ponnapati Antony Reddi, Parimal Ghosh, Chandrabhan Balaji Athare Patil, Baburao Jangluji Kale, Lalit Sen, Shibban Lal Saksena and Rajesh Kumar Singh.

Shrimati Jayashri Raiji was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—57 representing Bombay Suburban constituency of the erstwhile State of Bombay.

A veteran Freedom fighter, she took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment.

A well-known social worker and academician, she worked in various capacities for the uplift of women throughout her life. Besides being the Vice-President of the All India Women's Conference during 1950—53, she was associated with several other social welfare organisations. She was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Distress Relief Fund Committee for relief to riot sufferers and rehabilitation of the displaced persons after the Partition. She also functioned as Honorary Magistrate and Justice of Peace in 1949.

Shrimati Jayashri Raiji passed away on 28th August, 1985, at Bombay at the age of 90 years.

Shri Amar Nath Vidyalkar was a member of the First, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952—57, 1962—67 and 1971—77 representing Jullunder and Hoshiarpur constituencies of the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh respectively. He had also been a Member of the Punjab State Legislative Assembly during 1950-51 and 1957—62. He was a Minister in the Punjab State Cabinet during 1956—62.

An able Parliamentarian, trade unionist and social worker, he did not miss any chance to focus the problems faced by the working classes and weaker sections of the society both inside and outside Parliament. Apart from his manifold activities in political and social

spheres, he served for many years as a Municipal Commissioner in Amritsar and was associated with several organisations both Government and private in various capacities. He was a life member of Servants of the People Society and President of Federation of PTI Employees' Union for several years.

A well-known journalist, he was the author of several publications both in English and Hindi. He also led several goodwill delegations abroad besides being the leader of Indian delegation to International Labour Organisation in 1957.

Shri Amar Nath Vidyalkar passed away on 21st September, 1985 at New Delhi at the age of 83 years.

Shri Ponnapati Antony Reddi was a member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967—77 representing Anantpur constituency of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier he had been a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1955—57.

A teacher and agriculturist by profession, he took keen interest in the advancement of education. Besides running a model residential High School in Anantpur District, he was associated with several educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh. He was a Member of the Senate of Andhra Pradesh and Sri Venkateswara Universities. He also served on the Enquiry Committee on the functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Shri Reddi took keen interest in the uplift of weaker sections of society and in rural development.

Shri Reddi passed away on 29th September, 1985 at Anantpur at the age of 77 years.

Shri Parimal Ghosh was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 representing Ghatal constituency of West Bengal. He served in the Union Council of Ministers as a Minister of State from March, 1967 to October, 1969 and again from June, 1970 to March, 1971.

A businessman by profession, he was associated with several social organisations and was appointed as the Justice of Peace in the State of West Bengal in 1960. Shri Ghose was a lover of sports and widely travelled person. He served as India's Ambassador to Turkey from 1981 to 84.

Shri Parimal Ghosh passed away on 14th October, 1985 at Calcutta at the age of 68 years.

Shri Chandrabhan Balaji Athare Patil was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980—84 representing Ahmednagar constituency of Maharashtra.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the Quit India Movement and suffered imprisonment. An advocate by profession, he took keen interest in the spread of education and was the Secretary of Ahmadnagar Zila Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj. He was also the Vice-President of Maharashtra Indo-Soviet Friendship Organisation.

Shri Chandrabhan Balaji Athare Patil passed away on 16th October, 1985 at Pune at the age of 65 years.

Shri Baburao Jangluji Kale was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971—76 from Jalna constituency of Maharashtra. Consequent upon his election to the Maharashtra State Legislative Council, he resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha in May, 1976. Earlier he had been a member of the Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly for 9 years and also served in the State Cabinet.

An agriculturist and social worker, Shri Kale took keen interest in the spread of education and community development. He was the founder of two educational institutions besides being a member of the Maharashtra University Court and the State Irrigation Committee. He was also associated with several other organisations in various capacities.

Shri Kale passed away on 18th October, 1985 at Bombay at the age of 59 years.

Shri Lalit Sen was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962—70 representing Mandi constituency of Himachal Pradesh.

An able parliamentarian, he served as Member of the Estimates Committee of Third Lok Sabha in 1963. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister during 1964—66. He also served as member of the Hindi Advisory Committee of All India Radio in 1962. A widely travelled person, he was one of the Indian delegates to the United Nations in 1961.

A well-known social worker, he took keen interest in social activities since his early age and worked for the welfare and spread of education among weaker sections of society. He was associated with several State organisations in various capacities. He was the Founder-President of Himachal Pradesh Central State Land Mortgage Bank Limited.

Shri Lalit Sen passed away on 18th October, 1985 at the AIIMS, New Delhi at the age of 53 years.

Shri Shibban Lal Saksena was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1946—50, 1950—52, 1954—57, 1957—62, 1971-77 and 1977—79 respectively from Maharajganj constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1937—46 and 1964—67.

A veteran Freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment several times. An able Parliamentarian, social worker and trade unionist, he did not miss any opportunity to ventilate the difficulties faced by working class, both inside and outside the Parliament. He was associated with a number of trade unions and social and educational organisations. He served on several Parliamentary Committees during his stint in Parliament.

A well known academician, he took keen interest in the spread of education besides being the founder of several educational institutions. He was also the

author of several publications mostly relating to labour organisations. A widely travelled person, he attended the world Peace Council meetings in Berlin in 1954 and in Stockholm in 1955 besides representing Indian Labour at several International Labour Conferences.

Shri Shibban Lal Saksena passed away on 20 October, 1985 at Lucknow at the age of 80 years.

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980—84 representing Firozabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

An agriculturist, social and political worker, Shri Singh was an able and active parliamentarian as well. He served on the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh passed away in a tragic road accident on 3 November, 1985 at Agra at the young age of 44 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.23 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhagat to introduce the new Minister.

BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Prime Minister should introduce.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through

you to the House my colleagues who have been appointed as Ministers. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister should introduce.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagram) : He is neither the Leader of the House nor the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, by convention, should introduce the Ministers. They can introduce themselves now, if they want.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs can do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is very strange that when the House is in Session, the Prime Minister has chosen to go out of the country. On the top of it, they rub us the wrong way.

MR. SPEAKER : He is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. He is entitled to introduce. He can do it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Who is he to introduce ? Please don't accept this proposition.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : There is no precedent at all. Never it has been done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : From 1952 to this time, nobody except the Prime Minister has introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Last time, he did it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very wrong. There are certain proprieties of the House which should be observed.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : They may introduce themselves. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a Member of the Council of Ministers. He is nobody to introduce other Ministers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Either let them introduce themselves or let them be introduced after Prime Minister's return. Let them introduce themselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That is better.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We cannot go on setting up new precedents every day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When the Prime Minister returns, let him introduce them. In the meantime, there will be more experience also.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : You know it is the established practice in all the Parliaments (Interruptions) that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is the spokesman of the Government. Therefore, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has always been speaking on behalf of the Government. For that matter and, as a matter of fact, any Member of the Cabinet is entitled to do it. But now the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has introduced, it should go through, and also I would not like those light remarks of Mr. Madhu Dandavate to go on record that Prime Minister has not taken care of the Parliament. The Prime Minister is representing the country. He has to take care of the international situation also.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : May I make the submission ?

It is totally incorrect to say that there have been no precedents. I have specific instances. There are precedents where the Ministers have been introduced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. There are specific instances. It is wrong to say that there are no precedents.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In all humility; I would say, he should not undertake the responsibility of the Prime Minister. I request him not to do it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : There are a number of instances. It is wrong to say that there are not precedents.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone through this; I saw it before also. I have got this for your information. Sarvashri Sidhesh-

war Prasad Jagannath Pahadia, Chowdhuri Ram Sewak, Deputy Ministers—introduced to the House on 14-11-1967 by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I were in the House, I would have objected to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One thing more. Please listen to me. The Prime Minister is not always away.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. The Prime Minister is not always away. He has always been there to introduce Ministers. It is only in certain exceptional circumstances.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, will you please take your seat ? I will explain. I want to say that this happens only in exceptional circumstances. Though I usually do not read out his communications to me, this being of some importance I will read out the letter.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it addressed to Mr. Bhagat ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is Prime Minister's letter to me. I have accepted his contention.

"Dear Mr. Speaker,

This is to inform you that on the afternoon of November 17, 1985, I have to leave for Muscat to attend the 15th Anniversary of the coronation of the Sultan of Oman, returning in the early hours of the morning of Tuesday, November 19, 1985. I shall not, therefore, be able to attend the sitting of the Lok Sabha on Monday, November 18, 1985.

The Sultan of Oman has invited only a few Heads of Governments and States and I am one of the only six Heads attending the anniversary. We

have very big interests in Oman and there are 200,000 Indians working there. My proposed visit to Oman is expected to further strengthen, in concrete terms, our relations with that country. As the date of the function in Oman cannot be changed, it is, to my regret, inevitable that I miss the sitting of the Lok Sabha on the opening day of its ensuing Session.

That is why I have accepted it. In the national interest he has gone there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a violation of the convention.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got so many instance—1964, again 1964, again 1964.....

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): They were Deputy Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything. I am going according to convention. It is something which is in the national interest.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not creating any precedent. I am only following the precedent.

MR. BHAGAT.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you, and through you, to the House my colleagues who have been appointed as Ministers :

Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury—
Minister of Programme Implemen-
tation

Shri Arjun Singh—Minister of Commer-
ce

Shri B.R. Bhagat—Minister of External
Affairs

Shri Ajit Panja—Minister or State in
the Ministry of Planning

Shri Arun Singh—Minister of State in
the Department of Defence Research
and Development

Shri Dalbir Singh—Minister of State in
the Ministry of Urban Development

Shri Jagdish Tytler—Minister of
State in the Department of Civil
Aviation

Shri Rajesh Pilot—Minister of State
in the Department of Surface Trans-
port

Shri Sitaram Kesri—Minister of State
in the Ministry of Parliamentary
Affairs

Shri Sukh Ram—Minister of State in
the Department of Defence Produc-
tion and Defence Supplies

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi—Minister of
State in the Department of Educa-
tion and Culture

Shri Giridhar Gomango—Deputy
Minister in the Ministry of Welfare

Shri S. Krishna Kumar—Deputy Mini-
ster in the Department of Family
Welfare

Shri P. Chidambaram—Deputy Mini-
ster for Aeronautics and Training,
Administrative Reforms, Public
Grievances and Pension

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Storage and Maintenance Facilities
in FCI Godowns in Delhi**

*1. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Will
the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to lack of adequate
and proper storage and maintenance fac-

ilities in the Food Corporation of India godowns in Delhi, wheat bags are lying in the open and wheat is rotting ;

(b) the reasons for lack of storage and maintenance facilities in these godowns ; and

(c) whether Government are making or propose to make proper storage and maintenance arrangements in these godowns for the commodities kept there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) to (c) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. However, as on 1.10.1985, 17,126 tonnes of wheat was held by the Food Corporation of India under cover and plinth storage in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) The Corporation has been taking various measures for preservation and maintenance of stocks in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage. These measures include prophylactic and curative treatment and periodic inspection of stocks.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, whenever an hon. Member puts any question, it is very easy for the Government to say 'No, sir.' in reply. I have seen with my own eyes and if the hon. Minister could take the trouble of seeing, even today he will find that foodgrains are lying in the open in Okhla, Naraina, which is also called Mayapuri and Shakti Nagar godowns. If foodgrains have been kept in the Godowns like this out of some compulsion, there should not be any need for the bureaucracy to hide this fact. As tonnes of foodgrains rot in the process of keeping it in the open and the consumers are supplied these rotten foodgrains, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would make arrangements to store these Foodgrains in covered godowns; if so, the time by which it will be done ?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the first and the foremost point is that there is no reason for concealing anything or defending anyone or protecting anyone. The fact is that there is no grain which is under the blue sky or under the open sky. What is loosely termed as open is actually the thing which is known as CAP.

Therefore, the answer to the Question is absolutely correct because there is no grain which is rotting. But some damage has taken place because of floods, as the Hon. Member has said in Naraina as well as in Shakti Nagar and Okhla. This has been segregated, as the answer also has indicated ; no inferior grain is supplied to PDAs. It is inspected by the State and Central Administration as well as by the FCI before it is accepted. As far as the covered godowns to which he has referred to, we have taken it up with the Planning Commission. Planning Commission has not agreed to all our proposals. I shall be extremely grateful to the Hon. Member if he lends his voice and gets us the clearance.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I have seen in many parts of the country, particularly in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, that foodgrains are kept in the open. Sir, I have most humbly mentioned the names of three or four godowns and I can say with challenge that if the hon. Minister or any official of the Government or anybody on your behalf could go there, foodgrains can be found lying uncovered even today. Will the hon. Minister like to see it with the permission of the House and with your permission sir ?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : My officers have visited these areas and as I have already said, there is no grain which is rotting. It is closely monitored. Periodic visits are made by the officials of the FCI as well as our officers. We can continue the practice and we can intensify it.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Today, there is a great shortage of godowns in the country. Earlier, there was a scheme under which the Government used to give advance to private parties and construct a number of godowns through them. Is that scheme still continuing so as to construct more and more godowns to protect the foodgrains from rotting? If no such scheme is there, I would like to know whether, in view of the shortage of godowns, any such scheme is under consideration of Government under which advance money could be given to private parties to construct maximum number of godowns?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, there is ARDC loan as well as bank loans. Banks are giving loans to private people to build storage godowns. The FCI constructs its own godowns and where it is not possible, it takes the help of Central Warehousing Corporation and State agencies. Private people are free to take loans from any source they like.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Our estimates for the next year's crop are for 15 crore tonnes. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the prospects of such a bumper crop, Government have considered any proposal to assess the need for additional storage capacity required for the next year? If so, the State-wise and region-wise requirement of storage capacity?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the question is about Delhi.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He is Bairagi, he can go anywhere.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I can go anywhere but I would not go out of the godown.

MR. SPEAKER : It would not happen like that, but you can go anywhere you like.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I can only say that we are trying to augment the covered capacity throughout India. If the Planning Commission give us the money we can keep it up.

Exhibition of T.V. Film "Sach Ki Parchhain"

*2. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reaction of the Delhi Police Force relating to exhibiting T.V. film 'Sach Ki Parchhain'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (a) No, Sir. No representation has been received from the Delhi Police.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, personally I am not able to persuade myself that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry does not know the reaction. As a matter of fact it has been reported repeatedly for days together in the national press. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the TV film 'Sach ki Parchhain, depicts police persennel in a very bad light. I would also like to say that everybody knows that the police force is corrupt and negligent but at the same time the police force by and large are doing their job with dedication and at times risk their own life. Daily we find in the Papers that some police man has been killed here and there. In that background it is necessary that the T.V film should depict the total picture, viz., both

sides of the police personnel, that is, they are doing their job with dedication and also the other side on corruption and negligence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the T.V. film in question conforms to this standard or not and also whether any examination has been done by the ministry?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, the question was about the reaction of the Delhi Police. Although I have seen the reactions in the press yet I cannot go by the reaction in the Press as the official reaction of the Delhi police. But I agree with the hon. Member that on review I find that the programme was a little unbalanced and it tended to give slightly wrong picture of the Delhi police. Although it is the function of the Doodarshan to reflect realities and to invite peoples' attention to bad things wherever they are—that is why we have 'Rajani' programme and the rest of yet at the same time it must also give the positive side. We have given suitable instructions in this respect.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know whether any exercise has been done or whether the Home Ministry has been contacted to know the total impact of this film on the police force? Has it demoralised them?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : We have not made any query. We have what is called Audience Research Bureau. They go on making survey and perhaps their survey might tell us what is the reaction of the public to the programme.

Revision of Consumer Price Index

*3. **SHRI BHOLA⁺ NATH SEN :**
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the Consumer Price Index ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) on what basis the new Consumer Price Index is proposed to be compiled ;

(d) which year is proposed to be taken as the base year for the new Price Index ; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the new Price Index reflects the ground level situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) : A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers appointed by the Government in 1980 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Seal, the then Director General Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, has recommended introduction of a new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers. According to the recommendation of this Committee, the basis of the new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers would be the Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau in 1981-82 and the new series would have 1981-82 as the base year. This survey is more broad based as compared to the earlier survey of 1958-59 which was the basis of the existing series of Consumer Price Index Numbers. The survey of 1981-82 covers 7 Sectors of employment viz. Factories, Mines, Plantations, Motor Transport Undertakings, Railways, Ports & Docks and Electricity Generating and Distributing Establishments while the earlier survey of 1958-59 covered only 3 Sectors of employment viz. Factories, Mines and Plantations. Besides, the new survey is based on data collected from 70 Centres all over the country while the old survey relied upon the data with respect to 50 Centres only. Thus, the new series, based on the survey of 1981-82, would be more comprehensive and realistic.

The recommendations of the Seal Committee are under consideration of the Government. Before the new series is put into operation, the users of the Consumer Price Index will be consulted.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Sir, In the Statement, it is stated that the recom-

recommendations of the Seal Committee are under consideration of the Government and before the new series is put into operation, the users of the Consumer Price Index will be consulted. May I know from the hon. Minister when the consultation with the users of consumers price index will be completed and when the new series will be put into operation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is very clear in the Statement and the Government is likely to take a decision very soon. The report has been placed in Library and its recommendations are under consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Sir, I think the answer given by the hon. Minister is not quite satisfactory, at least, to me. The statement says that the recommendations of the Seal Committee are under the consideration of the Government. But before the new series is put into operation, the users of the Consumer Price Index will be consulted. My specific question is when the hon. Minister is expected to complete the consultation with the users of consumer price index and when the new series will be put into operation. This is my specific question which has not been answered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The Price Index in the new series is at present 619. The report was submitted in 1981 and it is under the consideration of Government. Efforts are being made to implement it soon. We want to implement the recommendations made in this report. Seven public sectors have been covered in it instead of two or three and this is going to be beneficial to many people ; but you know this is a financial matter and we are going to take a decision soon.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a person came from the

official gallery and handed over some paper to the hon. Minister. Sir, it is not permissible. It has never happened before. They must apologise. Sir, what is going on in this House ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, if officials are to give any papers to the Minister, the Minister has to go to the official gallery and take them from the officials. But the official has now come and given the paper to the hon. Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It should not be done. It shall not be done. It shall not be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it should not be done. We will not allow it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the hon. Minister was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he was doing a fine job and used to give a deep thought, but ever since he came to the Centre, he has stopped thinking. Now he pays attention to his body only. In Andhra we call him Anjana with love. I want to know what are their plans about this, from which year they propose to implement it and where the index stands at present ? What do they propose to do with regard to the galloping prices in the country.

I want to know the reason why no prompt action is being taken in this regard ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Government have no intention to delay it. I want to tell you that this report has been placed in the Library and we are going to implement it very soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether a number of Trade Union Organisations, Consumer's Organisations and Women's

Organisations have demanded that the basis on which Consumer Price Index is prepared today needs basic changes. Besides, I also want to know that the Rath Committee appointed by the Government had submitted a number of recommendations including the one which named the commodities to be included in the basket for determining the consumer price index. Have you taken any decision on the detailed recommendations submitted by that committee or they are still under consideration ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have already told you that the newly appointed committee have gone into all these recommendations and have given consideration to plots, rooms, house rent, etc. with reference to price index. I think, the day it is announced, all of you will be pleased.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has any time limit been fixed for taking a decision or not ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I am not *Lakshmi-pati*. The Finance Minister is *Lakshmi-pati*. I shall have to talk to him ; then only something will be done ... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Wherefrom 'Pati' has come. Sir, he is talking about 'Lakshmi-pati' ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to illustrate it.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds

4. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the production of oilseeds for Sixth Five Year Plan and achievements made ;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any ;

(c) the target fixed for the production of oilseeds during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) the special measures being taken to increase the production and achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of oilseeds during the terminal year of Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) has been 130.98 lakh tonnes against the target of 130 lakh tonnes.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The target of oilseeds production for the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) has been fixed at 180 lakh tonnes.

(d) Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project which was initiated during 1984-85 is continued during 1985-86. National Oilseeds Development Project encompasses special projects for the development of groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, soyabean and sunflower besides the programmes for development of other oilseeds.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the Union Government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, that they have exceeded the 6th Plan target vis-a-vis the production of oilseeds. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that oilseeds of various types are not included under the Crop Insurance Scheme ? If so, which are the varieties of oilseeds which are not included and what action is proposed to be taken by the Government for inclusion of those varieties of oilseeds under the Crop Insurance Scheme ?

These oilseeds are exposed to various types of natural calamities, pest, attacks etc. What action do the Government propose to take for inclusion of these oilseeds under the Crop Insurance Scheme, as also for advising the State Governments for inclusion of those varieties of oilseeds under this Scheme ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Basically, this question does not pertain to the Crop Insurance. It is regarding the production of oilseeds. However, since the hon. member asked, may I inform him through you that the Crop Insurance Scheme is recently introduced and we have been introducing the scheme in those States which have accepted it. But in the field of oilseeds, particularly in dry land farming, the Insurers are not coming forward and it is very difficult. However, we are persuading the Insurers as well as the farmers to be covered under this Crop Insurance Scheme.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : While replying to question (d), the hon. Minister has replied that the centrally sponsored oilseeds development project which was instituted during 1984-85 is being continued during 1985-86 also. May I know whether this scheme will be extended till the end of Seventh Five Year Plan to meet the Seventh Plan targets? If so, what is the amount to be allotted in the Seventh Plan for this scheme? I would like to know whether it is a fact that many State Governments including the State Government of Orissa have requested the Centre for financial assistance to expand the production of oilseeds programme in their States. If so, what are the reactions of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily lengthening your question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, this scheme is to be continued for the year 1985-86 also and it is likely to be included in the entire period of the Seventh Plan. I want to amend my previous statement about the inclusion of oilseeds under Crop Insurance. The entire variety of oilseeds are included under the Crop Insurance Scheme. So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, the national oilseeds development project for the year 1984-85 is continued again in 1985-86 also and the outlay at all India level is Rs. 30 crores to cover an area of 122.70 lakh hectares. There is Seventh Plan allocation because it is a continuing scheme.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : May I know from the hon. Minister, while inter-

nationally coconut is classified as an oilseed crop and is recognised as such, why in this country, his Ministry has, so far been, keeping out and excluding this precious valuable commodity which concerns the entire coastal area, from getting the benefits of oilseeds programme?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is a Coconut Board which looks after the coconut crop and it is now included in the oilseeds. It is not an oilseed as such . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What are you saying? It is an oilseed. And internationally it is recognised as an oilseed but his Ministry does not recognise it as an oilseed. That is my whole question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not an oilseed.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not an oilseed. It is itself oil ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is an oil bearing tree and it vitally concerns Kerala. I want to know why be so slippery like oil ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : It is a fact that coconut is an oil-based crop. It is an oilseed as such and most of its oil is consumed directly. Therefore, just changing the description will not help. The thing which my hon. colleague mentioned is that there is an independent body to look after the coconut crop. What is the use of including it under oilseeds just for the sake of it? We want to develop the coconut crop and we have already set up a Coconut Board which is looking after the production of coconut. Coconut crop has got every peculiar problems and we are attending to it.

The only thing which the coconut still lacking is price support.. The Government of Kerala came forward to the Government of India to allow the inclusion of coconut also in the price backed crops. But the matter is still under consideration,

We hope that we will be able to get the same kind of treatment which the other oilseeds crops are getting.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given them the advice to bring it on par.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My point is whether it is an oilseed or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he is trying to do. Let them bring it on par with others.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The hon. Minister has stated that the production is little more than the target. But the very fact is that nearly Rs. 1100 crores worth of edible oil imported from abroad this year clearly indicates that the figure of this very target is not in tune with the country's requirements. So I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to take steps to increase the targets, to cut the imports and to give remunerative and really incentive prices to the oilseeds producers of the country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The target is in tune with the production. We have increased the target in the Seventh Plan. However, in order to increase the production of oilseeds, we are launching an oilseeds mission, a special mission to increase the production. We are expecting that it will be increased to 6.15 per cent more than the present production. We are also giving price incentives.

MR. SPEAKER : They want price support.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Now we are declaring the support prices and we are entering into the market. The market intervention was started in 1984-85. In earlier years, we were not intervening in the market, but from 1984-85, we started intervening in the market to procure the oilseeds, so that the farmers will get the remunerative prices. And as a special scheme for oilseeds development

in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 170 crores are allotted.

MR. SPEAKER : What Mr. Buta Singh said was the proper thing, that is to give a support price.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Coconut is not included in the category of oilseeds. So whatever benefit is given through the medium of Government, the large scale growers are not getting it. The price of coconut was Rs. 3,000 in 1983 and it has fallen very steeply. Now it is just 1/3rd of it. What are the remedies suggested by the Kerala Government to the Union Government?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, there is no separate remedy suggested. The Government of Kerala suggested the usual support price and also the market intervention by the public sectors, specially the Co-operative Marketing Federation. Since the coconut, rightly pointed out by Mr. Unnikrishnanji, was a commodity which was not covered under the regular crops called oilseeds, it was a little difficult. We have forwarded the request of the Kerala Government to the Ministry of Finance. It is under active consideration. We hope that we will be able to extend the same support. Sir for the kind information of the hon. Members from Kerala, we are on our own, did encourage the State Government to intervene in the market. When they intervened in the market, the prices went up. Therefore, to that extent, we have helped the State Government and in future also we will continue to help the State Government and we will support the commodities which are used by the poor and especially the oilseeds and pulses, will get the full support of the Government of India.

Expenditure incurred by F.C.I. on foodgrains procurement etc.

*5. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India on wheat and

rice procurement, distribution and carrying of buffer-stocks per quintal in each of the last three years;

(b) what percentage is this of the total cost of handling of the procurement prices during the above periods ;

(c) whether Government propose to permit a similar Corporation in private sector for healthy competition to reduce the expenditure ; and

(d) what has been the rain-damage cost on an average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The procurement incidentals incurred on procurement of wheat and rice, distribution cost, and the carrying cost of buffer

stocks, during the last three years were as under :

			Rate Rs/Qtl.
PROCUREMENT CHARGES			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (RE)
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Wheat	24.28	24.17	28.09
Rice	9.94	11.11	17.57
Distribution Cost		Carrying cost of Butter Stocks	
	Rate	Rate	
1982-83	43.91	42.23	
1983-84	46.87	40.71	
1984-85 (RE)	48.34	43.8 2	

(b) The percentage of the procurement incidentals and distribution cost to the overall cost are given as under :

		Rate Rs./Qtl.					
		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85 (RE)	
		Rate	% over total cost	Rate	% over total cost	Rate	% over total cost
(i) Wheat (Indigenous)							
Procurement price		142.00	67.55	151.00	68.00	152.00	66.54
Procurement charges		24.28	11.56	24.17	10.89	28.09	12.30
Distribution cost		43.91	20.89	46.87	21.11	48.34	21.16
TOTAL :		210.19	100.00	222.04	100.00	228.43	100.00
(ii) Rice (Indigenous)							
Average proc. price		209.55	79.56	226.07	79.59	238.61	78.36
Procurement charges		9.94	3.77	11.11	3.91	17.57	5.77
Distribution cost		43.91	16.67	46.87	16.50	48.34	15.87
TOTAL :		263.40	100.00	284.05	100.00	304.52	100.00

(c) No such proposal is under consideration. However, Government constantly monitors the performance of the Food Corporation of India with a view to bringing economy in its operations.

(d) The information regarding the loss due to rain damage alone does not flow from accounts of the Corporation. However, the loss due to damage/deterioration (including loss due to rain-damage if any) during the last three years is given as under :

Year	Value (Rs./crores)
1982-83	3.44
1983-84	10.20
1984-85 (Re)	7.95 (Prov.)

DR. A.K. PATEL : I will ask supplementary question to my main question, i.e. (a) and (b). The hon. Minister has replied that the figure shows the cost of handling of foodgrains by the FCI is very high. Ultimately it cost the consumers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is prepared to permit the private sector to work on the same basis as the Food Corporation of India, because I have personally studied it, and found that the cost of handling by the private sector is 40% less. Will the Minister consider this case?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Foodgrains to Weaker Sections at Subsidized Rates

*6. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nutrition level in India is quite low ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a programme to make foodgrains available to the workers sections of society at subsidized rates ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The National Nutritional Monitoring Bureau has conducted diet and nutrition surveys in several States in the country. The average intake of nutrients, according to their surveys, is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c) A scheme for supply of foodgrains to the people living in the tribal areas and to other economically weaker sections of the society at specially subsidized rates is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau—Average intake of Nutrients [CU/DAY]—1980

State	Proteins (g)	Calories (Kcal)	Calcium (mg)	Iron (Mg)	Vitamin A (ug)	Thiamine (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Nicotine (mg)	Vitamin (mg)
Kerala	50.3	2158	582	23.7	350	0.67	0.76	11.8	83
Tamil Nadu	53.6	2196	609	25.6	211	0.90	0.75	12.1	39
Karnataka	79.0	2992	1067	43.9	209	2.23	1.16	17.2	21
Andhra Pradesh	56.7	2391	529	25.7	296	0.90	0.77	13.2	35
Gujarat	67.4	2333	546	25.3	264	1.86	1.15	14.1	36
Orissa	58.9	2468	445	30.2	472	0.82	0.69	15.1	71
West Bengal	62.9	2580	493	33.3	495	1.08	0.84	17.9	91
Uttar Pradesh	69.6	2115	426	29.1	207	2.06	1.18	21.6	41
Average	62.3	2404	587	29.6	313	1.32	0.91	15.4	52
Recommended Intake (ICMR—1968)	55.0	2400	400-500	20.0	750	1.20	1.30	16.0	50

National Agricultural Policy

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

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new National Agricultural Policy;

(b) if so, whether the views of the representatives of farmers will be taken into account in the formulation of such a policy ; and

(c) if so, the time by which such a policy is proposed to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Prime Minister has been placing emphasis from time to time on accelerated development of agriculture. Different issues are being examined in this context and details are being worked out in consultation with the other concerned Ministries.

Meanwhile, the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) has been approved by the National Development Council on November 8 and 9, 1985. This Plan also outlines the perspective of development by 2000 A.D. The broad strategy of perspective development outlined in the Seventh Plan includes increased use of fertiliser and irrigation facilities, improvement in technology, evolving of new high yielding varieties for pulses and oilseeds, introduction of modern management techniques in relation to irrigation and agricultural extension services, reform and revitalisation of the cooperative movement particularly for the benefit of small and marginal farmers, development of dryland farming, use of sophisticated technology in the capture and culture of fish and development of post harvest technologies, etc. Any draft strategy paper on agricultural development on a long-term perspective will have to be prepared to be in conformity with above national plan objectives. Such a draft, when ready, will be finalised only after the reaction to the draft of all concerned interests, including farmers' representatives, becomes available. No time limit has been set for such an exercise.

National Land Use Policy

***8. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed a national land use policy to save agricultural land and to enhance productivity; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the erstwhile National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission, a Committee of Experts was set up by the Government in April, 1984. The Committee of Experts submitted its report in December, 1984 which was circulated to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, State Land Use Boards and some Agricultural Universities and Institutions. The comments received from them were considered by the Committee of Experts and the report was suitably modified, wherever considered necessary. The main features of the draft outline of a National Land Use Policy prepared by the Committee of Experts keeping in view both short term and long term objectives of optimising land use are :

(i) To enhance the aggregate return from land based production system and to manage land with twin objectives of continuous increase in productivity and preventing land degradation.

(ii) To maintain ecological balance in fragile mountains, such as, Himalayas, Western and Eastern Ghats, Aravalis, etc.

(iii) Water is a critical input to production system. Therefore, land and water cycle should be maintained harmoniously to meet increasing demand for water to have higher productivity of land.

(iv) The areas under forest should be

preserved at all costs and endeavour should be to extend forest cover to the desired one-third of total geographical area.

(v) To prevent the diversion of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes especially when less productive land is available. Arrangement should be made to see that this is continuously monitored at the State level.

(vi) Preparation of detailed inventories of land, soils, plants, animals and human beings for formulating integrated plan (s) of action.

(vii) To intensify soil and water conservation programme including land reclamation with sufficient outlays.

(viii) To undertake a time bound soil and land use survey programme.

(ix) To review all Acts relating to land use. There is need for a single comprehensive legislation of land use to improve the present data base.

(x) To increase public awareness in the programmes of land use and management.

(xi) To ensure people's participation and involvement of voluntary organisations to undertake programmes for controlling land degradation and wasteland development.

(xii) To ensure integrated land and water resource management with better crop/plant technology for improvement of productivity from rainfed areas.

The National Land Use and Conservation Board in its first meeting held on 17th October, 1985, while appreciating the work of the Committee of Experts in preparing the draft outline of National Land Use Policy decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. B. Vohra, Chairman, Advisory Board

on Energy, to redraft the Land Use Policy Statement which inter alia should take into consideration people's participation and issues like motivation and incentives and also consider the role of science and technology inputs in optimising land use and management. The action plan for implementation of National Land Use Policy will emerge from the National Land Use Policy Statement after it is finalised by the National Land Use and Conservation Board.

Telecast of Oriya Films and Songs

*9. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Oriya songs and films are telecast in the Pradeshink Chitrahhaar, if so, at what interval ; and

(b) whether great resentment has been expressed by Oriya people residing all over India that due attention is not given by TV Centres to telecast Oriya films and songs whereas more attention is given to films and songs in other regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the last one year four songs from Oriya feature films were telecast, two in October, 1984 and one each in May and June, 1985.

(b) No such reaction has come to notice.

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

*10. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) functions of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board ;

(b) how the Board has helped to boost the oilseed production in the country ; and

(c) amount of money to be given as fund to the Board during Seventh Five Year Plan with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Functions of the Board are laid down under Section 9 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983. A Statement containing the functions of the Board is given below.

(b) The Board has decided to evolve a long term strategy covering all aspects of production, processing, marketing, prices, modernisation of technology and processing facility and research etc. to accelerate the production of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

(c) No provision has so far been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the schemes of the Board. However, a sum of Rupees five crores as grant from the cess proceeds under the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983 has been provided in the Budget for 1985-86 to meet the expenditure on the activities of the Board.

Statement

(a): Functions of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board laid down under section 9 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

9. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry.	Functions of the Board.
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(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the measures referred to therein may provide for :—

(a) taking such measures for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry as would enable farmers, particularly

small farmers, to become participants in, and beneficiaries of, the development and growth of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;

(b) recommending measures for improving the marketing of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils and for their quality control in India ;

(c) imparting technical advice to any person who is engaged in the cultivation of oilseeds or the processing or marketing of oilseeds and its products ;

(d) providing for, or recommending, financial or other assistance for the production and development of adequate quantity of breeders' seeds, foundation seeds and certified seeds of high quality, arranging supply of inputs for the oilseeds, growers, adoption of improved methods of cultivation of oilseeds and modern technology for processing of oilseeds, extension of areas under oilseeds cultivation with a view to developing the oil-seeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;

(e) recommending such measures as may be practicable for assisting oilseeds growers to get incentive prices, including recommending as and when necessary, after consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission, minimum and maximum prices for oilseeds and products of oilseeds and vegetable oils ;

(f) recommending and taking such measures as may be necessary for collection, procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks of oilseeds for stabilising the price situation and market conditions in respect of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils ;

(g) recommending and taking such measures as may be necessary for the :—

- (i) promotion and development of storage facilities ;
- (ii) establishment of processing units, in respect of oilseeds, and rendering such financial or other assistance as may be considered necessary for such purposes ;
- (iii) promotion of oilseeds growers' co-operatives and other appropriate agencies, with a view to achieving integration between production, processing and marketing of oilseeds ;
- (h) recommending measures for regulating import, export or distribution of oilseeds or products of oilseeds or vegetable oils in the context of an integrated policy and programme of development of oilseeds and vegetable oils ;
- (i) collecting statistics from growers of oilseeds, dealers in oilseeds, manufacturers of products of oilseeds and vegetable oils and such other persons and institutions as may be necessary on any matter relating to the oilseeds industry vegetable oils industry and publishing the statistics so collected or portions thereof or extracts therefrom ;
- (j) recommending the setting up and adoption of grade standards for oilseeds and their products and vegetable oils ;
- (k) financing suitable schemes in consultation with the Central Government and the Governments of the States where oilseeds are grown on a large scale, so as to increase the production of oilseeds and to improve their quality and yields ; and for this purpose evolving schemes for the award of prizes or grant of incentives to growers of oilseeds and the manufacturers of oilseeds products and vegetable oils and for providing marketing facilities for oilseeds products and vegetable oils ;

- (l) assisting, encouraging, promoting, co-ordinating and financing agricultural, technological, industrial or economic research on oilseeds, their products and vegetable oils in such manner as the Board may deem fit by making use of available institutions ;
- (m) undertaking publicity work on the research and development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;
- (n) setting up of regional offices and other agencies for the promotion and development of production, processing, grading and marketing of oilseeds and its products and vegetable oils in different States and Union territories for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Board ;
- (o) Such other matters as may be considered necessary for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Board or as may be prescribed.

(3) The Board shall perform its functions under this section in accordance with, and subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf.

Recruitment of Workers for Foreign Countries by Fake Agents

*11. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of fake agents are recruiting labour for sending them to foreign countries by giving them various types of fake promises ;

(b) whether Government received any complaints from labour and duped clients from Delhi, Rajasthan, Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Kerala during 1 January, 1983 to 30 September, 1985 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken against such agents and agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of the problems posed by fake recruiting agents carrying on business without Registration with the Ministry of Labour. As per provisions of Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983, no recruiting agent shall carry on the business of recruitment except in accordance with a certificate issued by the Ministry of Labour. It is a cognizable offence and its contravention is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000/- under section 24 (1) (b) of the Act. Complaints against fake agents are received both by the Ministry of Labour and by the various Police Authorities.

154 complaints from Delhi, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Kerala, Orissa and Gujarat regarding cheating have been received from 1.1.1983 to 30.9.1985 which were referred to the concerned State Police Authorities for investigations.

Incentives to Boost Sugarcane Production

***12. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and the Food Corporation of India are advertising through T.V. and other media to encourage/persuade the people to buy imported sugar ;

(b) if so, whether this is acting as disincentive for sugar production within the country ;

(c) whether Government are considering to give proper/adequate incentives to boost sugarcane production, particularly in the co-operative sector, so that increased sugar production can easily meet the sugar requirements of the country and its import are avoided ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. In order to remove misapprehensions from the minds of the general public about the quality of imported sugar and to make them aware of its availability at reasonable prices from various distribution channels, both the Delhi Administration and the Food Corporation of India have been giving publicity through T.V. and other media.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A production target of 217 million tonnes of sugarcane has been adopted during the Seventh Plan. Apart from the incentives in the shape of higher prices for sugarcane, the Government of India is supporting the measures of the State Governments to provide incentives to the farmers to boost sugarcane production. The cooperative structures in the States have organised provision of credit and inputs to sugarcane farmers. Many State Governments also provide incentives and assistance like subsidies for irrigation, provision of link roads in reserved areas of sugar factories, training of farmers, protection against pests and diseases etc.

Demand for a Separate Radio and T.V. Channel for Karnataka

***13. DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have demanded a separate radio and television channel ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any decision on this demand ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) It may be mentioned that the existing 6 radio stations and two Doordarshan High Power Transmitters and 11 Low Power Transmitters are providing satisfactory coverage in the State.

Film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

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

(a) whether some producers are negotiating with the Government for funds and assistance for making a feature film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Following requests have been received in this regard :

(i) A request was received from Ms. Manju Dey from Calcutta in July, 1983 for financial assistance for production of a film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. She was advised by the Ministry to apply to NFDC for loan who would consider her case or merit. NFDC has however informed that they have not received any proposal for grant of financial assistance for production of a film in this regard.

(ii) Another request has been received from a film company from New Delhi in November, 1985 for financial assistance for production of a film on the life of 'Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose'. The request is being examined.

Cancer-Causing Pesticides

*15. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL ;
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Cancer-causing pesticides on market" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated the 23rd October, 1985 ;

(b) whether there is adequate awareness about the use of toxic pesticides particularly the EDB, chlodimeform and of the fact that as per FAO's estimate on an average 10,000 people die every year due to pesticide poisoning ;

(c) if so, what measures he proposes to take to ban the use of such cancer-causing pesticides and the proper training of applicators in this sphere ; and

(d) whether any research has been made at the national level to find out substitutes for these highly toxic pesticides and if so, what, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Government is fully aware about the toxic effects of pesticides. Chlordimeform and also some more insecticides quoted in the Press Report like EPN, Mirex, Endrin are not approved/used in India. As regards EDB, Cancer Experts and others had deliberated on its use in a specially convened meeting of the Registration Committee held on 28.7.1984. Based on the views/recommendation of the experts, it was decided that the EDB should be used for limited purposes only by the Government agencies and the Operators working under them.

No report has been received from FAO regarding any death in India due to pesticide poisoning.

(c) The Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, consider the toxic effects of pesticides for taking appropriate action about their use in India which *inter-alia* includes any harmful pesticide. The Government of India has also constituted a High level Expert Committee to review the use of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries and are being used in India.

To help the users of pesticides to take safety precautions, the labels and leaflets accompanied with the container of pesticides carry all the necessary information in minimum of three languages, including one regional language. Besides, the extension functionaries of both Central and State Government periodically organise training for the benefit of farmers to ensure judicious and safe use of pesticides.

(d) The High level Expert Committee as mentioned in reply to part (c) of the Question has been entrusted with the responsibility of finding out safer substitutes for highly toxic pesticides. This Committee comprises *inter-alia* experts from various concerned National Institutes in the country.

Setting up of District Level Panels for Bonded Labour

*16. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up district level panels for bonded labour as reported in the "Indian Express" dated 1 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any guidelines to State Governments in this regard ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and by when such panels would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The procedure for sanction of rehabilitation schemes has been simplified with effect from 17th September, 1985 whereby the State Governments have been allowed to delegate powers for sanction of rehabilitation scheme to the District Collectors/ Divisional Commissioners by setting up Screening Committees at the District level. (Prior to that, such powers vested with the State Governments). The details of the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard are as follow.

(i) It will be open to the State Governments to constitute District level Screening Committees for sanctioning schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever considered necessary. The Committee will comprise of the District and/or Divisional level officers belonging to the Department administering the programme of bonded labour in the State as well as of the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation, Co operation, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry and such other Departments, as considered appropriate, as members. Representatives of the financial institutions in the area may also be included in the Committee.

(ii) The funds towards the State share of assistance would be placed at the disposal of the District Collectors/ Divisional Commissioners in advance by the State Governments on the basis of the target for rehabilitation of bonded Labourers.

(iii) A Monitoring and Review Committee would be set up at the State level which will meet every quarter to monitor the progress of rehabilitation of bonded labourers and make suitable recommendations.

The State Governments have been requested to expedite the setting up of District level Screening Committees. It is expected that such Committees would start functioning soon.

[Translation]

Installation of a TV Tower at Pitampura, Delhi

*17. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme of installation of a TV tower at Pitampura, Delhi for extending the range of Delhi Doordarshan ;

(b) the additional rural and urban areas of Delhi that will be covered under

Delhi Doordarshan range as a result thereof ; and

(c) the details of programmes for making television more and more popular in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The proposed TV Tower at Pitampura will have a height of 235 metres. It is likely to be completed in the later half of 1986. On commissioning, the service range of Delhi TV would increase from 110 Kms. to 140 Kms.

(b) An additional population of 10.41 million including a rural population of 8.27 million will come under the range of the new transmitter.

(c) Improvements of programmes is a continuous process. New programmes like Newslane, Such Ki Parchaiyan have been introduced. Further programmes likely to be commenced include series on Science, Space, and Walt Disney cartoons etc.

[English]

Damage Caused to Paddy Crops by "Gad-fly" in Vidarbha Region in Maharashtra.

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

(a) whether a study team has visited Vidarbha region in Maharashtra State to assess the damage caused by 'gad-fly' to paddy crops recently ;

(b) if so, whether the study team has submitted its report to Government ; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Central Study Team visited the gad-fly endemic area of Vidarbha region (Distt. Nagpur) in Maharashtra during

October, 1985. Based upon the report of the Team, the State Government has been advised to take curative and preventive action.

(c) By and large, the chemical control measures have been adopted to control gad-fly in the endemic area as referred to under part (a) of the Question. However, to contain the menace more effectively, the following recommendations have been made :—

- (i) Replacement of existing susceptible varieties with suitable resistant and tolerant varieties of rice.
- (ii) Seedling root-dip treatment before transplanting and use of granular insecticides on area basis in the endemic pockets.
- (iii) Popularising cultural and agronomic practices.
- (iv) Systematic pest monitoring for timely control operations.

Promotion of Integrated pest Management

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

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to promote Integrated Pest Management ; and

(b) how far these measures have proved effective in controlling pests ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government have accorded high priority to crop protection research and extension in order to promote Integrated Pest Management and the following measures have been taken in this regard :—

- (i) Breeding and popularising pest and disease tolerant/resistant varieties of crops.
- (ii) Evolving and advocating suitable cultural and agronomic

practices for various crops in different regions.

(iii) Monitoring and forewarning pest and disease situation for timely and needbased control measures.

(iv) Conserving and augmenting biological control agents.

(v) Popularising needbased and judicious use of chemical pesticides.

(vi) Demonstrations and education of farmers for adoption of Integrated Pest Management approach.

(b) These measures have proved effective in controlling pests keeping the use of toxic pesticides restricted. Further bio-control measures have helped in controlling various pests of Rice, Cotton and Sugarcane dispensing with the use of chemicals considerably.

Remunerative Price for Coconut Growers in Andhra Pradesh

*20. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that due to non-fixation of remunerative prices for coconuts, the prices have sharply slumped suddenly to about Rs. 900/- per thousand as against the earlier price of Rs. 3,000/- per thousand ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government for ensuring a reasonably remunerative price to growers for their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of State Government to organise assistance to the coconut growers when the prices of coconut come down to uneconomic levels. The price of coconut at Rajahmundry does not appear to have reached Rs. 3,000 per thousand nuts at any time in the last five years. It has reached Rs. 1250 per thousand

nuts in October, 1985. The State Government of Kerala through its Cooperative Marketing Federation has inter-vened in the market to support coconut farmers. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been advised to study the Kerala Scheme for necessary action.

Construction of Drains and Development of Roads in Trans-Yamuna Area

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

(a) whether construction of drains and levelling and developing of roads has been undertaken in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur in trans-Yamuna areas ;

(b) whether work has been completed and roads and lanes have been cleared of earth-malba etc. dumped in the course of construction of drains ;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority have inspected the level and flow of water ;

(d) whether they are satisfied with the work and quality and quantity of material used ;

(e) whether they have inspected that drains have already started cutting and water is flowing on the roads ;

(f) whether any complaints have been received and samples have been taken to ascertain the quality and proportion of cement used ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The works are in progress and likely to be completed shortly. Wherever the work has been completed, the malba has been removed from the site.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The work of construction of drains is in progress but these are yet to be connected with the peripheral services. As soon as this is completed, these will function smoothly. There are certain obstructions on the way due to electric poles, and the matter of shifting these poles has been taken up by DDA with DESU.

(f) There are no specific complaints regarding quality of work from any particular area.

(g) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

2. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to liberalise the Urban land Ceiling Act with a view to bring down the prices and encourage house construction ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Some proposals for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are under consideration.

House Sites for Rural Families During Sixth Plan

3. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural families who have been given house sites during the year 1984-85, State-wise details thereof ;

(b) what was the target fixed for this purpose during Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether this target had been fulfilled ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The target was to allot house sites to 68 lakh rural landless families during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A statement indicating the number of rural landless families allotted house sites during the year 1984-85 (State-wise) is given below.

(c) and (d) Housing, being, a state subject, all the social housing schemes including the scheme of the allotment of house sites are being implemented by State Government/UT administrations. The Union Government only monitors this scheme.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Rural Landless families allotted house sites during the year 1984-85 (State-wise). @

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of persons allotted house sites.
1.	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,24,567
2.	Assam	36,666
3	Bihar	18,392
4.	Gujarat	65,118
5.	Haryana	9,813
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	643
8.	Karnataka	78,001
9.	Kerala	9,885
10.	Madhya Pradesh	41,545
11.	Maharashtra	17,144
12.	Orissa	44,608
13.	Punjab	—

1	2	3
14.	Rajasthan	65,514*
15.	Tamil Nadu	2,05,108
16.	Tripura	6,077*
17.	Uttar Pradesh	87,302
18.	West Bengal	16,358

[Translation]

Guidelines to States on Use of Fertilizers by Farmers

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

(a) Whether according to the views of Agricultural Scientists, farmers should use fertilizers only after soil testing in the fields ;

(b) If so, whether Union Government have issued any Guidelines to States that the concerned employees should go to the villages and give correct advice to farmers after undertaking soil test of each field in every village ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Profitable and productive use of fertilizers involves scientific application of exact amount of fertilizers on the basis of deficiencies in the soil as revealed in soil tests as well as requirement of the proposed crop. However, on the basis of thousands of soil tests conducted in each district, general recommendations have been formulated for fertilizer application for different crops. Best results can however be obtained only on tailor-made recommendations on the basis of soil

@ The Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland & Sikkim.

*Upto Feb., 1985

tested in each field. The State Governments have been requested to organise soil testing campaigns for this purpose.

Presently, there is a net-work of about 419 Soil Testing Laboratories in the country which are engaged in advising the farmers on the efficient and balanced use of fertilizers. Village Extension Workers and Agricultural Extension Officers in the country pass on the message to the farmers with regard to crop production technologies including use of fertilizers after soil testing. The Government of India has already requested the State Governments to set up additional Soil Testing Laboratories so that maximum number of farmers could be benefited from the soil testing programme.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Review of Policy on Vanaspati Industry

5. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister to review the Government policy on vanaspati industry ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the current policy has not proved beneficial to anyone and Government have been losing heavily on account of the supply of a large quantity of imported oils at subsidised rates ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Allocation of imported edible oils to vanaspati industry has helped in relieving pressure on prices and availability of indigenous edible oils used for direct consumption.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Paddy Procurement in Bihar

6. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there are good prospects of Kharif crop in Bihar State this year ;

(b) If so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for paddy procurement ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) In Bihar, according to present arrangements, the price support operations for purchase of paddy are being undertaken by the agencies of the State Government.

[English]

Opening and Closing Serials on Doordarshan

7. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has taken exception to the 'substantial reduction of the actual programme' of serials on its Network ;

(b) whether the opening and closing montages of serials are far too long, with the result that the duration of the programme is reduced much to the annoyance of viewers ;

(c) whether advertising agencies and producers take very long opening and closing montages of musical sequences ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in his regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI, V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) In some instances, Doordarshan had noticed that the opening montages of serials produced by outside producers tended to be rather long and without also any contribution to the programme. These montages did not include any advertisement. There was no reduction in the duration of the serial programme either, which remained at 25 minutes including commercials

Since the lengthy montages did not serve any useful purpose, it was suggested to the concerned producers and directors that the length be restricted to essential needs. They have started complying with this.

Release of Sugar by F.C.I. in U.P.

8. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have informed the Union Government that Food Corporation of India functionaries in the State at various places are demanding extra and illegal money from the State agencies to release sugar ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Uttar Pradesh Government had earlier intimated that staff of Food Corporation of India was demanding premium for allotting and effecting deliveries of imported sugar to the nominees of the State Government.

The action taken in the matter is as under :—

(i) A senior official of FCI was sent to Lucknow, to carry out detailed inquiry as also to streamline the deliveries of imported sugar to the nominees of the U.P. Government.

(ii) Chief Vigilance Officer of FCI is also organising surprise checks by deputing squads from the headquarters at vulnerable points.

(iii) State Government and the concerned agencies have been advised not to pay any extra money to the departmental labour and if they demand the same, the matter should be reported directly to the District Manager or the Senior Regional Manager, FCI in Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) The Central Bureau of Investigation officers at Lucknow and the Senior Regional Manager, U.P., were requested to organise joint raids to apprehend the culprits.

(v) In order to reduce the allegations of depot staff and labour demanding money, imported sugar is being delivered to the nominees of the State Government directly from the rail heads by endorsing Railway Receipt in their favour.

(vi) Programme/Schedule of deliveries is being planned in consultation with State Government officers at State levels to avoid simultaneous deliveries to trade and state agencies.

Distribution of Foodgrains to Workers at Subsidised Rates Under the Rural Development Programmes

9. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some additional foodgrains have recently been announced to be distributed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme schemes to workers at subsidised rates ; and

(b) the details regarding the criteria adopted so far as the question of its distribution is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Additional wheat amounting to one million tonnes has recently been allocated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to be distributed to the workers engaged under these programmes.

(b) Allocation of this additional quantity of wheat has been made to the States/UTs. in accordance with the criteria prescribed for distribution of funds namely : 75% weightage being given to number of agriculture workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightages to incidence of poverty in different States. The States are not required to provide any matching share under NREP for this additional resource in form of wheat. The States accepting the additional wheat have to compulsorily distribute a minimum of 40% of the wages payable to the workers under NREP/RLEGP in the shape of wheat.

[Translation]

Pyrilla Disease on Paddy and Maize Crops

10. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pyrilla disease is now affecting paddy and maize besides sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the value of crops destroyed by pyrilla in these States so far and the names of districts affected ;

(c) the measures taken by Government to control this disease ; and

(d) if no measures have been taken, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The pyrilla pest is under control in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and other parts of the country on all the crops.

(b) and (c) The Government has constantly reviewed the pyrilla pest situation from July, 1985 onward and advised suitable control strategy to the States. Steps were accordingly taken by the State

agencies concerned. The crops have been saved of damage due to the pest.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Food Allocation to Meet Scarcity Conditions in Maharashtra

11. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the food allocation made by the Centre to meet the scarcity conditions in the State of Maharashtra ;

(b) whether the cost of such supplies of foodgrains is at par with that supplied through the public distribution system ; and

(c) whether Government would consider supplying foodgrains at a concessional rate since it goes to very poor people who have no other means of livelihood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) No request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for additional release of foodgrains for scarcity relief.

Solving of Employment Problem During Seventh Plan

12. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given more emphasis to the solving of the unemployment problem in the country in the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the programme being adopted for the purpose ;

(c) the target set for the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the

draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) document, generation of productive employment in the central element is the development strategy of the Seventh Plan.

(b) to (d) Besides the sectoral Programmes, the package of poverty alleviation programmes aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community will continue on a significant scale during the Seventh Plan. It is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh Plan with an implied growth rate of 3.99 per cent per annum. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) would generate 9.04 million standard person years of employment in rural areas during the plan period.

Setting up of Radio Stations in Kerala

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

(a) the number of All India Radio Stations to be set up in Kerala in the near future and the places where they are intended to be located ;

(b) when will the decision to set up All India Radio Station at Cannanore in Kerala be implemented ; and

(c) whether the All India Radio Station to be set up at Cannanore will be more powerful than the existing stations elsewhere in Kerala ?

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

(a) to (c) In the 7th Five Year Plan (1985—90) it is proposed to set up three FM radio stations with 2 X 3 KW FM transmitters each at Cannanore, Idukki and Cochin in the State of Kerala. These stations would be on the Frequency Modulated system of transmission. They are expected to provide an interference free and shrinkage free coverage in the service area because of the different technology.

In addition, the installation of a 50 KW SW Transmitter at Trivendrum and the upgradation of the 20 KW MW Transmitter at Trichur to 100 KW MW are also proposed.

Fixation of Support Prices of Agricultural Produce

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have sent their suggestion to Central Government in regard to fixation of support prices of paddy, grain, sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and other Agricultural produce for the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have considered those suggestions ; and

(c) if so, reasons for fixing lower support prices for these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had suggested procurement/support prices in respect of paddy, kharif coarse cereals (jowar, bajra and maize) and Kharif pulses (green gram, black gram and red gram), groundnut, cotton and sugarcane for 1984-85 season.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The support prices are fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices keeping in view a number of factors. The Commission's recommendations take into account not only the cost of production of the commodity, but also factors like trends in prices, demand and supply situation, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level and on cost of living as well as the views of various State Governments.

Reorganisation of Zonal System in FCI

15. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India is considering to re-organise its zonal system and create a New Central Zone ; if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(b) whether there has been a demand for creation of a separate North-East Frontier zone also for seven States i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur etc. for many years ; if so, the action proposed to be taken on this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No proposals for reorganising the zonal system of FCI have been formulated.

(b) The demand for creation of a separate North-East Frontier Zone will be kept in view if such proposals are considered.

Setting up of Wage Boards for Each Industry

16. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) in view of wide disparities in the wages paid in some industry from State to State, whether Government have decided to set up Wage Boards with statutory backing for each industry ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to set up such boards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) : Government have recently set up two Wage Boards—one for Working Journalists and another for

non-journalist Newspaper Employees as per provisions of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Misc. Provisions Act, 1955. A non-statutory Wage Board for Sugar Industry has also been set up recently. The question of giving statutory backing to the Wage Boards was examined earlier, but it was not found feasible. Of late, a recommendation has come from the Group of State Labour Ministers, constituted by the 35th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May 1985, to the effect that the question of introducing a suitable legislation to enable the establishment of statutory Wage Boards in different industries, as and when necessary, may be examined.

Functioning of TV Relay Centre Nimpura

17. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the television relay centre at Nimpura, Khagarpur, West Bengal very often goes out of order leading to complete disruption of television channels ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial measures taken or to be taken to set things right ;

(c) the area covered by the particular television relay centre ;

(d) whether the relay centre is inadequate for the big district of Midnapur with population of more than 70 lakhs ; and

(e) if so, whether this television relay centre will be made more powerful ; if so, when ?

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

(a) and (b) The interruptions in transmission from TV relay centre, Kharagpur, are due to frequent failure of power supply. A diesel generator has been provided to the Centre to meet such exigencies. Yet interruptions of 1-2

minutes each time when the power supply fails is unavoidable since some time is required for the diesel generator to be switched on.

(c) TV relay centre Kharagpur provides coverage to an area of about 2000 Sq. Km.

(d) and (e) Besides the low power transmitter functioning at Kharagpur, parts of Midnapur district are within the service area of high power transmitter at Calcutta and Asansol. There is no proposal to instal a high power TV transmitter at Kharagpur but it is envisaged to set up a separate low power TV transmitter at Midnapur during the VII Plan period.

Suggestions by FCI to Bring Down Prices of Foodgrains

18. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has suggested certain measures to Government to bring down the prices of foodgrains to a manageable level ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) No such suggestions have been received from the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Agriculture Education

19. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to make agricultural education more meaningful ;

(b) if so, what specific changes are proposed to be made in the existing

courses of study and research works done in Agricultural Universities ; and

(c) the guidelines sent to State Governments and the Agricultural Universities by Union Government for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Agricultural Education in the State Agricultural Universities in the country has been organised as professional degree programmes in various branches of agriculture. The curricula of these degree programmes are reviewed from time to time to incorporate necessary changes according to the requirements of agricultural development. In 1978, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had constituted a Committee to review the educational functions of the State Agricultural Universities. Based on the recommendations of this Committee a Deans' Committee was constituted to review and reformulate the curricula of the various degree programmes. The report of this Committee has been finalised and sent to the State Agricultural Universities for their consideration and implementation.

The salient features of the recommendations of the Deans' Committee are the inclusion of necessary courses in basic sciences and humanities, a strong core programme in the concerned disciplines and the inclusion of a number of elective courses to enable the students to prepare for work in various specialised fields. Provision has also been made for adequate practical training within the academic programme.

Achievement of Crop Insurance Scheme

20. SHRI L. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved with regard to the policy of crop insurance ;

(b) which are the States selected by Government to provide insurance cover

to farmers against the destruction of the crops ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for insurance against the falling prices of agricultural commodities especially the recent steep price fall of coconut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which is being implemented in the country from Kharif 1985 season has so far been adopted by 12 States and 3 Union Territories namely ; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Pondicherry. The State Governments of Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir have decided to implement the scheme from Rabi 1985 season.

The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) which is implementing the scheme in collaboration with the State Governments as co-insurers have received proposals of the order of Rs. 200 crores as sum insured from 12 State Governments in respect of Kharif season. The final position would, however, be known after 30th November, 1985 which is the cut-off date for Kharif season.

(c) No, Sir.

T.V. Serials

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

(a) whether there is, at present glut of T.V. serials ; if so, how many serials have been entered and how many are under consideration ;

(b) which of the serials are being given extension ;

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the programme makers ensure better quality and social content of these serials ;

(d) which is the authority charged with the responsibility of approving these serials before being exhibited on the Doordarshan net-work ; and

(e) the amount which the Doordarshan expects to get from these serials during the current year and which are the main advertisers/sponsors and amount paid by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Against a total number of 639 proposals so far received by Doordarshan for sponsored serials, 69 have been approved, 340 rejected and a final decision is yet to be taken on 230.

(b) Of the serials which are running at present, Ye Jo Hai Zindagi, Ek Kahani and Darpan have been given extension for another 13 episodes.

(c) A constant vigil is kept on the quality of serials. A minimum of four canned episodes of TV programme/serials are obtained from sponsors for a preview and corrective action before they are scheduled over Doordarshan.

(d) Doordarshan is the final authority for selection and approval of T.V. serials.

(e) A statement is given below.

Statement

Statement Showing the Amount Expected from Various Sponsorship Serials and the Details of Main Advertisers/Sponsors

The amount expected from the sponsorship of various serials to be telecast on Doordarshan during the current year will be approximately Rs. 4 crores. The main advertisers/ sponsors are as under :

	(Amount in Lakhs)
1. Colgate Pamolive India Ltd.	34.15
2. Food Specialities Ltd.	38.85
3. Hindustan Lever	23.10
4. Khaitan Fan	7.70
5. Vicco Lab.	25.55
6. Parle Exports	8.40
7. M/s Prima Marketing	4.90
8. Gujarat Cooperatives	25.55
9. Tata Oil Mills	17.85
10. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.	7.50
11. Ponds	7.65
12. Dabur	5.90
13. Godrej	30.75
14. Mayur Pan	9.10
15. Geoffry Manners	19.25
16. Cadbury (P) Ltd.	16.80
17. VIP Champion	1.05
18. Reliance Textile	7.70
19. Bombay Oil Mills	15.40
20. Bajaj	18.55
21. Others	74.30
TOTAL	400.00

Advance Sought by Rajasthan to Lift Sugar

22. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have sought a Rs. 6 crore interest free ways and means advance from the Central Government to enable the State

Cooperative Consumer Federation to lift the 16,000 tonnes of Sugar allotted to the State by the Food Corporation of India as the Federation did not have sufficient funds to pay to Food Corporation of India which insisted upon full advance payment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since Rajasthan is a direct allottee State, the State Government is required to make its own arrangement for funds for lifting of levy sugar quotas from the factories or the Food Corporation of India. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

Private Houses in Delhi

23. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private housing in Delhi covers almost half a million houses ;

(b) whether these houses are most unplanned and unserviced and have created major environmental and sanitation problems ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of residential and commercial properties under the jurisdiction of MCD is reported to be about 4.5 lacs. By adding the properties in NDMC area, the number is likely to be about 5 lacs.

(b) and (c) these houses can be divided on the basis of Planning, availability of services and schemes for development in the following types of colonies :

(i) *Approved Colonies* : These colonies have been properly planned and services have been provided therein as per approved norms. Arrangements for sanitation, etc., exist therein.

(ii) *Unauthorised Colonies* : There are over 600 unauthorised colonies in Delhi which were set up in unplanned manner. These colonies are deficient in services. In accordance with Government orders, unauthorised colonies covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively are being regularised by the DDA/MCD after fitting them in to a layout plans and services are also being provided/improved therein subject to availability of space, infrastructure and payment of development charges by the beneficiaries.

The unauthorised colonies set up after the prescribed cut off dates do not qualify for regularisation and no improvements are being carried out the rein.

(iii) *Resettlement Colonies* : Jhuggi and Jhonpri dwellers removed from various areas in Delhi have been resettled in these colonies which were initially provided with services like toilets, water hydrants etc. at community level. A scheme for provision of additional facilities like water and sewer lines for grant of individual water and sewer connections, improvement of roads, drains overhead and underground tanks, etc., has been sanctioned by the Government.

(iv) *Villages* : These are old village abadis with services initially existing as in villages. This Ministry has sanctioned a scheme for provision of services like water supply, sewerage,

environmental sanitation etc., in urban villages.

- (v) *Notified Slum Area* : Services and arrangements for sanitation are provided there and are being improved under the scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums.

Provident Fund Arrears Pending Realisation in States

24. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY ;
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether large amounts of provident fund arrears are pending realisation in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States ;

(b) if so, the names of Industries

whose arrears are more than ten lakh rupees upto 31 October, 1985 ;

(c) whether any action has since been taken for the realisation of provident fund arrears from the defaulting industries : and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information as on 31.10.1985 is not readily available. However, the names of establishments (exempted as well as unexempted) which were in arrears of rupees ten lakh or more as on 31.3.1985 are as given in the statements I and II given below.

(c) and (d) The provident fund authorities are taking necessary legal and penal action in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 against all the defaulting establishments; for realisation of the outstanding dues.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the Exempted Establishments which were in default of Rs. Ten Lakhs or more as on 31st March, 1985 in transferring the Provident Fund Contributions to their respective Board of Trustees. (Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 24 for 18.11.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Establishment	Amount not transferred (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
BIHAR		
1.	M/s Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.	144.40
2.	M/s Rohtas Industries Ltd.	109.10
3.	M/s Bihar Firebricks and Potteries Ltd.	37.65
4.	M/s Som Valley Portland Cement Factory	28.54
5.	M/s Parshwa Properties & Mining Co. Ltd.	12.82
6.	M/s Motipur Sugar Factory & Cane Farm	32.82

1	2	3
7.	M/s Bihar State Road Transport	124.60
8.	M/s Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd., Ranchi	78.10
9.	M/s S.K.G. Sugar Corporation	18.63

GUJARAT

1.	M/s Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	39.07
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KARNATAKA

1.	M/s Solar Jung Sugar Mill	13.52
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KERALA

1.	M/s Travancore Rayons Ltd.	49.85
2.	M/s Kerala State Road Transport Corpn.	52.65

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	M/s Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	23.21
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MAHARASHTRA

1.	M/s The Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Station Road, Jalgaon	15.76
2.	M/s Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay	13.36
3.	M/s Model Mills Ltd., Umrer Road, Nagpur	10.47
4.	M/s Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Kalachowki	20.73
5.	M/s Finlay Mills Ltd., Bombay	24.58
6.	M/s Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bombay	21.99
7.	M/s National Rayon Corpn, Ltd.	20.65

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	M/s Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.	49.18
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WEST BENGAL

1.	M/s Kelvin Jute Co., Ltd.	315.50
2.	M/s Khardah Co. Ltd.	33.32
3.	M/s Magna Mills, Ltd.	247.73
4.	M/s Shree Ambica Jute Co., Ltd.	184.00

1	2	3
5.	M/s Angle India Jute Mills Ltd.	19.51
6.	M/s Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.	75.25
7.	M/s Eastern Mfg. Co., Ltd.	85.18
8.	M/s North Brook Jute Mills, Ltd.	115.02
9.	M/s Empire Jute Co., Ltd.	201.77
10.	Shri Gouri Shankar Jute Mills, Ltd.	76.00
11.	M/s Bird Jute & Exports Ltd.	12.67
12.	M/s India Hard Metals Ltd.	19.15
13.	M/s Burn & Co., Ltd.	78.00
14.	M/s Indian Standard Wagon Ltd.	30.75
15.	M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd.	48.19
16.	M/s Mohini Mills Ltd.	86.22
17.	M/s India Paper Pulp Co., Ltd.	77.34
18.	M/s Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	20.88
19.	M/s Shree Honuman Jute Mills Ltd.	82.00
20.	M/s Beni Ltd.	19.14
21.	M/s Bord & Co., Ltd. Process Engg. Div.	11.11
22.	M/s Hooghly Docking Engg. Co., Ltd.	53.31
23.	M/s Ramnugarx cane & Sugar Co., Ltd.	27.70
24.	M/s Aluminium Mfg. Co., Ltd.	19.15
25.	M/s B. B. J. Construction Co., Ltd.	24.71
26.	M/s Gouripur Co., Ltd.	290.00
27.	M/s Budge Jute Co., Ltd.	87.15
28.	M/s Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	150.00
29.	M/s Howrah Mills Ltd.	159.78
30.	M/s Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	112.00
31.	M/s Naffar Chandra Jute Mills	27.99
32.	M/s Kankhorah Co., Ltd.	120.00
33.	M/s Naihati Jute Co., Ltd.	59.52

1	2	3
34.	M/s New Central Jute Mills.	473.07
35.	M/s Agarpara Co.	24.67
36.	M/s Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.	273.83
37.	M/s Victoria Jute Co., Ltd.	89.80
38.	M/s The Angus Co., Ltd.	210.80
39.	M/s Shyamnagar Jute Pty Co., Ltd.	261.50
40.	M/s Nuddon Mills Ltd.	280.00
41.	M/s Ganges Mfg. Ltd.	36.00
42.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn., Ltd.	273.89
43.	M/s Delta Jute & Industries Ltd.	91.67
44.	M/s Galedonion Jute Mills Ltd.	47.20
45.	M/s Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	83.27
46.	M/s National Rubber Co., Ltd.	12.64
47.	M/s India Jute Co., Ltd.	91.45
48.	M/s Dunbar Mills Ltd.	29.79

Statement II

Statement showing the details of unexempted establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of Rupees Ten Lakhs and above as on the 31st March, 1985.
(Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 24 for 18.11.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Establishments	Provident Fund in arrears (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	M/s Azamahi Mills Ltd., Warangal	27.76
2.	M/s Nellimarla Jute Mills, Vizianagaram	14.76

BIHAR

1.	M/s National Jute Mfg. Corporation Ltd.	74.54
2.	M/s Katihar Jute Mills	50.02

1	2	3
3.	M/s Bihar Sugar Works]	11.40
4.	M/s Bihar State Sugar Corporation Unit White	11.88
5.	M/s Reliance Firebricks and Pottery Co. Ltd. Dhanbad.	27.48
6.	M/s Kumardhubi Engg. Works	28.87

DELHI

1.	M/s Bihar State Co-op. Bank Ltd.	50.10
2.	M/s Hindustan Samachar Co-op Society Ltd.	11.46

GUJARAT

1.	M/s Keshariya Investment Ltd.	22.09
2.	M/s Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd.	18.68
3.	M/s Shri Yamuna Mills Ltd., Baroda	11.23
4.	M/s The Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Songadh	13.56

HARYANA

1.	M/s Hindustan Prestressed & Concrete Structure (P) Ltd., Faridabad.	26.10
2.	M/s Bharat Carpets Ltd., Faridabad	14.31
3.	M/s Gedora Tools India Ltd., Faridabad	94.28

KARNATAKA

1.	M/s Shanker Textile Mills, Davanagere	24.68
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KERALA

1.	M/s Sitaram Textile Mills Trichur	29.57
2.	M/s Trivandrum Rubber Works	14.51

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	M/s Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	108.25
2.	M/s Kalyanmai Mills, Indore	43.79
3.	M/s Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	68.00
4.	M/s Hira Mills Ujjain	38.96

1	2	3
5.	M/s Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	16.92
6.	M/s New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	23.64
7.	M/s Hukam Chand Mills Ltd., Indore	39.99
8.	M/s Raj Kumar Mills Ltd., Indore	38.88
9.	M/s Hope Textiles Mills, Indore	139.05
10.	M/s Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain	308.44
11.	M/s Bimal Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain	64.00
12.	M/s Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain	47.44
13.	M/s Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd., Ratlam	41.04
14.	M/s Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries, Bilaspur	20.96
15.	M/s Gajra Gears (P) Ltd., Dewas	17.95

MAHARASHTRA

1.	M/s Fuel Injection Ltd., Thana	10.12
2.	M/s Hind Cycle Ltd., Bombay	104.93
3.	M/s Bhandari Porwal Engg. Co., Satara	30.89
4.	M/s Jaifabs Textiles Mills, Bombay	10.15
5.	M/s Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay	242.49
6.	M/s Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills	40.16
7.	M/s Saksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay	18.12
8.	M/s New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Bombay	20.63
9.	M/s Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	13.55
10.	M/s India United Mills, Bombay	219.13
11.	M/s Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	19.65
12.	M/s Shree Sitaram Mills, Bombay	114.16
13.	M/s Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd.	21.66
14.	M/s Phoenix Mills, Bombay	24.71
15.	M/s New India Rayon Mills Ltd., Bombay	32.26
16.	M/s Ellora Silk Mills, Thana	14.36

1	2	3
17.	M/s Timblo Pvt. Ltd., Goa	14.21
18.	M/s Palghar Rolling Mills , Pvt. Ltd., Thana	13.17
ORISSA		
1.	M/s Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd., Sundargarh	42.49
2.	M/s Cuttack Electrical Division, Cuttack	12.81
RAJASTHAN		
1.	M/s Jaipur Spg. Textiles & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	21.11
2.	M/s Mewar Textile Mills Ltd.	21.59
TAMIL NADU		
1.	M/s Kalceswarar Mills, Coimbatore	13.36
2.	M/s Somasundarm Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	26.60
3.	M/s The Bharathy Mills Ltd., Pondicherry	21.62
4.	M/s Vasantha Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	27.38
5.	M/s Sri Mahalakhmi Textiles, Madurai	54.87
6.	M/s Bhavani Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	10.85
7.	M/s Anglo French Textile Ltd., Bondy	27.95
8.	M/s Sri Ramalinga Choodembigai Mills Ltd. Tiruppur	10.18
9.	M/s Sri Hari Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	15.00
10.	M/s Pilot Pen Co. (India) Ltd.	11.93
11.	M/s Textool & Co., Coimbatore	11.36
12.	M/s Enfield India Ltd.	10.44
13.	M/s Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd., Salem	16.29
14.	M/s Sudarsan Finance Corporation	14.47
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	M/s Punjab Sugar Mills ,Gorakhpur	55.32
2.	M/s Mahabir Sugar Mills, Co. Ltd., Gorekhpur	23.55
3.	M/s U.P. State sugar Corp. Behraich	19.35
4.	M/s Nawabganj Sugar Mills. Co. Ltd., Gonda	92.99

1	2	3
5.	M/s Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda	16.65
6.	M/s Laxmi Devi Sugar Mills, Deoria	16.45
7.	M/s U.P. State Sugar Corp. Burhwal, Barabanki	10.01
8.	M/s Laxmi Sugar & Gen. Mills, Hardoi	128.97
9.	M/s Ratana Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Jaunpur	10.29
10.	M/s Jaswant Sugar Mills, Meerut	16.18
11.	M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	20.93
12.	M/s New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	88.23
13.	M/s Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	31.43
14.	M/s Elgin Mills No. 1, Kanpur	84.86
15.	M/s Elgin Mills No. 2, Kanpur	68.17
16.	M/s Artherton Mills, Kanpur	43.51
17.	M/s Associated Journals, Lucknow	17.22
18.	M/s U.P. Instruments, Lucknow	33.64
19.	M/s Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	15.92
20.	M/s H.R. Sugar Mills. Bareilly	38.94
21.	M/s Tiger Hardware and Tools Ltd., Aligar	15.55

WEST BENGAL

1.	M/s Arati Cotton Mills	23.38
2.	M/s Bertrams Scott.	27.80
3.	M/s Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills (No. 1)	26.03
4.	M/s Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	75.95
5.	M/s Bangasree Cotton Mills	10.90
6.	M/s Bangadaya Cotton Mills	15.22
7.	M/s Bharat Jute Mills	90.60
8.	M/s Canteen Carpanitary Works	14.66
9.	M/s Central Cotton Mills	65.78
10.	M/s Dam Dima Tas Estate	24.79

1	2	3
11.	M/s Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co.	18.59
12.	M/s Kaneria Industries	10.90
13.	M/s Krishna Silicate Works	13.86
14.	M/s Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills	33.23
15.	M/s National Iron & Steel Ltd.	35.21
16.	M/s Port Engg. Works	10.50
17.	M/s Sree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	29.38
18.	M/s Sarugaon Tea Estate	-0.50
19.	M/s Eastern Paper Mills	18.52

Comprehensive National Wage Policy

25. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANI
GALAM :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a comprehensive National Wage Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The question of a National Wage Policy has been considered from time to time at various forums. The views expressed and suggestions made in this regard from various quarters are engaging the attention of the Ministry of Labour.

Assistance for Construction of Sewerage and Drainage for Imphal

26. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have requested the Union Government

for substantial financial assistance towards the construction of sewerage and drainage for the State Capital Imphal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if not, whether the Centre is aware that the State Capital is in dire need of sewerage and drainage facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such specific request has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Centre is generally aware of the status of sewerage and drainage facilities in Imphal. It is for the State Government to prepare a detailed sewerage and drainage project for the capital town.

Procurement Prices for Paddy and Wheat and Target fixed for their Procurement

27. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) procurement prices fixed for paddy and wheat for the season and the national targets for procurement for paddy and wheat; and

(b) quota fixed for different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b) Support prices for paddy of Fair Average Quality for the Kharif marketing season, 1985-86, have been fixed at Rs. 142/-, Rs. 146/- and Rs. 150/- per quintal, for the common, fine, and super-fine varieties, respectively. For wheat, the support price is Rs. 157/- per quintal for the Rabi marketing season, 1985-86. No target of procurement has been fixed as paddy and wheat are procured for extending price support to the farmers.

Procurement Price for Paddy

28. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether procurement price for paddy has been fixed at Rs. 141 per quintal;

(b) if so, whether this is the same as the price recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices;

(c) what was the criteria fixed by the Commission in coming to its conclusion; and

(d) whether the new procurement price adequately covers the costs of production of paddy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government have fixed the procurement price of paddy (common variety) of fair average quality at Rs. 142 per quintal for the 1985-86 marketing season.

(b) The price fixed by the Government is higher by Rs. 2 per quintal over the price recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices.

(c) The Commission *Interalia* takes into account a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of the commodity including its production and price trends, available data on cost of production of the crop, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, effect on general price level, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Rise in Issue Price of Rice in Fair Price Shops

29. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue price of rice in fair price shops has been raised recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such increase would have any impact on the cost of living of working class ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue prices have been revised with effect from 10.10.85 as a consequence of the increase in the support prices of paddy for the Kharif marketing season 1985-86.

(c) Yes, marginally. The issue price of rice supplied through the public distribution system carries a heavy subsidy and is much lower than the ruling market price of rice.

**Allocation of Imported Skimmed
Milk Powder to States**

30. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of skimmed milk
powder imported by Indian Dairy Corpo-
ration which has been allotted to various
States during the last three years, year-
wise;

(b) The quantity allotted to milk
supply schemes established in towns with
population of below 2 lakhs; and

(c) At what rate it has been supplied
to such milk supply schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantities
of skimmed milk powder issued by the
Indian Dairy Corporation to the various
States/Union Territories for the years
1982-83; 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as
under :

Year	(Quantity in M. Ts.)
(i) 1982-83	44401
(ii) 1983-84	42155
(iii) 1984-85 (provi- sional)	47438

(b) The information is being collec-
ted and will be placed on the Table of
the Sabha.

(c) The sale price of skimmed milk
powder issued by the Indian Dairy Corpo-
ration to the milk supply schemes is as
under :

Year	Issued price- (Rs. per M. T.)
1982-83	
1.4.82 to 31.12.82	12,000
1.1.83 to 31.03.83	14,000

1983-84

1.4.83 to 31.01.84 14,000

1.2.84 to 31.03.84 16,000

1984-85

1.4.84 to 28.2.85 16,000

1.3.85 to 31.3.85 13,000
(for metro
dairies)
20,000
(for other
dairies)

[Translation]

**World Bank Assistance for National
Seeds Programme**

31. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seeds Progra-
mme being implemented with World Bank
assistance has been successful in decen-
tralising the work of production, process-
ing and storing of seeds;

(b) if so, the States in which this
programme has been implemented; and

(c) the achievements thereof uptill
now and the expenditure incurred there-
on ?

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

(b) The States covered under the
project are Punjab, Haryana, Andhra
Pradesh and Maharashtra under Phase-I
and Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan
and Uttar Pradesh under Phase-II.

(c) (i) Following infrastructural
facilities have been created under the
project :

(i) Breeder seed infrastructural
facilities have been strengthened
at 12 Agricultural Universities

under the project, 7 ICAR institutes and 4 Agril. Universities outside the project states.

- (ii) Seed Technology Research facilities have been developed in 11 Agril. Universities in the project states.
- (iii) State Seeds Corporations with the active participation of the GOI through National Seeds Corporation, have been set up in the 9 project states.
- (iv) Seed processing facilities have been created at 22 locations for handling certified seed of various crops. The Processing Capacity created is as under :
 - A. Cereal seeds : 1,12,500 MT
 - B. Cotton seeds : 9,500 MT
 - C. G. Nut Pod : 1,200 MT
 - D. Seed Potato : 22,500 MT
- (v) 8 Vegetable Seed Processing/Packaging plants with a total capacity of 24,000 qtls. have been established by NSC.
- (vi) Large Farm Developments have been undertaken by the 12 Agril. Universities, SFCE, Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation.
- (vii) Foundation Seed Processing facilities have been created at 11 centres by 9 Agril. Universities with a total processing capacity of 83,000 qtls.
- (viii) Scientific storage facilities have been created at processing plants. In addition storage facilities have also been created at 47 locations by NSC and State Seeds Corporation with a total storage capacity of 4.67 lakh qtls.
- (ix) State Seed Certification Agencies and State Seed Testing Laboratories have been augmented in the 9 project states to take care

of the quality control requirement.

- (x) 8 Consultants were employed for giving specialised advice on various disciplines and 27 technical officials of various Corporations were sent abroad for increasing their technical competence. In addition 5 officials from State Agril. Universities received a Ph.D. Fellowship in 'Seed Technology'.
- (II) Expenditure incurred under the two projects is as under :
 - (i) NSP-I : Rs. 49.74 crores upto 31st December, 1984 (i.e. closing date of the project).
 - (ii) NSP-II : Rs. 31.09 crores upto 31st October, 1985. More expenditure is likely to be incurred upto 31st December, 1985, i.e. the closing date of the project.

[English]

Decline in Prices of Coconut in Kerala

32. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware of the crash in prices of Coconut in Kerala;
- (b) whether this has crippled the economy of the State;
- (c) if so, whether any special steps are being taken to help the farmers to get remunerative price; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The prices of coconut have fallen during the

current year due to a better crop as compared to the unusually lower production in 1983-84 and high price in 1984. The State Government have intervened in the copra market through Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Kerala Coconut Development Corporation from 27 June, 1985 and are purchasing copra at a price of Rs. 1200 per quintal. Reserve Bank of India has also been requested for credit authorisation of Rs. 20 crores to the Marketing Federation for this purpose.

Rise in prices of Vegetables in Delhi

33. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous rise in the prices of vegetables in Delhi market making it difficult for a common man to buy vegetables; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to bring down the prices and to make the vegetables available to the common man at reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The prices of vegetables in Delhi during 1985 have not been rising continuously. These have displayed the normal fluctuations in response to seasonal factors as well as short-term shifts in supply and demand brought about by local phenomenon. However, with a view to reducing the seasonal upsurge in the prices of vegetables, which causes hardship to consumers, especially of the weaker and vulnerable sections of the population, Government have adopted both short and long-term measures. The short-term measures include the selling of fruits and vegetables by the Super Bazar, Delhi, through its mobile vans, and the opening of retail vegetable shops by the National Dairy Development Board. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation also makes available to the Super

Bazar and the Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation onions and potatoes at the wholesale level at prices which are significantly lower than the market prices. The long-term measure includes the launching of a Centrally sponsored scheme in the Seventh Plan for increasing vegetable production in the periphery of Delhi along with other big cities.

Maternity Benefit and Child Care Service for Agriculture Workers

34. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government have any plan to provide maternity benefit and child care services for female agriculture workers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): Proviso to Section 2(1) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 empowers the State Governments, with the approval of the Central Government, to extend the provisions of the Act to any other establishment or class of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise. The provisions of the Act have not, however, been specifically extended to any agricultural establishment so far.

Child care services are provided to the general public by the government hospitals and dispensaries etc.

Memorandum Submitted by Indian Sugar Mills Association

35. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a memorandum recently submitted to Government, the Indian Sugar Mills Association have asked for a long-term sugarcane and sugar policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brief summary of the salient points made in the memorandum is as follows:

- (i) Statutory minimum price of sugarcane should be raised to Rs.18 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%.
- (ii) The present proportion of levy and free sale sugar of 65:35 should be modified to 50:50.
- (iii) The system of State advised cane prices should be done away with.
- (iv) Factories should be enabled to undertake cane development work in their areas.
- (v) State Governments should create necessary infrastructure like irrigation, drainage, communication etc. facilities.
- (vi) Sugarcane research should be stepped up.
- (vii) Loan facilities to sugar mills for cane development from Sugar Development Fund should be permitted liberally.
- (viii) Diversion to gur and khandsari should be checked.
- (ix) Bonding policy of sugarcane should be properly implemented by State Governments.
- (x) The distance between an existing unit and a newly proposed sugar unit should be a minimum radial distance of 50 KMs.
- (xi) Additional capacity requirement during Seventh Plan Period should be met by way of expansion of the existing units, as far as possible.
- (xii) The present ceiling on expansion should be withdrawn.

(c) The Government have recently finalised the sugar policy for 1985-86 season. The main features, which are indicative of the long term policy on sugarcane and sugar, are as follows:

- (i) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during 1985-86 season has been raised from Rs. 14.00 to 16.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent with proportionate premium for every 0.1 per cent rise in recovery above the basic level.
- (ii) It has been decided to fix the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the next season i.e. 1986-87 at Rs. 17/- per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery.
- (iii) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 1985-86 season have been fixed, taking into account the statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 16.50 per quintal, for the existing 16 zones. The differential levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal of sugar being allowed to weak units having capacity of below 1250 TCD (Tonnes Cane Crush per day) and the plants having been installed prior to 1.10.1955 has been continued for 1985-86 season.
- (iv) The ratio of levy to free sale sugar has been changed from 65:35 to 55:45 for the season 1985-86.
- (v) The retail levy sugar price will be increased from Rs.4.40 to Rs.4.80 per Kg. with effect from 1.12.1985.
- (vi) The Sugar Development Fund Rules provide for extending loan assistance for sugarcane development. Indian council of Agricultural Research have been requested to intensify their research programme in respect of sugarcane. State Governments have been requested to make available adequate sugarcane for sugar fac-

tories. There are already restrictions on the distance between an existing and a newly proposed factory.

Exclusion of Departmental Undertakings from the Industrial Disputes Act

36. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the departmental undertakings have been excluded from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act and they have been brought under the purview of Administrative Tribunals ;

(b) whether the National Campaign Committee of eight Central trade unions have represented to Government that this decision of Government is an encroachment on trade union rights of employees ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Several Trade Union Organisations have represented to the Government against the proposal for exemption of the Departmental Undertakings of the Government from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) The views expressed by the Trade Union Organisation have been noted.

Sugarcane Policy

37. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy to increase production and productivity of sugarcane in the country ;

(b) the supply position of sugarcane during the current year in comparison to the last year ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give additional facilities to the farmers in

order to grow more sugarcane in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government is to increase production of Sugarcane to 217 million tonnes by the end of 7th Plan mainly through increase in productivity and marginal adjustments in area under sugarcane.

(b) The production data of sugarcane for the current year is not yet available. Hence it is too early to say about the supply position of sugarcane during the current year.

(c) The Centrally sponsored Scheme for the development of Sugarcane was transferred to States from 1979-80 for implementation under State Sector as per the decision of the National Development Council. The State Governments are providing facilities to farmers for growing sugarcane crop in their States.

Land under Sugarcane Cultivation in 1984-85

38. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been any increase in the acreage of land under sugarcane cultivation in the year 1984-85 ;

(b) Whether per hectare yield of sugarcane in India is far below the average per hectare yield in other countries ; and

(c) Whether per hectare income from sugarcane farming in India is far below as compared to other countries and whether the levy price of sugarcane fixed is remunerative to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The area under sugarcane in the country during 1984-85 is more or less of the same order as in 1983-84, being estimated at 3.0 lakh hectares and 3.1 lakh hectares, respectively.

(b) No, Sir. The yield per hectares of sugarcane in India is, by and large, comparable with other producing countries excepting a few, as will be seen from the table below :

COUNTRY	Yield of sugarcane in 1983 (quintal per hectare)
India	559.8 *
Argentina	498.6
Bangladesh	443.7
Brazil	618.0
China	514.1
Cuba	536.6
Indonesia	904.5
Mexico	692.3
Pakistan	356.8
Philippines	447.2
Thailand	422.9

(c) The income per hectare is mainly dependent on the level of yield of sugarcane per hectare and prices received by the farmers. The information on the latter item is not readily available for all countries. The Government while fixing statutory minimum price of sugarcane takes into account several factors including the cost of production of sugarcane. The price thus fixed by the Government is remunerative to the farmers.

Non-Purchase of Moist Foodgrains by FCI in Punjab

39. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of foodgrains has been lying in Punjab and Food Corporation of India has not agreed to purchase the same on account of its moisture content ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Punjab Government have repeatedly requested Food Corporation of India to purchase the said foodgrains ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy in Punjab as per the specifications for moisture content laid down by the Government.

(b) The maximum moisture content provided for paddy in the specifications is 18 %.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, keeping in view the limits of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and the possibility of toxicity and deterioration in high-moisture grain during storage, the limit for the moisture content of paddy in the specifications for procurement has not been relaxed.

Loss of Production of Kharif Crop Due to Supply of Sub-Standard Seeds in Eastern Regions

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

(a) whether the current kharif crop has suffered and the next crop may suffer in some of the Eastern States due to the supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of wheat seed required by Orissa ;

(c) whether during last kharif season also States such as Orissa procured seeds of unspecified varieties and standards through vested interest and distributed them to farmers in Ganjam and other districts resulting in a total loss of crop ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a)

* Relates to 1983-84

The Government of India has not received any report that the current kharif crop has suffered in some of the Eastern States due to the supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers. Similarly, though the current Rabi sowing is still in progress, we have not so far received any report of crop losses on account of sub-standard seeds being supplied to the farmers.

(b) The Government of Orissa had indicated to the Government of India that they would require 15,167 qtls. of wheat seeds for the current Rabi season.

(c) The Government of India has received no such reports.

(d) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Provision of T.V. Facilities in Rajasthan

41. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any special provisions for extending television facilities during the next five years :

(b) names of Districts and Cities in Rajasthan to which Doordarshan facility will be extended during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the year by which Doordarshan facility will be made available in Chittorgarh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The VII plan proposals of Doordarshan aim to expand and consolidate facilities for programme production, generation of programmes in all the States, provision of a studio centre in each state capital and extension of service to rural areas with a provision to link the studio centres at State Capitals to relay transmitters in the State concerned.

(b) and (c) The extension of TV service or provision of improved service to Kota,

Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pilani, Nagaur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Pali, Churu, Sirohi (Abu), Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Sawaimadhopur and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan is envisaged during VII plan period. The implementation of these projects, including the one for Chittaurgarh would depend upon the year-wise phasing and priorities as agreed to by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Purchase of Sub-Standard Seeds

42. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of huge quantities of sub-standard seeds from private firms by some Eastern States threatens to jeopardise the finances of public sector seed producing agencies ;

(b) if so, whether the seed stocks worth over Rupees one crore lying with the National Corporation and other State seed agencies are likely to go abegging causing formidable fiscal losses ;

(c) whether any report has been received from the official agencies by the Union Government ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the NSC in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is not within knowledge of the Government of India that some Eastern States have purchased huge quantities of sub-standard seeds from private firms. In fact, in relation to West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, we have no information at all that they have placed any indent with any private dealer. The State Government of West Bengal and Orissa have placed firm indents with the National Seeds Corporation for the supply of 4,000 quintals and 13,500 quintals of wheat seed for the current rabi season respectively. The Bihar Government had desired that the National Seeds Corporation

should sell about 65,000 quintals of wheat seed through their own marketing network in the State.

The Government of Assam had indicated that they would need 98,000 quintals of wheat seeds during the current rabi season. Out of this quantity, the State Government has placed an order for 20,000 quintals with National Seeds Corporation, for another 20,000 quintals from the Uttar Pradesh Seed and Tarai Development Corporation and 10,000 quintals of wheat seeds from Haryana Seed Development Corporation. The National Seeds Corporation, as an inter-state marketing agency, has informed the Assam Government that they will be prepared to supply 10,000 quintals on behalf of Haryana Seed Development Corporation. Thus, it will be seen that the Assam Government has placed orders with public agencies to the extent of 50,000 quintals. They had not approached the Government of India to help procure the balance of their requirements.

The Government of India learnt that the Assam Government had placed a large order for certified wheat seeds with a private firm of Uttar Pradesh. However, the Government of Assam has not confirmed to the Government of India whether, in fact, they have placed orders with a private party or parties and, if so, the size of those orders.

If some of the Eastern States procured huge quantities of sub-standard seeds from private firms, the public sector seed producing agencies are likely to suffer losses as they have large quantities of wheat seeds with them.

(b) As the current marketing season is not yet over and as the results of certain export enquiries are not yet known, it is not possible to say, at this stage, how much of the seeds stock lying with public sector seed agencies will remain unsold and the consequent financial loss.

(c) The Government of India had received a report from the National Seeds Corporation that the Government of Assam had probably placed an order for a large quantity of wheat seed with a private party of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The National Seeds Corporation is making maximum efforts to sell its stocks in the Eastern States, in particular, and in other parts of the country as well. They are also making efforts to export seed.

Fall in Sugar Production

43. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the main reason behind high prices of sugar is the fall in production of sugar in the country ;

(b) the total production of sugarcane in the country from 1982-83 to 1984-85 and the quantity of sugarcane that went to the factories for crushing and the quantity diverted to Gur and Khandsari ;

(c) the price offered to sugarcane growers during the period by Khandsari, and by sugar factories especially in the corporate sector ; and

(d) in case less sugarcane has been offered for crushing, the reasons for the same and action taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The information is tabulated below :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Season	Production of sugarcane	Quantity crushed by factories	Quantities utilised for gur & Khandsari manufacture	(approximate figures)
1982-83	1895	826.7	841	
1983-84	1741	589.9	942	
1984-85	1736	600.3	928	
		(Provisional)		

(c) The range of prices actually paid by sugar factories during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 seasons is given in the statement given below.

Gur and Khandsari lie in the unorganised sector and the prices paid by them depend on market forces of demand and supply. These prices differ widely from region to region and season to season. Information on the prices paid by these sectors is not available with the Government.

(d) Rise in the prices of gur and khandsari and cane price arrears during 1981-82 and 1982-83 due to tight liquidity position of the sugar mills have

contributed to the diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture.

The State Government have been advised on measures to check diversion of sugarcane. These measures include proper demarcation of reserved areas for factories, non-granting of fresh licences for khandsari units within reserved areas, ban on unlicensed crushers and ensuring prompt payment of sugarcane price by sugar factories. Besides, excise duty rebate for early crushing of sugarcane during the current season has been announced. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories has also been raised to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery as compared to Rs. 14.00 per quintal for the last season.

Statement

Prices of Sugarcane Paid by Sugar Factories

(Rs. per quintal)

State	1982-83 season	1983-84 season (Provisional)	1984-85 season (Provisional)
Uttar Pradesh	20.50 to 21.50	20.50 to 21.50	21.00 to 22.00
Bihar	20.50 (19.00 w.e.f. 4.5.83)	20.50	21.00

1	2	3	4
Punjab	20.00 to 23.00	20.00 to 23.00	22.00 to 25.00
Haryana	20.00 to 23.00	20.00 to 23.00	21.00 to 24.16
Assam	18.00 to 20.00	17.00	21.17
West Bengal	16.00 to 20.00	22.00 to 24.00	22.00
Orissa	14.38 to 23.00	17.50 to 22.00	21.00 to 23.50
Madhya Pradesh	20.00	20.00	21.00 to 25.00
Rajasthan	17.00 to 25.00	16.99 to 24.00	20.50 to 24.00
Maharashtra	15.00 **	15.00 **	17.00 to 25.23 (advance)
Gujarat	14.50 to 20.50	10.00 to 20.40 ** **	15.00 to 23.60 (advance)
Andhra Pradesh	13.46 to 22.64	14.29 to 22.64	15.49 to 25.09
Tamil Nadu	14.95 to 20.61	13.50 to 20.52	15.15 to 23.94
Karnataka	17.00 to 22.16 (Provisional)	18.00 to 22.00	18.00 to 23.50 (Provisional)
Kerala	17.00 to 20.00	17.50 to 20.99	18.00 to 22.57
Pondicherry	17.69	17.69	17.50 to 18.50
Nagaland	17.50	18.50	19.00
Goa	27.40	23.20	26.00

** = Advance—Ex-field

(including harvest & Transport charges)

Benefits to Sugar Factories Under Sampath Committee Recommendations

44. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitems in Hindustan Times dated 19 September, 1985 wherein the former Minister of Food and Civil Supplies had given an assurance to consider a suggestion to exempt certain sugar factories from the time limit of 39 months for receiving the benefits under the Sampath Committee recommendations on merit ;

(b) whether Government propose to create three levy price zones in Maharashtra and reconsider the decision regarding setting up of new sugar factories in Maharashtra in backward areas even if they are not No-Industry Districts since there is no such district in the State ; and

(c) whether all the above points have been considered by Government and if so, the decisions taken in regard to each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken note of the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 19 September, 1985. As regards extension of time limit beyond 39 months for eligibility for incentives under the Sampath Committee Incentive Scheme, the matter has been considered and the decision taken in this regard has been circulated to all the sugar factories as per statement given below.

(b) The question of creating sub-zones in Maharashtra has been considered and it has been decided that for the two years,

1985-86 and 1986-87, the present 16 zones in the country would continue. In regard to setting up of new sugar factories in backward areas, the licensing policy for the Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised and notified by the Government.

(c) The position has been explained in parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

No. F. 18/85-PC/ New Delhi dated 11-11-1985.

To ,

All Sugar Factories

SUBJECT—*Revised incentives for new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high cost to make them economically viable units*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to para 2.A (ii) (b) and (c) and para 2.B (ii) (b) and (c) of this Directorate's circular letter No. 17/80-PC dated November 15, 1980 which lay down the conditions that claimant factories should commence production/commence production at expanded capacity within a period of 39 months from the date of licence/letter of intent, whichever is earlier.

2. A number of representations have been received requesting expansion of time over the limit of 39 months. These have been considered very carefully by Government and it has been decided to allow a sliding scale of incentives, as detailed below, for all factories which exceed the time limit of 39 months in commencing production/commencing production at expanded capacity :

TYPE OF CASES

- (i) Factories commencing production on or before the stipulated time of 39 months from the date of letter of intent/licence, whichever is earlier.

INCENTIVE TO BE ALLOWED

Full incentive for the stipulated period as per the scheme of 1980.

(ii) Factories commencing production on or before 42 months from the date of letter of intent/licence, whichever is earlier.

(iii) Factories commencing production after 39 months but within 51 months from the date of letter of intent/licence, whichever is earlier.

(iv) Factories commencing production after 51 months but within 63 months from the date of letter of intent/licence, whichever is earlier.

(v) Factories commencing production after 63 months from the date of letter of intent/licence, whichever is earlier.

Cases to be examined on merits and full incentives to be given if extension of three months is approved.

First year incentive will be denied. They will be eligible for the balance incentive period at percentages of freesale sugar as applicable from second year onwards from the date of completion.

First and second years incentive will be denied. They will be eligible for the balance period of incentive at percentages as applicable from third year onwards, from the date of completion.

No incentives.

3. In respect of new factories and expansion projects referred to in para 2.A(ii) (b) and 2.B(ii) (b) respectively of this Directorate's circular No. F. 17/80-PC dated 15-11-1980, the time limit of 39 months will count from 1-12-1980.

4. Factories covered by (iii) and (iv) in para-2 above will not be entitled to exercise the option in respect of choice of incentive year, referred to in para 3(iii) of this Directorate's circular letter No. 27/6/75-ST dated December 6, 1975.

5. The incentive scheme announced in the Directorate's circular letter No. F. 17/80-PC dated November 15, 1980 stands modified to the extent indicated above.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-A.K. Bose

Director (Sugar Technical)

Drought in Kerala

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

(a) whether Attappady area in Palghat district of Kerala is in the grip of severe drought ;

(b) whether this has resulted in extensive damage to crops and death of a large number of cattle ;

(c) whether any central team has visited this area; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide relief to the drought-stricken people of this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Memorandum submitted by State Government recently Attappady area in Palghat district of Kerala has been affected by drought.

(b) to (d) The State Government have informed that eleven villages and a population of 60,864 have been affected by the severity of the drought in Palghat district,

The request of the State Government for drought relief is under consideration.

Increase in Production of Wheat and Rice to Meet the Requirements of Increasing Population in the Country

46. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether food production in India is only 8 per cent of total world production whilst India has 17 percent of world population :

(b) whether due to this unequal relation between food production in India and her population, the agriculture production in the country is not enough;

(c) whether Director General of the International Rice Research Institute, (IRRI) Manila, has also cautioned against any complacency on the food front : and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to ensure adequate production of wheat and rice etc. in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Foodgrains (cereals and pulses) production in India accounted for 10.6 per cent of the world's production in 1983, whereas country's population was 15.2 per cent of world's population as per 1981 census. However, this uneven distribution may not reflect as such adequacy or otherwise of availability of foodgrains as in India, the bulk of foodgrains production is used for human consumption unlike in many other countries;

(c) Despite impressive increase in foodgrains production in the country, many scientists including Director General of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) have emphasised the need for maintaining the tempo of growth of agricultural production.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to increase the production of wheat and

rice, inter-alia, include : (i) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers and credit, etc. (ii) Increasing the area under high yielding varieties. (iii) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures. (iv) Assuring remunerative prices for various foodcrops to farmers.

Seminar on Rural Development

47. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on Rural Development in the country was held in New Delhi recently for the upliftment of poor population in the rural area;

(b) the details of suggestions made for the rural upliftment; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir; a dialogical session on "Poverty Alleviation—Policy Options" was held on the 26th August, 1985. A statement containing a summary of important suggestions is given below. Most of these suggestions have been taken into consideration in the rural development programmes being implemented in the Seventh Plan.

Statement

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS

1. There is need for proper dovetailing and integration of IRDP with other area development programmes rather than confining it to the distribution of subsidy and credit.
2. Identification of IRDP beneficiaries can be made more objective with reference to land holding. The physical quality of life can be used as an indicator rather than the subjective assessment of income by the surveyors.

3. The planning for IRDP should be more region specific as a homogenous region would be more conducive to effective action.
4. Rather than individual or family oriented approach a group or cluster approach would be more realistic.
5. A project approach should be adopted for each sector under the IRDP which should cover access to resources, training and wage employment rather than concentrating on a single activity.
6. There is a need to revitalise the delivery system.
7. Rural employment programmes should help create productive assets—productive assets particularly in agriculture so as to ensure that the poor get post project benefits and not just wage employment.
8. The resources for the employment programmes should not be thinly spreadout as this tends to dilute the impact of the programme.
9. The approach to employment should be flexible and take into account the local situation. In some areas wage employment programmes would be needed more, whereas in other areas self-employment programmes would have greater potential.
10. The public distribution system should be strengthened and extended into the entire rural area so that the full benefit of foodgrains at subsidised rates become available to the workers. The present surplus stock of foodgrains can be used for generating employment and creating productive assets.
11. There should be proper integration of land reforms with other anti-poverty programmes.
12. Consolidation of land holdings should be given adequate priority as it affects agricultural development.

13. The Panchayati raj institutions should be properly strengthened and involved in the entire implementation of the anti-poverty programmes.
14. Voluntary organisations should be fully involved in the implementation of rural development programmes.

News item "India Urged to Stop Paying U.K. Institutes"

48. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item "India urged to stop paying UK Institute" appearing in Hindustan Times of 10 September, 1985 and if so, the details of the case;

(b) whether Government have been paying Rs. 3.26 millions yearly in foreign exchange to the said Institute and if so reasons for the same and since how long;

(c) other countries or Institutes to whom Government are contributing with details of amounts paid annually and since when and reasons for the same; and

(d) whether Government have decided to stop the above contribution and if not, reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to a Working Paper by a former senior Indian Scientist who has advised Govt. of India to withdraw from the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (CAB) for achieving an over-all savings in foreign exchange and also for reviewing various aspects of CAB funding and its policies.

(b) No, Sir. The annual Indian contribution to CAB during the last few years has been as under :

1980-81	£ 61,300/-
1981-82	£ 80,500/-

1982-83	£ 86,250/-
1983-84	£ 91,425/-
1984-85	£ 107,496/-

India has been a member since 1929. The reason why the Government of India continues to be CAB member is that in return India receives annually free of cost 29 copies each of the abstracting journals every month, which are distributed to the various research Institutions all over the country and the approximate monetary value of which in the market is around £1,50,000. Besides, as a member of the CAB the Govt. of India enjoys the benefit of 33 per cent rebate on all CAB publications purchased by different Institutions in the country. Thus there are substantial savings by virtue of being a member of the CAB. Another major benefit of the Membership is the free identification service of pests/diseases of various types of plants and animals through the three Research Institutes of the CAB which benefit is being enjoyed liberally by all scientific institutions in India without any payment.

The other area where India has drawn heavily on the CAB expertise is in respect of continued collaboration with the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control. As a result of the sustained collaboration between this Station and Indian scientists, we have been able to develop the All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control now operating at 15 locations in the country.

The CAB in recent years has initiated International Training Programmes of which two have been held in the area of Biological Control in India and a third one more recently on insect identification at Agra.

As regards the quality of the abstracting journals and other publications of the CAB, they are rated as the best in the world.

(c) The other foreign agencies to which this Department is contributing are as under :

(i) Consultative Group on Interna-

tional Agricultural Research (CGIAR) with Headquarters at Washington. India is contributing to CGIAR US \$ 5,00,000 annually since 1981.

(ii) Regional Coordinating Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia & Pacific (CGPRT). It is a regional organisation of ESCAP and India is contributing US \$ 5,000/- annually since 1984-85.

These contributions are made since the main objective of both these organisations is to promote agricultural research and exchange of scientific information and material for mutual benefit.

(d) No, Sir. Reasons have been explained in the reply to part (b).

Reduction in Acreage Under Wheat Cultivation

49. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of bumper crop of wheat this year Government are advising the farmers to reduce the acreage under wheat cultivation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to further achieve full potential in production of wheat and rice instead of reducing acreage under wheat cultivation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps being taken to further increase the production of wheat and rice include the following :—

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas.
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc.
- (iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.
- (iv) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of rice.
- (v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.
- (vi) Assuring remunerative prices to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organisation support for purchase of commodities at these prices; and
- (vii) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping, systems and regions.

**Changes in Cropping Pattern to
Avoid Dependence on Imported
Essential Items**

50. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for drastic changes in the cropping pattern to overcome dependence on import of some of the essential items including edible oils, pulses and sugar;

(b) whether farm experts and Government feel that the present trend in boosting the productivity of wheat and rice crops should now be reversed to remove imbalances in agricultural production;

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is a need to increase the production of the essential items including oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane to overcome dependence on imports. The farmers are being encouraged through various incentives and measures to increase the production of these commodities by bringing larger area under these crops in their cropping pattern.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reverse the present trend of increasing productivity of wheat and rice. On the contrary, there is need to step up productivity per hectare of wheat and rice crops, so that the country's needs of foodgrains can be met from a smaller area, leaving scope for modified cropping patterns as suggested in part (a).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Wheat and rice are the staple food of the majority of population of the country. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the production of both these commodities to meet the food requirements of the growing population.

Guna Fertilizer Project, Madhya Pradesh

51. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Guna Fertiliser Project in Madhya Pradesh was scheduled to be commissioned;

(b) whether there has been slow progress in the commissioning of Guna Fertiliser Plant;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the project work so that it is commissioned as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The gas-

based fertiliser project at Vijaipur in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh is scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1987.

(b) The progress of implementation of the project is according to schedule.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Import of edible oils

52. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seriously considering import of edible oils in view of failure of monsoon in one of the principal groundnut producing States viz: Gujarat;

(b) whether the import of edible oils will check the rise in prices of indigenous edible oils in the market;

(c) whether Government propose to distribute imported oils to weaker sections through Fair Price Shops; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The Central Government is already importing edible oils through State Trading Corporation of India in order to meet the gap between the demand for and indigenous availability of edible oil in the country. The imported edible oil is allocated to States/Union Territories each month for distribution to consumers including weaker sections of the society through fair price shops at a pre-determined fixed price. The distribution of imported edible oils to consumers through fair price shops at reasonable price has helped in stabilising the prices of indigenous edible oils.

[Translation]

Memorandum Submitted by Sugar Mills to Increase Prices of Sugarcane and Sugar

53. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar mills have submitted any memorandum to Government to increase prices of sugarcane and sugar during the year 1985-86;

(b) whether Government have received another memorandum to formulate a long term policy on sugarcane and sugar;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action on these memoranda; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the apex bodies representing the sugar industry have submitted memoranda to the Government.

(c) Government have since finalised the policy relating to sugarcane and sugar for the season 1985-86 also taking into account the submissions contained in the memoranda mentioned above. Details of the decisions taken are as follows :

- (i) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during 1985-86 season has been raised from Rs. 14.00 to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent with proportionate premium for every 0.1 per cent rise in recovery above the basic level.
- (ii) It has been decided to fix the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the next season i.e. 1986-87 at Rs. 17/- per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery.

(iii) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 1985-86 season have been fixed, taking into account the statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 16.50 per quintal, for the existing 16 zones. The differential levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal of sugar being allowed to weak units having capacity of below 1250 TCD (Tonnes Cane Crush per day) and having been installed prior to 1.10.1955, has been continued for 1985-86 season.

(iv) The ratio of levy to free-sale sugar has been changed from 65 : 35 to 55 : 45 for the season 1985-86.

(v) The retail levy sugar price will be increased from Rs. 4.40 to Rs. 4.80 per kg. with effect from 1.12.1985.

The above decisions of the Government are indicative of the long term policy on sugarcane and sugar.

(d) Does not arise.

Rinderpest Disease in Cattle in Northern India

54. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of cattle dying of rinderpest disease in Northern India;

(b) if so, whether Government do not have sufficient stock of medicines to check rinderpest disease among cattle;

(c) so, whether production of medicine for this disease has been stopped;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check disease; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Sufficient quantities of Rinderpest vaccines are produced at State Veterinary Biological Production Stations, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation to prevent rinderpest disease in cattle.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Preventive vaccination of cattle is being undertaken.

(e) Not applicable.

[English]

Extension of TV Transmission in Maharashtra

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

(a) the names of Districts of Maharashtra covered by television transmission facility;

(b) names of Districts to which television transmission facilities will be extended during the first year of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) names of Districts proposed to be brought under television transmission during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) TV service is, at present, available to whole or parts of the following districts of Maharashtra :

1. Greater Bombay

2. Nagpur

3. Wardha

4. Thane

5. Raigarh

6. Pune
7. Bhandara
8. Satara
9. Amravati
10. Kolhapur
11. Jalgaon
12. Ahmednagar
13. Chandrapur
14. Nasik
15. Aurangabad
16. Jalna
17. Yeotmal
18. Akola
19. Parbhani
20. Sangli
21. Latur
22. Nanded
23. Dhule
24. Sholapur

(b) Whereas a low power TV transmitter under implementation at Satara as a part of VI Plan schemes is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86, parts of Sindhudurg district will be brought under TV coverage when the power of TV transmitter at Panaji is augmented to 10 KW by about the middle of 1986.

(c) Besides, bringing improvement in coverage in some of the districts already under TV coverage, TV service is proposed to be provided to the districts of Beed, Buldana, Ratnagiri, Osmanabad and Gadchiroli.

Death of Labourers due to Illegal Mining of Red Sand and Stone in Delhi

56. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many labourers died in the illegal mining of red sand and stones in and around Delhi beginning with January, 1980 till date, year-wise details;

(b) whether any compensation was paid to the victims' families;

(c) if so, details of such compensation in each case; and

(d) if nothing has been paid, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Secret Ballot for Election of Bargaining Agents to Represent Labour

57. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK ;
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the majority of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries and Central Trade Unions favour the introduction of secret ballot for election of bargaining agents to represent labour;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such a policy of the Central Government existed at least in the fifties and sixties;

(c) if so, whether an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act will be introduced during this session itself for the introduction of the system of recognition of only one trade union for one industrial unit by electing the bargaining agent through secret ballot at the plant level; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir. The employers, organisations and certain Trade Union

Organisations have favoured introduction of check-off system.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Sanat Mehta Committee set up by the National Labour Conference has made certain recommendations, regarding verification of Trade Union membership and selection of collective bargaining agent. Final decisions on these recommendations have not yet been taken. In view of this, it will not be possible to say whether a Bill for this purpose would be introduced during the current Session.

Espionage Activity by Foreign Trawlers

58. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign chartered fishing trawlers are depriving the country of the fish wealth and revenue;

(b) whether any complaint of espionage activity has come to the notice of Government also ;

(c) whether the coastal patrolling will be made more effective to control the operations of these foreign trawlers;

(d) whether Government propose to encourage Indian fishing trawlers builders by providing more concessions and subsidy; and

(e) whether Government propose to earmark certain zones in the sea reserved for Indian trawlers only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per the Charter Scheme, the gross earnings from the sale proceeds of the fish caught are divided between foreign party and the Indian charterer in the ratio of 85% : 15%. The 85% of the gross earnings payable to the foreign party will cover

the charter hire; cost of operation of vessels like payment of fuel, lubricants, payment of salaries of foreign crew, messing. A minimum of 15% of gross earnings will accrue to the Indian charterer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is already providing 33% subsidy of the cost of the trawler to the indigenous shipyards. In addition, import of equipment to the extent of 20% of the cost of the trawler is allowed to the shipyard free of import duty.

(e) The area of operation of foreign chartered fishing vessels as defined in the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982 as amended in 1985 prescribe certain zones, rich in marine resources, for operation by Indian trawlers exclusively.

Coal Mines Accidents in the Country

59. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many coal mines accidents took place in the country during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for each accident;

(c) how many people were killed in these accidents;

(d) the amount of compensation paid; and

(e) in how many cases safety rules were violated and what penal action Government took against defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of fatal and serious accidents that took place in coal mines during the last three years is as given below :—

Year	Fata	Serious
1982	158	1135
1983	156	1169
1984	160	1196

(b) Cause-wise classification of the accidents referred in part (a), are given below :—

Cause	Fatal			Serious		
	82	83	84	82	83	84
Ground Movement	79	57	75	180	164	164
<i>Transportation Machinery</i>						
(i) Winding in Shaft	1	2	5	1	4	7
(ii) Other than winding in shaft	43	47	48	315	297	294
Machinery other than transportation machinery	4	10	5	45	33	48
Explosives	9	14	4	13	8	9
Electricity	3	4	7	—	5	3
Gas, Dust and other combustible materials	2	—	2	—	—	—
Falls (other than falls of ground)	14	19	9	441	508	518
Other causes	3	3	5	140	150	153
TOTAL	158	156	160	1135	1169	1896

(c) Number of persons killed in the fatal accidents referred in (a) above are given below :—

Year	No. of persons killed
1982	185
1983	191
1984	176

(d) Compensation as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Coal Mines Provident Fund Act, Gratuity Act, Life Cover Scheme and Family Pension Scheme of Coal Mines Provident Fund Act is paid to the legal heir of the deceased. In addition one dependent of the deceased is provided employment by the coal companies and family pension, education allowance for the children and monthly allowance for the person wholly dependent

on the deceased is also provided. Further payment upto Rs. 1000/- is given immediately for funeral expenses of the deceased.

(c) Safety rules were violated in 115, 117 and 122 fatal accidents during

the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively.

The details of action taken in respect of the above mentioned fatal accidents by the Directorate General of Mines Safety and by the management are given below :—

BY DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINES SAFETY

<i>Details of Action Taken</i>	1982	1983	1984
(i) Number of prosecutions launched	7	9	16
(ii) Number of persons whose certificates have been suspended by DGMS	19	9	13
(iii) Number of person warned	45	67	52
BY MANAGEMENT			
(i) Number of persons suspended	77	35	32
(ii) Number of persons warned	25	25	16
(iii) Increment stopped/Reverted, Promotion withheld/Services terminated etc.	25	27	14
(iv) Others	1	1	1

Installation of a TV Relay Centre at Saharsa and Madhepura in Bihar

61. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal to instal television relay centre in each of the District headquarters in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons why the two Districts namely Saharsa and Madhepura of Bihar have not got this facility; and

(c) whehter a T.V. relay centre at each of the above two Districts will be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) All district headquarters in Bihar are

proposed to be brought under TV coverage to the extent possible either through an independent transmitter or one in the neighbouring areas during the VII Plan period.

(b) and (c) High power TV transmitter at Katihar and low power TV transmitter at Saharsa included in the VII Plan proposals are expected to provide TV coverage to the districts of Saharsa and Madhepura, when implemented.

Import of Fresh Fruits by NAFED

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

(a) whether Government have lifted restrictions on NAFED and other private importing parties engaged in the import of fresh fruits;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) total quantities of fruits proposed to be imported by NAFED in financial year 1985-86; and

(d) names of the countries from where NAFED proposes to import fruits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In terms of the Import-Export Policy 1985-86, NAFED was authorised to register contracts for import of fresh fruits upto the value of Rs. 3 crores during 1985-86 for which foreign exchange was allotted by the Government. Further import of fresh fruits upto the value of Rs. 4.5 crores has been authorised with effect from 20.10.1985.

(b) to (d) The foreign exchange allocation for import of fresh fruits has been increased to Rs. 7.5 crores with the objective of expanding commercial exchanges between India and Afghanistan through a linkage with increased exports of Indian non-traditional items to that country.

Utilization of Fishing Trawlers

63. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any comprehensive programme to ensure full and year-round utilisation of our fishing trawlers;

(b) the measures contemplated to encourage boat and trawler owners to ensure maximum and optimum utilisation of the existing fishing feet; and

(c) the present policy of Government for providing cent percent excise rebates on fuel/oil to all fishing boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some of the measures taken to ensure better utilisation of our fishing trawlers are as follows :—

(1) The performance of the fishing trawlers owned by the Government of India Institutes is being constantly monitored to improve their operational efficiency and utilisation.

(2) Landing and berthing facilities in the form of major and minor fishing harbours, landing centres have been created at 73 centres.

(3) Incentives for export are provided by the schemes of the Ministry of Commerce.

(4) Other infrastructure shore facilities such as auction halls, ice plants and cold storage are created.

(c) The fishing trawlers of 13.7 meters length and above and having an engine of 150 BHP and above are eligible for rebate upto 100% of excise duty linked to their export. A scheme for extending the concession of excise duty levied on H.S.D. oil to all types of fishing

boats, is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Multi-Lingual National News Agency

64. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3815 on 19 August, 1985 regarding multi-lingual national news agency and state :

(a) reaction of Government on the recommendations of Goenka Committee on merger of Indian Languages service with existing news agencies and the details of steps being taken in this regard; and

(b) the policy of Government and the measures proposed to be taken to ensure that all journalists and employees working in the news agencies of Indian languages are absorbed in corresponding posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) The Government's reaction is favourable.

(b) The Government will help to the extent possible the absorption of these employees in sister organisations.

Implementation of Desert Development Programme

65. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had started the Desert Development Programme during 1977-78 in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture;

(b) if so, the details of upto-date achievements of this programme;

(c) whether resources position has deteriorated in desert areas and if so, how and to what extent indicating the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the above programme is being reviewed and reformulated, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of Scheme relating to Sand Dune Stabilisation, Shelter belt plantation, Afforestation, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Live-Stock Development, Dry Land Farming Demonstration, etc. have been implemented in areas covered under the Programme. A total expenditure of about Rs. 73.55 crores was incurred on Desert Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan alone. As for physical achievements during Sixth Five Year Plan, 53867 hectares were covered under plantation; about 12086 hectares of Sand Dunes were stabilised; 32611 running kilometers of shelter belt plantations were raised; irrigation potential of 7880 hectares was created; soil survey was undertaken over 82528 hectares; 161 veterinary dispensaries and 24 wool extension centres were established, and wage employment of about 8.8 million mandays was generated.

(c) and (d) The Desert Development Programme is being financed with available resources at present. A more favourable funding pattern for this programme is contemplated in the Seventh Plan.

Surplus Land in the Country

66. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the area of surplus land in acres which have come under the possession of

various States and Union territories under Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(b) the area of land out of that on which houses have been constructed by Government and the policy in regard to the remaining land; and

(c) whether, keeping in view the housing problem of urban poor people, Government have under consideration any package deal and if so, how this surplus land is proposed to be managed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to the information received so far, 7964.20 acres of surplus land has come under the possession of various States and Union territories.

(b) and (c) 620.75 acres. As per the existing guidelines the State Governments are to utilise the land acquired under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act 1976 for construction purposes or otherwise duly keeping in view the land use of the area envisaged in the Master Plans of the Urban agglomeration in which such lands fall.

[English]

Delay in delivery of ration items to F.P.S. in Delhi

67. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi fair price shopkeepers deposit huge amount to get the delivery of wheat, rice, sugar etc. and sometimes wait for weeks together for the supply as a result of which the consumers suffer and cannot get the ration in time; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix some time limit so that supply of such products can be made in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) For the convenience of the

Fair Price Shops in Delhi, the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has taken the responsibility for collecting stocks of Wheat, Rice, Sugar etc. from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and to reach them to the doorsteps of the Fair Price Shops. For this purpose, the delivery schedules are so drawn up that supplies for the first fortnight of the month are reached to the Fair Price Shops on the last day of the previous month and those for the second fortnight of the month on the 15th of the month. The Fair Price Shop owners deposit Bank Draft with the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation on the 23rd for deliveries to be made by the 30th and on the 8th for the deliveries to be made on the 15th. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the shopkeepers deposit huge amounts and wait for weeks together for supplies.

Rice Mills in Cooperative Sector in Orissa

68. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rice mills in Co-operative sector in Orissa;

(b) the Central assistance given for the establishment of rice mills in Orissa;

(c) the quantity of paddy processed by rice mills in cooperative sector in Orissa in the year 1984-85; and

(d) whether the cooperative rice mills are running at a profit or loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Sixty-nine.

(b) (i) Central Aided
Plan Scheme: ... Rs. 3.740 lakhs

(ii) Central Sector
Scheme : ... Rs. 72.586 lakhs

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) Based on the working reports received, the majority of the reporting

cooperative rice mills are running at a profit.

**National Oilseeds and Vegetable oils
Development Board**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a National
Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Development
Board has been set up in the country;

(b) If so, the names of members of the
Board;

(c) Whether any representation has
been given to the farmers also; if so, the
names of those persons & the names of the
States to which they belong;

(d) What are the main functions of the
Board; and

(e) How far it will help in increasing
the production of oilseeds in the country ?

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

(b) A statements I & II giving the
details of the composition of the Board are
given below.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are three members
representing oilseeds growers viz.,

1. Shri Sahdev Singh Malik of
Haryana;

2. Shri Kailash Yadav of Uttar
Pradesh ; and

3. Shri R. Mahananda of Andhra
Pradesh.

(d) The functions of the Board are laid
down under Section 9, of the National
Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development
Board Act, 1983. The main functions of
the Board are given in the Statement II.

(e) The Board has decided to evolve a
long term strategy covering all aspects of
production, processing, marketing, prices,
modernisation of technology and processing
facility and research etc. to accelerate the
production of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

Statement I

*Statement Indicating the Composition of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils
Development Board*

Category	S. No.	Member	Remarks
1	2	3	4
I.	1. Minister (Agriculture)	...	Chairman, ex-officio
Officials			
(a) Represen-	2. Secretary (Agriculture	...	Vice-Chairman,
tatives of	and Cooperation)		ex-officio
the Central			
Government	3. Agriculture	...	Member,
	Commissioner		ex-officio

1	2	3	4
	4. Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	...	Member, ex-officio
	5. Adviser (Agriculture) Planning Commission	...	Member
	6. Member (Central Excise), Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Finance.	...	Member
	7. Joint Secretary in-charge of Export Promotion, Agriculture Division, Ministry of Commerce	...	Member
	8. Joint Secretary in- charge of Vegetable Oils, Department of Civil Supplies.	...	Member
	9. Executive Director	...	Member, ex officio
	10. Financial Adviser, Department of Agri- culture & Cooperation.	...	Member, ex-officio
(b) Representa- tives of the State Governments	11. Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	...	Member
	12. Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture & Forests Department, Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar.	...	Member
	13. Director of Agriculture, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.	...	Member

1	2	3	4
	14. Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govern- ment of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	...	Member
	15. The Chief Oilseeds Development Officer, Directorate of Agriculture; Government of Maharashtra, Pune.	...	Member
	16. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Government of Karnataka, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.	...	Member
	17. Commissioner, Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	...	Member
	18. Director of Agriculture Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.	...	Member
	19. Secretary, Agriculture Production, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	...	Member
	20. Director of Oilseeds, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.	...	Member
	21. Secretary, Agriculture, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	...	Member
(c) Represen- tatives of Autonomous Organisations connected with Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Industries,	22. Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi	...	Member

1

2

3

4

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 23. Managing Director,
National Cooperative
Development Corporation,
New Delhi. | ... Member |
| 24. Chairman, National Dairy
Development Board,
Anand. | ... Member |
| 25. Managing Director,
National Agricultural
Cooperative Marketing
Federation, New Delhi. | ... Member |
| 26. Managing Director,
National Bank for
Agriculture & Rural
Development,
Bombay. | ... Member |

II. *Non-Officials*

(a) Members of Parliament :

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 27. Dr. B.L. Shailesh,
Member, Lok Sabha, | ... Member |
| 28. Shri Ram Singh Yadav,
Member, Lok Sabha. | ... Member |
| 29. Shri Chimanlal Amichandbai
Mehta,
Member, Rajya Sabha. | ... Member |

(b) Represen- tatives of Oilseeds Growers :

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 30. Sh. Sahdev Singh Malik,
Agricultural Farm, Khanpur
Kolhian, Tehsil : Thanesar,
Dt. Kurukshetra, Haryana. | ... Member |
| 31. Shri Kallash Yadav,
Janpet, Ettah, Uttar Pradesh. | ... Member |

1	2	3	4
	32. Shri R. Mahananda, Secretary, Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canals Ryots Association, Kurichedu, Prakasam Distt. Andhra Pradesh.	...	Member
(c) Represen- tatives of exporters of oilseeds, vegetable oils or other products derived from oilseeds :			
	33. Chairman, Soyabean Processors' Association of India 7-A, Srinagar Annexe, Indore 452 001.	...	Member
(d) Represen- tatives of the vegetable oil industry :			
	34. President, Oil Technologists' Association of India, H.B. Technological Institute, Kanpur 208 002.	...	Member
(e) Other interests :			
	35. President, The Central Organisation for Oil Industry & Trade Anna Bhawan, 3rd floor, Plot No. 87-C, Broach St. Devji Rattansey Marg, Bombay 400 009.	...	Member
	36. Vacant		One nomination under this category i.e., 'Other interests' is yet to be made.

Statement II

Functions of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable oils Development Board laid down under section. 9 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983

9. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry.

Functions
of the
Board.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the measures referred to therein may provide for—

(a) taking such measures for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry as would enable farmers, particularly small farmers, to become participants in, and beneficiaries of the development and growth of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry;

(b) recommending measures for improving the marketing of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils and for their quality control in India ;

(c) imparting technical advice to any person who is engaged in the cultivation of oilseeds or the processing or marketing of oilseeds and its products ;

(d) providing for, or recommending, financial or other assistance for the production and development of adequate quantity of breeders, seeds, foundation seeds and certified seeds of high quality, arranging supply of inputs for the oilseeds growers, adoption of improved methods of cultivation of oilseeds and modern technology for processing of oilseeds, extension of areas under oilseeds cultivation with a view to developing the

oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;

(e) recommending such measures as may be practicable for assisting oilseeds growers to get incentive prices, including recommending, as and when necessary, after consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission, minimum and maximum prices for oilseeds and products of oilseeds and vegetable oils ;

(f) recommending and taking such measures as may be necessary for collection, procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks of oilseeds for stabilising the price situation and market conditions in respect of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils;

(g) recommending and taking such measures as may be necessary for the—

i. promotion & development of storage facilities.

ii. establishment of processing units, in respect of oilseeds, and rendering such financial or other assistance as may be considered necessary for such purposes;

iii. promotion of oilseeds growers' co-operatives and other appropriate agencies, with a view to achieving integration between production, processing and marketing of oilseeds.

(h) recommending measures for regulating import, export or distribution of oilseeds or products of oilseeds or vegetable oils in the context of an integrated policy and programme of development of oilseeds and vegetable oils;

(i) collecting statistics from growers of oilseeds, dealers in oilseeds, manufacturers of products of oilseeds and vegetable oils and such other persons and institutions as

may be necessary on any matter relating to the oilseeds industry or vegetable oils industry and publishing the statistics so collected or portions thereof or extracts therefrom;

- (j) recommending the setting up and adoption of grade standards for oilseeds and their products and vegetable oils;
- (k) financing suitable schemes in consultation with the Central Government and the Governments of the States where oilseeds are grown on a large scale, so as to increase the production of oilseeds and to improve their quality & yields; and for this purpose evolving schemes for the award of prizes or grant of incentives to growers of oilseeds and the manufacturers of oilseeds products and vegetable oils and for providing marketing facilities for oilseeds products and vegetable oils;
- (l) assisting, encouraging, promoting, co-ordinating and financing agricultural, technological, industrial or economic research on oilseeds, their products and vegetable oils in such manner as the Board may deem fit by making use of available institutions;
- (m) undertaking publicity work on the research and development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry;
- (n) setting up of regional offices and other agencies for the promotion and development of production, processing, grading and marketing of oilseeds and its products and vegetable oils in different States and Union Territories for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Board;
- (o) such other matters as may be considered necessary for the purpose of carrying out the func-

tions of the Board or as may be prescribed.

(3) The Board shall perform its functions under this section in accordance with, and subject to, such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf.

Implementation of NREP

70. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Chief Minister has suggested to the Prime Minister that the scope of the National Rural Employment Programme could be enlarged by Utilising a part of the excess food-grains to help generate employment and create rural assets ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to allocate 1 million tonnes of additional wheat under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the current year. Allocations out of this quantity have also been to different States/UTs.

Holding of Film Festival at Hyderabad

71. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Filmotsav '86 is being held at Hyderabad ?

(b) if so, how Hyderabad has been chosen this time for holding this festival ;

(c) how much it is likely to cost the

National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) ;

(d) whether any measures have been taken as a result of the experience gained from the earlier festivals to ensure that the same pitfalls do not recur and if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether the regional films will also be screened in the "Indian Panorama" section ; if so, criteria for selection of these films ;

(f) whether proper parity will be given to various Indian language films ; and

(g) the role being played by the Andhra Pradesh Government in conducting the Filmotsav '86 ?

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

(b) The Non-Competitive International Film Festival of India, known as 'Filmotsav' is held every alternate year in an Indian city, other than New Delhi. It has already been held in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore. Hyderabad is also a major film production centre and, therefore, it has been decided to hold Filmotsav '86 in Hyderabad.

(c) Rs. 50 lakhs approximately.

(d) Improvement is a continuous process and on the basis of the experience gained from earlier festivals, all steps are taken to ensure the success of the festival.

(e) and (f) Filmotsav '86 will have an Indian Panorama section which will consist of a maximum of 21 feature films and a maximum of 21 short films, certified by the Central Board of Film Certification between 16th October, 1984 and 31st August, 1985 (both days inclusive). Only films distinguished by cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence shall be selected for inclusion in the Indian Panorama. Parity for different

Indian languages is not the guiding factor for selection of films for Indian Panorama.

(g) As Filmotsav, '86 is being organised in Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government is rendering all co-operation to the National Film Development Corporation in organisation of the festival.

Development of Culture of Prawn and Fish in West Bengal

72. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is having the largest potential for fish and prawn farming in brackish water areas ;

(b) whether any technology for substantially increasing production in brackish water has been developed and if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether any measures have been or are proposed to be taken to develop the culture of commercially important prawn and fish, in addition to seed prospecting and nursery rearing in West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the same ?

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

(b) Technology, such as, selective stocking and supplementary feeding are being introduced. Search for improved technology is continuing.

(c) and (d) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Government have sanctioned two Brackish Water Fish Farms in West Bengal for Culture of commercially important Prawn and Fish.

Expenditure Incurred on Film 'Gandhi'

73. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the profits netted by the National Film Development Corporation (N.F.D.C.) from the Indo-British film 'Gandhi' in foreign exchange and the amount repatriated to India so far ;

(b) the steps taken to check that the entire profits had been properly computed and one of the portion thereof had either been withheld by the foreign agents responsible for exhibition of this film or misappropriated ;

(c) the total earnings from this film in India ; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the N.F.D.C. in handling the film from its inception till its finalisation and exhibition abroad including the expenditure on foreign visits by the NFDC's Managing Director and officials, official-wise ?

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

(e) Total earnings of film in India as on 29.6.85 is Rs. 1.87 crores.

Economy of Sugar Production

74. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that economy of sugar production in the country is in doldrums due to lack of incentives for the farmers, their resistance to change from orthodox to modern farming techniques and pressure tactics with vested agricultural interests and the sugar production has been falling over the past couple of years ;

(b) whether any expert committee was appointed by Government to go into the matter and suggest measures in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Incentives to the sugarcane growers are being provided under the State sector by the State Governments as per their priorities. Generally, these incentives include the assistance for production and distribution of seed cane, fertiliser, plant protection, irrigation, demonstration, etc. The Central Government also ensures a minimum level of cane price under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. There is no evidence to suggest that farmers resist to change from orthodox to modern farming techniques in sugarcane production.

(b) No expert committee has been set up by the Government to go into the specific matter of economy of sugar production in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Bihar for Housing Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved 63 housing schemes for Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have given any financial assistance to State Government for the implementation of these schemes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Housing is State subject. Central financial assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a Public Sector enterprise has sanctioned 63 schemes received from various housing agencies in Bihar involving a project cost of Rs. 68.75 crores with a loan commitment of Rs. 32.74 crores. This will enable the provision of 42,265 dwelling units, 42,700 basic sanitation units and development of 1073 plots.

[English]

Intended Capacity of T.V. Relay Centre at Varanasi

76. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the intended capacity of T.V. relay centre at varanasi and the area to be covered ;

(b) the installed capacity so far and area to be covered ; and

(c) the actual capacity utilisation and the area covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) T.V. transmitter at varanasi is functioning at its full power of 10 KW and provides coverage to an area of about 33,900 Sq. Km.

Allocation of Funds to States for Implementation of IRDP

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

(a) the Statewise amount allocated for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1984-85 and particularly to Orissa ;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Orissa to implement the programme and the achievement made ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated during 1985-86 to Orissa are not sufficient to meet the situation ;

(d) if so, whether Orissa State Government has approached the Centre to increase the fund ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) During 1984-85 the Government of Orissa have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2045.14 lakhs under I.R.D.P. and assisted 2,13,119 families.

(c) to (e) There is an allocation of Rs. 2496 lakhs to Orissa towards IRDP for 1985-86. The Government of Orissa have pointed out that this will not be sufficient to cover the target of Rs. 1,84,350 old beneficiaries fixed for supplementary assistance and 61,450 new beneficiaries with a minimum subsidy of Rs. 2000 per family. At the same time they have pointed out that only 59,660 old beneficiaries out of 2,38,776 assisted in the first two years will be eligible for further assistance, hence they have suggested that the target for old beneficiaries may be revised accordingly. The targets of old beneficiaries based on the house to house survey prescribed for this purpose is being reviewed and a discussion has been fixed for Orissa on 20.11.1985.

Statement

*Statewise Amount Allocated for the
Implementation of Integrated Rural
Development Programme During the
Year 1984-85*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2640.00
2.	Assam	1072.00
3.	Bihar	4696.00
4.	Gujarat	1744.00
5.	Haryana	744.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	552.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	904.00
8.	Karnataka	1400.00
9.	Kerala	1208.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3672.00
11.	Maharashtra	2368.00
12.	Manipur	208.00
13.	Meghalaya	240.00
14.	Nagaland	168.00
15.	Orissa	2512.00
16.	Punjab	944.00
17.	Rajasthan	1881.00
18.	Sikkim	32.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	3024.00
20.	Tripura	136.00

21.	Uttar Pradesh	7096.00
22.	West Bengal	2680.00

UNION TERRITORIES :

23.	A & N Islands	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	384.00
25.	Chandigarh	8.00
26.	D & N Haveli	8.00
27.	Delhi	40.00
28.	G.D. & Diu	96.00
29.	Lakshadweep	40.00
30.	Mizoram	160.00
31.	Pondicherry	32.00

ALL INDIA 40736.00

Youth Trained Under TRYSEM

78. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state State-wise number of youth trained under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) scheme and actually employed during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : A statement giving State-wise number of youth trained and actually employed under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) during 1984-85 is given below,

Statement

Number of youth trained and actually employed during 1984-85 under the scheme : Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

State/U.T.	Number of youth trained	Number of youth self-employed	Number of youth on wage employment	Number of youth self-employed/wage employed (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	10,460	5,492	NR	5,492
2. Assam	5,548	2,238	NR	2,238
3. Bihar	8,359	2,631	1,777	4,408
4. Gujarat	10,475	5,141	1,275	6,416
5. Haryana	4,058	348	237	585
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,081	1,335	382	1,717
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2,227	641	100	741
8. Karnataka	6,534	977	NR	977
9. Kerala	9,754	4,436	4,132	8,568
10. Madhya Pradesh	20,077	12,043	2,476	14,519
11. Maharashtra	12,706	7,215	2,330	9,545
12. Manipur	442	114	NR	114
13. Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR
15. Orissa	9,405	4,990	NR	4,990
16. Punjab	11,868	5,857	NR	5,857
17. Rajasthan	22,348	11,711	2,982	14,693
18. Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR
19. Tamil	17,250	4,817	5,299	10,116
20. Tripura	280	59	—	59
21. Uttar Pradesh	46,983	18,174	3,707	21,881
22. West Bengal	11,492	1,875	1,327	3,202

1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION TERRITORIES :					
23. A & N Islands		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Arunachal Pradesh		195	85	—	85
25. Chandigarh		118	29	4	33
26. D & N Haveli		29	18	—	18
27. Delhi		733	23	—	23
28. G.D. & Diu		2,917	2,107	214	2,321
29. Lakshadweep		—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram		745	19	Nil	19
31. Pondicherry		246	69	NR	69
ALL-INDIA		2,17,330	92,444	26,242	1,18,686

NR = Not reported.

Assistance to Farmers by N.C.D.C.

79. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The aid or benefit given to farmers by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) ;

(b) The details of the assistance provided by NCDC to States during 1984-85, State-wise ; and

(c) The details of the programme which has been chalked out by NCDC for Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is a promotional and developmental financing institution. It is responsible for

country-wide planning and promotion of programmes through cooperatives for storage, marketing and processing of agricultural produce, supply of agricultural inputs and for development of cooperatives for weaker sections like fishery, poultry, dairy, tribal cooperatives etc. NCDC has also been promoting and financing distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through cooperatives. Assistance from NCDC is provided to farmers cooperatives as part of the Central Sector Schemes of the Government and Corporation Sponsored Schemes through State Governments and State Cooperative Banks.

(b) During 1984-85, assistance provided by NCDC under Central Sector Schemes and Corporation Sponsored Schemes amounted to Rs. 124.706 crores. The State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Seventh Plan outlays and

programmes of cooperative development formulated by NCDC are as under :

The physical targets in respect of major programmes are as follows :

Activity	Financial outlay (Rs. in crores)	(i) Marketing of agricultural produce	Rs. 4000 crores.
Marketing	37.40	(ii) Distribution of fertilisers	65 lakh tonnes worth Rs. 2900 crores.
Storage including Cold Storage	194.70	(iii) Creation of additional godown capacity	20 lakh tonnes raising the total capacity to 100 lakh tonnes.
Agro-Processing	288.90		
Agricultural Inputs	106.00		
Weaker sections and other programmes	123.00		
TOTAL :	750.00		

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Assistance Provided by National Cooperative Development Corporation During 1984.85.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	State	Central sector scheme	Corporation sponsored scheme	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313.497	339.627	653.124
2.	Assam	124.990	35.912	160.902
3.	Bihar	825.068	36.103	861.171
4.	Gujarat	29.350	323.894	353.244
5.	Haryana	125.829	85.541	211.370
6.	Himachal Pradesh	130.993	78.295	209.288
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	163.200	406.634	569.834
9.	Kerala	10.350	129.960	140.310

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	697.350	649.177	1346.527
11.	Maharashtra	745.019	681.241	1426.260
12.	Manipur	16.314	11.000	27.314
13.	Meghalaya	16.328	3.320	19.648
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	448.334	152.173	600.507
16.	Punjab	489.380	524.270	1013.650
17.	Rajasthan	328.253	190.381	518.634
18.	Sikkim	40.000	—	40.000
19.	Tamil Nadu	389.262	433.900	823.162
20.	Tripura	86.104	9.820	95.924
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1535.835	1367.468	2903.303
22.	West Bengal	363.324	130.750	494.074
23.	A & N Islands	1.860	—	1.860
24.	Pondicherry	—	0.480	0.480
TOTAL		6880.640	5589.946	12470.586

Assistance to States By World Bank for
Additional Cooperative Storage Projects

by World Bank to different States for the
above purpose during the last three years ;

80. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

(c) The number of Cooperative storage
projects constructed in different States
with World Bank assistance during the
above period ; and

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(d) the details thereof ?

(a) Whether World Bank has been pro-
viding financial assistance to some States
for the creation of additional Cooperative
storage projects.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Cooperative
Storage projects with World Bank assis-
tance is being implemented by the Natio-

(b) If so, amount of assistance given

nal Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in twelve States. The World Bank (IDA) provides financial assistance to NCDC through the Government of India. NCDC, in turn, provides funds to the project States according to approved pattern & progress of implementation.

(b) During the period 1982-85, total assistance provided to the project States by NCDC amounted to Rs. 80 crores, out of which IDA's share worked out Rs.

48.96 crores. The details are given in the Statement I Given below.

(c) and (d) During the period, 6760 rural and 632 marketing godowns, covering 13.83 lakh tonnes storage capacity were completed, bringing the total number of godowns constructed till 31st March, 1985 to 8298 rural and 747 marketing godowns with a total storage capacity of 18.06 lakh tonnes, in the project States. States-wise details are given in the Statement II Given below.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the assistance provided by NCDC during the last three years (1982-85) to the State Government, State Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Land Development Banks and the Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union for construction of godowns under the projects (NCDC-I NCDC-II & NCDC-III) and the IDA (World Bank) share of assistance involved :

(amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Scheme	State	Funds released to the State Government	Funds released to SCB/SLDB/Biscomaun	Of which IDA share
NCDC-I	Haryana	38.107	308.139	246.511
	Orissa	154.753	332.538	266.030
	Uttar Pradesh	186.793	720.982	576.786
	Technical Assistance	—	10.224	10.224
Total :		379.653	1371.883	1099.551
NCDC-II	Andhra Pradesh	273.667	693.218	589.235
	Bihar	90.525	263.486	223.963

1	2	3	4	5
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Himachal

Pradesh	81.283	241.922	205.634
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Maharashtra	504.727	913.874	776.793
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Punjab	571.472	1352.019	1149.216
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Technical Assistance	—	55.000	55.000
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Total :	1521.674	3519.519	2999.841
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NCDC-III. Karnataka**Madhya**

Pradesh	—	159.377	135.470
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Orissa	—	96.372	81.916
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Rajasthan	—	—	—
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Uttar

Pradesh	270.100	676.555	575.072
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West Bengal	—	4.887	4.154
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Technical Assistance	—	—	—
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Total	270.100	937.191	796.612
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GRAND

TOTAL	2171.427	5828.593	4896.004
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Statement-II

State-wise details of the godowns (with capacities) constructed under the NCDC-I, NCDC-II and NCDC-III Storage Projects during the last three years (1982-85)

(Capacity in tonnes)

S.No	Project State	Godowns completed during last three years (1982-85)			Number of godowns completed from the beginning of the Project, till 31.3.85		
		R	M	Capacity	R	M	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NCDC-I						
1	Haryana	635	16	112500	900	57	272000
2	Orissa	775	195	129460	922	218	159260
3	Uttar Pradesh	2450	2	245250	3568	18	398650
	TOTAL :	3860	213	487210	5390	293	834960
	NCDC-II						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1036	48	116500	1044	48	117300
2	Bihar	—	96	138750	—	101	142750
3	Himachal Pradesh	332	20	220650	332	20	29650
4	Maharashtra	365	133	127200	365	135	144200
5	Punjab	986	122	466800	986	150	520500
	TOTAL :	2719	419	878900	2727	454	954400
	NCDC-III						
1	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Uttar Pradesh	181	—	16800	181	—	16800
6	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :		181	—	16800	181	—	16800
GRAND							
TOTAL :		6760	632	1382910	8298	747	1806160
NOTE :		R :	Rural godowns (number)				
		M :	Marketing godowns (number)				

Losses Due to Floods and Cyclone in the Country

81. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :
 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
 SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
 SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
 SHRI T. BALA GUD :
 SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of extensive damages due to floods and cyclones in the country, especially in Orissa and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof ; Statewise ;

(b) whether Government have released any funds for relief measures and repair

work to cyclone and flood affected States and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have deputed any study group to assess the losses to persons and property in different States and if so, their assessment ;

(d) whether Government have given any guidelines to states for giving relief to the affected people ; and

(e) the long-term measures taken to check recurring floods and cyclones in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement prepared on the basis of information received from flood/cyclone affected States, is given below.

(b) and (c) Out of the States indicated in Annexure, West Bengal, Bihar and Sikkim have not asked for any Central assistance. The Central Teams have visited Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya. The report of the Central Team for Orissa is still awaited. Reports for Manipur, Meghalaya and Assam are under examination. The requests of Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa, Daman & Diu have been examined. Sanction for

Goa, Daman & Diu is likely to be issued shortly. Request of Mizoram has been examined and they have been asked to furnish further details and also consolidated Memorandum.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams and High Level Committee on Relief, so far the Government have issued sanctions for ceilings of Central assistance to the following States during 1985-86 :

(Rupees crores)

1. Kerala	134.79
2. Maharashtra	13.91
3. Punjab	60.88
4. Tripura	3.73
5. Uttar Pradesh	128.27
6. Arunachal Pradesh	3.79

(d) Government of India have issued the guidelines for drought and flood management and also guidelines for revising/preparation of their relief manuals.

(e) Long-term measures like construction of embankment, drainage, raising the flood level of the villages, protection of towns, flood warning system, etc. have been taken by different State Governments during 1954 to March 1985. The following physical achievements have taken place :

(i) New embankments	13,885 km.
(ii) Drainage channel	26,230 km.
(iii) No. of towns protected	360
(iv) No. of villages the flood levels of which have been raised	4,700
(v) Area protected	13 million hectares
(vi) No. of flood forecasting stations.	145

During the Sixth Plan, the estimated expenditure on flood control measures was Rs. 778.66 crores against Rs. 13.21 crores in the First Plan. The outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of flood control measures is Rs. 948 crores.

In the case of cyclones, 357 cyclone shelters have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. 321 shelters are under construction and processing. In addition, the cyclone warning centres have been set up at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Vishakapatnam and Bhubaneshwar. Cyclone detection radars have also been set up at Calcutta, Paradeep, Vishakapatnam, Machhlipatnam etc.

Statement Showing The Damages On Account Of Floods Landslides & Heavy Rains During-1985

S.N.	State/calamity	No. of Distt. affected	No. of Villages affected	Total Population affected (in lakh)	Total area affected (in lakh hect.)	Total cropped area affected.	Estimated Value of Crop lost (Rs.in lakh)	No.of houses /huts damaged	Loss of public property (in lacs)	Loss of human Lives	Loss of cattle heads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam (Cyclone)	3	80	0.05	—	—	—	2564	—	4	—
	(Floods)	10	3558	23.66	6.47	0.82	168.29	114370	1035.88	55	687
2.	Bihar (Floods)	20	3895	46.95	7.32	3.26	2505.88	33565	130.68	64	9
3.	Haryana (Floods)	7	1046	11.12	1.64	1.07	2324.00	94057	1462.91	31	237
4.	Himachal Pradesh (Floods)	12	12534	—	—	—	7955.05	7367	159.76	33	1238
5.	Kerala (Floods)	14	900	146.00	1.46	0.90	16150.00	478514	32636.00	102	19002
6.	Maharashtra (Floods)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7592.60	75	19
7.	Manipur (Floods)	8	—	2.44	0.23	0.09	4.21	6601	270.21	5	19
8.	Meghalaya (Floods) & (Landslides)	2	270	2.44	3.40	0.07	—	961	—	25	446
9.	Nagaland (Floods)	7	231	0.32	0.08	0.04	54.06	—	—	—	—
10.	Orissa (Floods)	9	14569	57.18	7.08	5.45	1936.68	82805	6062.40	22	5281
	(Cyclone)	5	7506	40.00	2.98	2.98	—	34539	—	40	1073

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Punjab (Floods)	12	4320	19.77	3.25	3.25	—	368637	75.001	281	629
12.	Sikkim (Landslides)	4	26	0.25	0.07	0.05	103.20	135	1750.00	2	24
13.	Tripura (Floods)	3	138	3.00	0.02	0.02	243.07	13825	391.45	10	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Floods & Landslides)	54	24375	174.91	35.77	22.14	—	492000	—	721	3482
15.	West Bengal (Floods)	7	457	4.20	0.88	0.006	1.00	524	—	1	4
	(Cyclone)	6	—	1.70	0.63	6.63	1943.00	31000	—	14	3500
16.	Arunachal Pradesh (Floods & Landslides)	5	—	—	0.04	0.008	28.00	—	550.84	—	—
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu (Cyclone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
TOTAL		192	73905	532.99	70.32	40.78	33416.44	1761824	52117.73	1332	36650

Powers to the Press Council of India

82. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Press Council of India has suggested about the enhancement of the powers of the Council and/or some amendments in the Press Council Act 1978 to improve the functioning of the Press Council.

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) Government's reaction in the matter ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken ?

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

(a) and (b) The Press Council of India has suggested certain amendments in Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978 to empower the Council to recommend penal action to the Central/State Governments in respect of erring newspapers/agencies and its functionaries.

(c) and (d) The Government has not yet taken a final view in the matter.

Damage to Paddy Crops by Pests in West Bengal.

83. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether paddy crops in some districts of West Bengal have recently been attacked by pests ;

(b) if so, details of the damage to crops in West Bengal during the current year due to pest infestation ;

(c) the reasons why attack on crops by pests could not be prevented ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to save crops in West Bengal from attack by pests in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Late transplanted paddy crop in low lying areas of districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Nadia, Murshidabad, Purulia and 24-Parganas (West Bengal) has been infested by rice hispa during August-September, 1985.

(b) and (c) Due to timely and large scale pest control measures organised by State Government and farmers, rice hispa pest was successfully controlled and the crop was saved from likely damage.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Central and State Governments to control pest menace in West Bengal : —

(i) Regular pest surveillance and monitoring is carried out by joint Central-State teams to detect and forewarn pest incidence on Kharif and Rabi crops.

(ii) Timely pest control campaigns are organised by State Government and farmers.

(iii) Supply and availability of adequate pesticides is arranged.

Distribution of Surplus Land in States during Sixth Plan

84. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets were fixed for allotment of house-sites and distribution of surplus land in different States during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed and the actual achievements in different States during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the performance of West Bengal as compared to the performance of other States in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-

KAK) : (a) to (c) The Sixth Plan envisaged provision of house-sites to 68 lakh eligible landless families. The Statement-I indicating the target and actual achievement (State-wise including West Bengal) is at statement I given below. Regarding distribution of surplus land, during the first two years of the Sixth Plan although no specific targets were laid down but the achievement reported by the States indicates that 1,44,668 acres and 84726 acres of ceiling

surplus land were distributed in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. With the inclusion of distribution of ceiling surplus land under the 20-point programme specific targets for distribution were fixed in consultation with States/UTs from 1982-83 onwards. The targets laid down and achievement reported in the last three years of the Sixth Plan are shown in the statements II to IV given below.

Statement I

Allotment of House Sites to Landless Rural Workers during the Sixth Five Year Plan

States/UTs	House sites	
	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.
1. Andhra Pradesh	11,10,000	15,49,726
2. Assam	2,30,000	81,698
3. Bihar	16,80,000	85,987
4. Gujarat	2,00,000	4,07,570
5. Harayana	1,20,000	95,090
6. Hmachal Pradesh	—	739
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	2,451
8. Karnataka	3,50,000	4,17,796
9. Kerala	2,70,000	22,641
10. Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000	1,36,512
11. Maharashtra	90,000	1,77,362
12. Orissa	3,20,000	1,27,187
13. Punjab	60,000	4,930
14. Rajasthan	1,90,000	3,46,201
15. Sikkim	—	—

1	2	3
16. Tamil Nadu	13,20,000	13,27,408
17. Tripura	20,000	24,071 (0)
18. Uttar Pradesh	3,70,000	5,55,332
19. West Bengal	60,000	40,401
20. A & N Island	—	3,855
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	173
22. Delhi	10,000	14,540
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	3,522
24. Lakshdweep	—	20
25. Pondicherry	10,000	8,587
	<u>67,70,000</u>	<u>54,33,509</u>

(0) Achievement upto 28.2.1985.

Statement II

Target and Achievement under Distribution of Surplus Land 1982-83

	Acres		
	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,600	22,500	178.6
2. Assam	87,400	8,080	9.2
3. Bihar	54,100	8,300	15.3
4. Gujarat	45,600	14,300	33.6
5. Harayana	4,200	3,140	74.8
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	1,14,000	97,620	85.6

1	2	3	4
9. Kerala	2,500	2,590	103.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	58,600	8,040	13.7
11. Maharashtra	31,000	2,040	6.6
12. Manipur	600	420	70.0
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	32,700	8,410	25.7
16. Punjab	11,400	5,540	48.6
17. Rajasthan	10,000	17,800	178.0
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	10,000	11,960	119.6
20. Tripura	200	320	160.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	16,600	4,830	29.4
22. West Bengal	38,900	23,590	60.4
UNION TERRITORIES	300	790	263.3
ALL INDIA	5,30,700	2,53,010	47.7

Statement III

Target and Achievement under Distribution of Surplus Land—1983.84

State	Target	Achievement	% of achievements
1. Andhra Pradesh	71,821	13,077	18.2
2. Assam	11,000	20,327	184.8
3. Bihar	25,000	22,678	90.7
4. Gujarat	10,000	29,016	290.16
5. Haryana	3,500	2,313	66.1

1	2	3	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	55,000	6,322	11.5
9. Kerala	5,000	2,183	43.7
10. Madhya Pradesh	15,000	5,388	35.9
11. Maharashtra	9,886	7,382	74.7
12. Manipur	400	271	72.7
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	8,750	10,857	124.1
16. Punjab	2,000	2,690	134.5
17. Rajasthan	12,000	24,608	205.1
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	10,000	11,412	114.1
20. Tripura	200	90	45.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	5,000	6,910	138.2
22. West Bengal	38,900	24,888	56.3
UNION TERRITORIES :			
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. D. & N. Haveli	125	318	254.4
27. Delhi	100	143	143.0
28. G.D. & Diu	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—
31. Ponnicherry	500	103	20.06
ALL INDIA	2,84,182	1,90,996	67.07

Statement IV*Targets and Achievement under Distribution of Surplus Land 1984-85*

State/UTs.	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	50,000	22,169	44.3
Assam	11,000	11,200	101.8
Bihar	27,850	20,351	73%
Gujarat	12,000	12,943	107.9
Haryana	2,000	2,910	145.5%
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	7,030	6,671	94.9
Kerala	3,000	3,591	119.7
Madhya Pradesh	8,000	2,022	25.3
Maharashtra	10,000	13,210	132%
Manipur	250	345	138.0
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—
Orissa	9,000	9,995	106.6
Punjab	900	997	110.8
Rajasthan	12,000	24,086	200.7
Tamil Nadu	5,000	5,067	101.3
Tripura	100	112	112.0
Uttar Pradesh	5,000	5,003	100.1
West Bengal	35,000	17,764	50.8

	1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORIES				
A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
D. & N. Haveli	165	165	100	
Delhi	80	13	26.0	
G.D. & Diu	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	425	16	3.8	
TOTAL	1,98,770	1,58,230	79.60%	

T.V. Relay Centres in Gujarat

85. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :

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

(a) the number of T.V. Stations and T.V. relay centres functioning in Gujarat State ;

(b) the percentage of population and area covered by T.V. in Gujarat at present ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal more T.V. relay centres in Gujarat during the year 1985-86, if so, the sites selected ; and

(d) whether Government will consider to give preference to the backward and hilly areas of the State which have not been covered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) TV transmitters are at present func-

tioning at nine places in the state of Gujarat.

(b) TV service is at present available to about 69% population of the State spread over 56% of its area.

(c) A low power TV transmitter under implementation at Bhuj as a part of VI Plan schemes is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1986.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Construction of TV Studio at Bhubaneswar

86. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a full-fledged Television Studio at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the site selected;

(c) estimated cost of the project?
and

(d) steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

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

(b) A site at Mouza-Nayapalli has
been selected for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The cost of the project
including construction of staff quarters is
estimated at about Rs. 14.00 crores.
Action has been initiated to obtain the
formal approval of the Government for the
project and the estimates.

Installation of Television Trans- mitters

87. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATN-
AIK :
SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government have sanc-
tioned installation of more television
transmitters to cover the entire country
under crash programme ;

(b) if so, in what year 100 per cent
population of the country will be covered
by T.V. coverage;

(c) the number of transmitters sanc-
tioned to different States and Union Terri-
tories under the above programme;

(d) the number of Low Power Trans-
mitters sanctioned for Orissa under that
programme; and

(e) the names of the places in Orissa
where such facilities are to be made avail-
able ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) to (e) The setting up of additional
TV transmitters in a phased manner is
envisaged during VII Plan period; to incre-
ase TV coverage from the level of 70 %
to 80 % of the population in the country.
This includes setting up a high power
TV transmitter at Bhavanipatna and eight
low power TV transmitters, one each at
Baripada, Sundergarh, Baleshwar, Keon-
jharagarh, Bolangir, Phulbani, Jeypore and
Chatrapur in Orissa. The target of 100 %
coverage has to be achieved in the course
of subsequent Plan periods. A clear
picture regarding the transmitters to be
set up in the different States and Union
Territories will be available after some
time.

Interim Relief to the Working Jour- nalists and Non-Journalists

88. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be plea-
sed to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to give interim relief to the working jour-
nalists and non-journalists ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJ-
LAH) : (a) to (c) The question of grant
of Interim rates of wages to Working
Journalists and Non-journalists has been
referred to the Wage Boards for considera-
tion as per the provisions of the Working
Journalists and Other Newspaper employ-
ees (Conditions of Service) and Miscel-
laneous Provisions Act 1955. On receipt
of their recommendations the Government
will take further action if necessary.

Horticulture in Seventh Plan

89. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring more area under horticulture in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, amount sanctioned for this programme for the year 1985-86, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 418.29 lakh has been sanctioned for horticulture development programme, as Central Share, during 1985-86. The details of the schemes and name of participating states are given below :—

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned during 1985-86	Name of participating States/U.Ts.
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Package programmes for Development of Coconut	49.37	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam.
2.	Projects of Coconut Development Board	150.00	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3.	Package Programme on Cashewnut Development	84.90	Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura and Goa.
4.	Improved Technology for quality apple production	13.69	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
5.	Programmes for Development of spices	8.53	Kerala, Maharashtra, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
6.	Programme for development of Cocoa	2.99	Kerala and Karnataka.
7.	Programme for distribution of minikits for increasing production of vegetables of National	63.00	Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhy

1

2

3

4

Horticulture Board.

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh.

8. Package Programme 7.61
on Banana and Pineapple in Union Territories.

Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa.

Besides, a Central Sector Scheme for establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards-cum-nurseries on 10 SFCE farms has been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 38.50 lakhs for 1985-86.

[Translation]

Commercial Advertisements in Doordarshan

90. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Jaihind' (a daily from Gujarat dated 8 October, 1985 under the caption "Doordarshan Ko Advertise Ke Jariye 60 crore Ki Amdani" (Doordarshan earns rupees sixty crores through commercial advertisements).

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to make the commercial advertisements in Doordarshan more interesting and popular and whether Government have received suggestions from the public in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news report has referred to a study conducted by Operations Research Group, Baroda. The study's findings are inter-alia said to be that Doordarshan would progressively earn larger commercial revenues through advertisement.

(c) and (d) Commercials are not produced by Doordarshan but by the advertising agencies and these are governed by Doordarshan's code for commercial advertising. Some general suggestions regarding the style and content of advertisements are received from time to time. These are considered and also brought to the notice of the advertisers/advertising agencies.

[English]

Ban on Films 'Ram Teri Ganga Maili' and 'Masterji'

91. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for ban on films 'Ram Teri Ganga Maili' and 'Masterji';

(b) whether these films have been cleared by the Board of Censors without giving 'A' Certificates; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Complaints have been received in which there is a demand for banning of the film 'RAM TERI GANGA MAILI'. The Central Board of film Certification is not aware of any such demand in respect of film 'MASTERJI'.

(b) and (c) The film "RAM TERI GANGA MAILI" has been granted 'U' certificate subject to cuts, as the Board considered the film suitable for unrestricted public exhibition. The film 'MASTERJI' has been granted 'UA' certificate subject to cuts, as the Board considered it necessary to caution the parents or guardian as to whether children below the age of twelve may be allowed to see the film or not.

Drought in Maharashtra and Karnataka

92. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the most severe drought conditions prevailing in many Districts of Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) Whether the State Governments have approached Union Government for financial assistance and if so, particulars thereof;

(c) what short-term and long-term steps/measures Government propose to take to tackle this serious problem particularly faced by farmers;

(d) Whether a Central team visited the States to assess the losses of crop and cattle; and

(e) If so, the details of the report of the term ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the latest Memorandum submitted by the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka 14 districts in Maharashtra and 17 in Karnataka have been affected by drought.

(b) The State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have submitted Memorandum for Central assistance in the wake of drought twice during the financial year 1985-86.

(c) A number of long term measures have been taken by the Government of India for reducing incidence and intensity of drought conditions. These measures include increasing the areas under irrigation, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, dryland farming, crop insurance, afforestation, development of improved and drought resistant variety of seeds, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Drinking Water Programme and Small and Marginal Farmers Assistance Programme.

(d) and (e) A Central team visited drought affected areas of Maharashtra in response to first Memorandum received from State Government for central assistance. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon a sum of Rs. 34.50 crores has been sanctioned to Maharashtra as central assistance. In response to second Memorandum a Central team is likely to visit the State shortly.

Two Central teams have visited Karnataka during this year. On the basis of the reports of Central teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon a sum of Rs. 53.31 crores has been sanctioned to Karnataka for drought relief measures.

Purchase of Seeds from Private Parties by West Bengal Government

93. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any information that the State Government of West Bengal is buying seeds from private parties for distribution to the

farmers disregarding the Centre's instructions to procure only good quality certified seeds from authorised agencies under the national seeds programme;

(b) If so, the details of the information received by the Centre and the reasons why the State Government has disregarded the Centre's instructions;

(c) What are the annual certified seed requirements of West Bengal;

(d) What orders for supply of seeds have been placed by the Central seed agencies during the last three years; and

(e) The steps taken/proposed by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has no information that the Government of West Bengal is buying seeds from private parties. While the Central Government encourages State Governments to purchase certified/quality seeds available with public sector seed producing organisations, there are no specific instructions that State Governments should purchase such seeds only from public agencies.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The annual certified seed requirement of West Bengal for the year 1985-86 is 5,29 '180 quintals.

(d) The orders placed by the Government of West Bengal for supply of seed to Central Seed agencies, i.e., National Seeds Corporation & State Farms Corporation

of India during the years 1982-83, 83-84 and 84-85 are 32,359, 38,010 and 38,435 quintals respectively.

(e) Though seed production and distribution is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, the Government of India helps them in procuring the required quantities of different seeds from national & public sector seed producing agencies as and when approached.

Targets Fixed for West Bengal Under the Rural Development Programmes during Sixth Plan

94. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets were fixed for West Bengal under the various Centrally sponsored/assisted poverty alleviation programmes and rural development programmes during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the targets of the actual achievements in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in achieving the targets fixed for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) The shortfall under IRDP was mainly due to late start of the programme in the initial years. The performance has, however, picked up and the achievement is more than 100% in subsequent years.

Statement

Statement showing the targets and achievements in West Bengal under the major Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Programmes of this Ministry during the VIth Plan period

Programme	Unit	Target	Achievement
I.R.D.P.	Lakh beneficiaries	10.05	7.18
N.R.E.P.*	Lakh mandays employment	1388.75	1383.54
R.L.E.G.P.	Lakh mandays employment	301.02	80.00

*Under NREP no target was fixed for the year 1980-81; the achievement of 328.51 lakh mandays during the year has been added both in the targets and achievements for the VIth Plan.

Under DPAP, another major Rural Development Programme, being implemented in West Bengal, no specific targets are fixed and as such the achievements can not be compared with targets. However, under DPAP, 5.06 thousand hectares of land was covered under soil and moisture conservation works, irrigation potential raised in 9.85 thousand hectares of land and 31.6 thousand hectare^s of land was brought under afforestation and pasture development in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan Period. The programme resulted in employment generation to the extent of 84.18 lakh mandays.

(c) the reasons thereof why the allocations could not be fully utilised by the Government of West Bengal; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure better utilisation of funds for poverty alleviation and rural development programmes in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The following table shows the allocations and utilisation of funds under the major Rural Development Programmes in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period :

(Rs. in crores)

95. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has failed to fully utilise the funds allotted by the Central Government, during the Sixth Plan period, for major poverty alleviation and rural development programmes in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the funds which could not be utilised by the State Government on major poverty alleviation and rural development programmes for which the funds were allotted by the Centre ;

Programme	Total Allocation	Total Utilisation
I.R.D.P.	117.25	53.93
N.R.E.P.	147.13	113.10
R.L.E.G.P.	46.20	12.38
D.P.A.P.	24.00	18.46

(c) and (d) The shortfall in the IRDP was mainly due to late start of the programme in the initial years. The performance has, however, picked up and the achievement is more than ~100% in the

subsequent years. The State Government has informed that measures have been taken to accelerate the pace of work during 1985-86.

[Translation]

Construction of Dhobi Ghats by DDA

96. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority has not been taking interest in the construction of Dhobi Ghats;

(b) the reasons for not starting the

works which should have been completed by now; and

(c) whether DDA proposes to construct Dhobi Ghats at some other places and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It is not correct that the DDA is not taking interest in the construction of Dhobi Ghats;

(b) and (c) A list showing the details of the Dhobi Ghats which have been constructed/renovated, which are under construction and which could not be started is given in the statement given below. Some more Dhobi Ghats will be taken up for construction as soon as the sites are finalised.

Statement

A. LIST OF DHOBI GHATS CONSTRUCTED/RENOVATED BY SLUM DEPTT., DDA

S. No.	Place/Colony where Dhobi Ghat Constructed	No. of Stones
1.	Trilok Puri	8 Stones
2.	Dakshin Puri	8 Stones
3.	Madi Pur	8 Stones
4.	Jehangir Puri	8 Stones
5.	Sultan Puri	16 Stones
6.	Sangam Park	16 Stones
7.	Mangol Puri	16 Stones
8.	Seelam Pur	12 Stones
9.	Jehangir Puri	8 Stones
10.	Shakur Pur	8 Stones
11.	Ch. Shekhar Azad Colony (Padam Nagar)	16 Stones
12.	Khichri Pur/Trilok Puri	40 Stones
13.	Kalkaji	8 Stones

14.	Naraina	16 Stones
15.	Nand Nagri (Sanjay Park)	16 Stones
Total :		204 Stones

B. LIST OF DHOBI GHATS (WORK IS IN PROGRESS)

S. No.	Place/Colony where work is in Progress	No. of Stones
1.	Nehru Nagar	12 Stones
2.	Jhilmil	16 Stones
3.	New Seema Puri	16 Stones
4.	Garhi	24 Stones
5.	Gokul Puri	16 Stones
6.	Jawala Puri	16 Stones
7.	Hastal	16 Stones
Total :		116 Stones

C. WORKS COULD NOT BE STARTED

S. No.	Place/Colony where work could not be started	No. of Stones	Remarks
1.	Raghubir Nagar	16 Stones	Work was started/held up due to hinderence by residents at site
2.	Inder Lok	16 Stones	Work could not be taken up due to no availability of site

[English]

Financial Assistance from World Bank
for Agricultural Production Programmes
in Seventh Plan

97. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of increased
financial assistance from the World Bank

for the agricultural production programmes
included in the Seventh Plan, has been
taken up with the Bank ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) World Bank
commitment for financial assistance is made
annually at the Consortium meeting for the

country as a whole and not for individual sectors such as agriculture. The allocation between various sectors is on the basis of Plan allocations, proposals made and projects accepted by the World Bank for funding within the overall assistance committed by the Bank.

Import of South African Films

98. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Central Intelligence Bureau have found involvement of certain officers in the import and screening of two films namely "Beautiful people" and 'the Gods must be crazy' which are of South African origin; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers concerned ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Jhuggis and Jhonpris from Government Land

99. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money released by the Central Government to the D.D.A. for removal of Jhuggis and Jhonpris on Government land and providing alternative residential plots to squatters since 1981;

(b) the number of tenements and plots allotted under the scheme ;

(c) the number of plots and tenements under unauthorised occupation and the reasons therefore ; and

(d) the amount of arrears of licence fee unrecovered by D.D.A. and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The grants for J.J.R. Scheme are released by Delhi Administration and not by Central Government. The year-wise break up of the Grants released by Delhi Administration for development of plots under the Scheme is as under:—

Year	Amount (in crore)
1980-81	Rs. 1.50
1981-82	—
1982-83	Rs. 1.50
1983-84	Rs. 1.50
1984-85	Rs. 3.92

(b) Approximately 2.40 lakhs plots/tenements have been allotted since the scheme was launched in 1960.

(c) No detailed survey has been carried out but it is estimated that about 50% of the plots and tenements have been transferred by the allottees unauthorisedly.

(d) Rs. 13.15 crores approximately upto 31.3.85. This is mostly due to unauthorised transfer of plots by all allottees.

Import of Sugar

100. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar imported by FCI has arrived, if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether Government have decided

to import more sugar, if so, the quantity proposed to be imported;

(c) whether the distribution of imported sugar to the State Governments has improved; and

(d) the extent to which the imported sugar supplies have helped in reduction of wholesale and retail prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGHDEO) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to import about 19.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the financial year 1985-86 for the present. As against this, the quantity of imported sugar that has already arrived upto 31.10.85 is 10.33 lakh tonnes. The need for further imports would depend on the production trends during 1985-86 sugar season.

(c) and (d) Food Corporation of India has built up adequate stocks of imported sugar at the ports in the concerned States to meet the full requirements against the monthly allocations of imported sugar of various State Governments where short-falls in the lifting of imported sugar by the State Governments had tended to increase the pressure on sugar prices. Food Corporation of India have auctioned larger quantities of imported sugar to maintain adequate availability of sugar to maintain reasonable prices in the open market. Thus, wholesale sugar prices which were ruling in the range of Rs. 685 to Rs. 800 per quintal in important markets as on 31.7.85 have declined to the range of Rs. 612 to Rs. 698 per quintal as on 31.1.85. The wholesale prices of imported sugar are around Rs. 550 per quintal.

Gift Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter oil from EEC

101. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Operation Flood-II of the European Economic Community (EEC) commenced and the duration period of an Operation Flood Project;

(b) whether during Operation Flood-II, European Economic Community has offered a gift of 35,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 15,000 tonnes of butter-oil per year;

(c) if so, reaction of Government to this gift offer, and whether Government have decided about the manner of disposal of this huge quantity;

(d) whether both these items i.e., skimmed milk powder and butter-oil are main ingredients of baby food; and

(e) how Government propose to vouch for the good quality of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Operation Flood II was approved by the Government in October, 1978 with a total outlay of Rs. 485.50 crore for a period of 7 years. There is a proposal to extend Phase-II of this project upto 1989-90.

(b) and (c) The European Economic Community (EEC) had agreed to donate 1,86,000 M.T. of skim milk powder and 76,200 M.T. of butter oil/butter over a period of six years starting from 1978-79 for implementation of Operation Flood II Project. In addition, EEC also supplied additional quantities of skim milk powder, butter oil and vegetable oil. The total gift supplies from EEC upto 1984-85 under Operation Flood II are as follows :

(Quantity in M.T.)

Skim milk powder	2,16,584.000
Butter Oil	62,401.540
Butter	16,577.000
Vegetable Oil	497.000

The gift commodities received were issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) to the dairies and the funds generated are being utilised as resource for implementation of Operation Flood II Project.

(d) The manufacturers of baby food are free to use fresh or conserved milk solids.

at their discretion for manufacturing infant milk food and the product so manufactured has also to conform to the standards of infant milk food laid down in the P.F.A. Rules, 1955 and shall bear the date of expiry on the label.

(e) Adequate arrangements exist for ensuring that the supplies of gift commodities received from EEC by the I.D.C. are of the right specification and quality under Operation Flood II Project. The quality of infant milk foods are checked by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Manufacture of Baby Food from Skimmed milk powder and Butter oil

102. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether food for infants is being manufactured from imported/donated skimmed milk powder and butter oil;

(b) the reasons for dependence for the manufacture of baby food on the skimmed milk powder and butter oil;

(c) quantity of imported/donated skimmed milk powder and butter-oil during the last three years; and

(d) steps taken by Government to increase the indigenous output in this field to reduce dependence on imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation is not supplying and imported/donated skimmed milk powder and butter oil to the manufacturers of infant milk food for the production of infant milk food.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter oil received as gift from EEC/CLUSA during 1982-83 to 1984-85 are as under :

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Skimmed milk powder	Butter Oil
1982-83	37,572.528	9331.050
1983-84	7,694.700	599.260
1984-85	68,803.278	15859.397

(d) The estimated milk production in the country has increased from 21.60 million tonnes in 1969-70 to 38.74 million tonnes in 1984-85 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally sponsored and the State Plan schemes, which also include Operation Flood programmes. The estimated indigenous production of milk powder including infant milk food has increased from 22,354 metric tonnes in 1970 to 95,600 metric tonnes in 1984.

Electricity and water Charges Dues against Former Central Ministers and M.Ps.

103. SHRI M. RAGAUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears towards electricity and water charges which have been outstanding against former Central Ministers and former MPs ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the recovery of these dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Storage Facility for Fruits and Vegetables

104. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large proportion of fruits and vegetables growth in various parts of the country goes waste due to non-availability of proper storage facility ;

(b) the percentage of total production of fruits and vegetables which become unfit for use ;

(c) the estimated value thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any arrangement for the protection of this national wealth and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (d) As the subject matter Storage of Fruits and Vegetables is not within the purview of this Ministry, the Ministry has no information on the subject.

House Rent Dues Against Former Central Ministers And M.Ps

105. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of house rent outstanding against former Central Ministers and former Members of Parliament for retaining Government accommodation ; and

(b) the steps taken for recovery of outstanding house rent dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 30.24 lakhs is outstanding as on 31.10. 1985.

(b) Apart from taking necessary steps at the Departmental level, action has been taken for recovery of Government dues under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Construction and Allotment of Houses by DDA

106. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's average need of houses is about 80,000 houses a year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that DDA which has a monopoly of building houses in Delhi has a record of building not more than 8000 to 10,000 houses a year ;

(c) the number of houses built by DDA during each of the last three years, and the number of houses allotted to the people ; and

(d) the reasons for not allotting the remaining houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) For the period 1981-1986 Delhi's average need of houses has been estimated to be about 65,000 dwelling units a year.

(b) and (c) During last three years DDA has constructed and allotted flats as under :

Year	No. of houses constructed	No. of houses allotted
1982-83	6,634	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.
1983-84	12,726	
1984-85	7,295	

(d) On receipt of the details of the houses constructed by the Engineering Department, the allotment is made by the Housing Department. However, at times when some areas like Trans Yamuna were not very popular, the flats were not accepted by the allottees and that is

how they remained unallotted for sometime. But these are generally offered to other registrants.

Framing of Labour Laws For Rural Workers

107. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to frame labour laws on the pattern of the organised sectors to ensure that rural workers also get Medical Insurance and rest facilities and that their terms of employment are standardised and regulated ;

(b) if so, on what lines ; and

(c) details of steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A proposal to enact a Central Legislation for agricultural workers was considered in various forums but it was decided that suitable legislation to regulate the working conditions and to provide for welfare of agricultural workers may be enacted by the State Governments. The State Governments were advised accordingly.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Remunerative Price for Agricultural Produce to The Farmers

108. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

Steps being taken by Government by means of planned agricultural production to ensure that the present situation of market surplus of paddy, wheat and other essential commodities is averted and the farmers are ensured of a remunerative price for their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The thrust of the Govern-

ment policy is to increase the production of essential items including oilseeds and sugarcane to overcome dependence on imports. Farmers are being encouraged through various incentives and measures to increase production of these commodities. There is need to step up productivity per hectare of wheat and rice crops, so that the country's needs of foodgrains can be met from a small area, leaving scope for modified cropping patterns.

Wheat and rice are the staple food of the majority of population of the country. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the production of both these commodities to meet the food requirements to the growing population.

Labour Training Institute in North Eastern Region

109. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH) : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have opened any Labour Training Institute in the North-Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Ministry of Labour is not concerned with opening of Labour Training Institute. However, Industrial Training Institutes for the training of young school leavers are opened by respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Use of Hindi in Akashvani and TV Stations in Non-Hindi States

110. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to

enhance the use of Hindi in the Akashwani and T.V. stations situated in the non-Hindi States and Union territories ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present arrangements are inadequate in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make a review of the present facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e) The main objective of AIR and Doordarshan is to disseminate, information, education, and entertainment. Therefore the bulk of the programmes broadcast/telecast from Stations/Kendras situated in the different States and Union Territories is mainly in the language widely spoken, and understood in the relevant service area. However, all the AIR stations in non-Hindi speaking areas relay news bulletins, national programmes of talks, discussions, music etc., in Hindi on a regular basis.

In fact, Hindi lessons regularly being broadcast from as many as 23 stations and the duration is as high as 4 to 5 times in a week in majority of them. A large percentage of the national programme in TV is in Hindi. Further all the LPTs relay only Delhi's programmes.

Programmes broadcast and telecast by stations and Kendras of AIR and Doordarshan have to cater to the preferences and requirements of the listeners. Looking to such requirements and preferences, the existing quantum of programmes being broadcast and telecast from the Centers in non-Hindi speaking areas is adequate.

Procurement of Maize in Manipuri by FCI

111. SHRI N TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India unit of Imphal is making any effort

to procure maize which is abundantly available in Manipur;

(b) if so, the quantity procured during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to re-examine the matter in view of the abundant availability of the said crop in Manipur; and

(d) the reasons for not having made substantial procurement of the crop so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The procurement of coarse grains, including maize, does not come within the Food Corporation of India's operations.

(c) and (d) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. has been designated as the modal agency for undertaking support purchases of coarse grains, including maize, in collaboration with the State cooperative marketing agencies or any other agencies nominated by the State for the 1985-86 season. The support price for maize of fair average quality has been fixed at Rs. 130/- per quintal for the 1985-86 marketing season.

Central Agricultural University in North-Eastern Region

112. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Agricultural University in the North-Eastern Hill Region;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government will examine the need for such a University in the region with special reference to Manipur ?

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

Government have agreed in principle to set up a Central University for Agriculture in the North Eastern Hill Region.

(b) A review of agricultural education and research needs of the region was undertaken. Subsequently a draft project proposal was prepared and sent to the North Eastern Council and to the Governments of the various States/Union Territories of the North Eastern Hill Region requesting them to send their comments/suggestions so that a detailed project proposal could be finalised for further necessary action. The comments are still awaited.

(c) Question does not arise.

Living Conditions of Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

113. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian workers having been smuggled out by agents on false promises, are employed on low wages in Syria, Lebanon and various other countries and some of them have also been lodged in jails;

(b) if so, what is the latest Government's assessment about (i) the number of such Indian workers living in pathetic conditions on unusually low wages and (ii) those lodged in jails for illegal entry, in different countries; and

(c) what steps are being taken either to repatriate them or to secure proper working and living conditions for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in Urban Areas

114. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive programme to provide drinking water to all urban areas and for extension of sewage and sanitation facilities in those areas under the Seventh Five Year Plan has been laid down; and

(b) if so, what are the area-wise and population-wise targets fixed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the targets laid down in the National Master Plan of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Government is committed to achieve the following coverage by the end of the Decade, i.e., by 31st March, 1991 :—

Urban Water Supply : 100% of the population.

Urban Sanitation : 80% of the population.

However, according to a mid-Decade review of the Decade activities conducted recently, the targets are likely to be scaled down.

(b) The Decade programmes are implemented by the States and provision for urban water supply and sanitation is made in the State sector. According to a mid Decade review conducted recently, the coverage in urban water supply and sanitation (both population-wise and percentage-wise) expected to be achieved by the States during VII Plan is given below :—

	Population expected to be covered	Percentage of total population
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Urban Water Supply	169.96 million	86.4
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Urban Sanitation	87.91 million	44.7
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State-wise targets have not yet been firmed up.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether a comprehensive programme to provide drinking water to all rural areas and for extension of sewage and sanitation facilities in those areas under the Seventh Five Year Plan has been laid down; and

(b) if so, what are the area-wise and population-wise targets fixed thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) Government is committed to providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. This objective forms point No. 8 of the 20 Point Programme and is also included in the Minimum Needs Programme. During the Seventh Plan, in line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981—1991), the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population and sanitation facilities to at least 25% of the rural population. The outlay in the Seventh Plan for rural water supply and sanitation is as follows :—

1. States/U.Ts. Plans

Rural Water Supply under MNP	Rs. 2253.25 crores
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Sanitation	Rs. 96.75 crores
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2. Central Plan

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARP)	Rs. 1201.22 crores
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During the Seventh Plan, the programme would aim at covering identified problem villages on the existing criterion based on the earlier survey as well as subsequent identification during the Sixth

Plan period and full coverage of partially covered villages/habitations with special emphasis on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations. In the rural sanitation programme, the objective would be to implement the programme with people's participation through self-help schemes organised by villages communities and large scale mobilisation of voluntary effort. Simple low cost design of pour-flush latrines have already been developed in many areas and the effort would be to assist village organisations in adoption and use of this design with appropriate local modifications.

Procurement Prices of Paddy

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

(a) whether Government have recently fixed the procurement prices of various categories of paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of the cost structure taken into account in arriving at the said prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government have fixed the procurement prices of paddy of fair average quality at Rs. 142, Rs. 146 and Rs. 150 per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties respectively for the 1985-86 marketing season.

(c) The cost of production taken into account includes not only all paid-out costs but also imputed value of owned assets like land and family labour etc. for which the farmers do not incur cash expenses.

Allocation of Rice and Wheat to Kerala

117. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request from State Government of Kerala for allotment of rice has been received;

(b) if so, the actual quantity of rice demanded, allotted and delivered to Kerala from the Central Pool, from January to October 1985; and

(c) the amount of wheat allotted during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat for the period from January, 1985 to October, 1985 is given below.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and off take of rice and wheat for the period January, 1985 to October, 1985.

Figures in '000 tonnes

Month	Rice			Wheat PDS			Wheat RFM		
	Demand	allotment	offtake	Demand	allotment	offtake	Demand	allotment	offtake
1985									
January	135.0	110.0	109.9	20.0	35.0	9.7	13.3	13.77	7.4
February	135.0	110.0	93.0	20.0	35.0	6.7	13.77	13.77	7.2
March	135.3	110.0	108.0	20.0	35.0	7.1	13.77	13.77	8.2
April	135.0	110.0	104.1	20.0	35.0	7.3	14.34	13.77	7.7
May	135.0	110.0	118.3	20.0	35.0	8.0	13.34	13.77	8.4
June	135.0	115.0	114.9	20.0	35.0	9.6	13.77	13.77	7.5
July	135.0	120.0							
		+25.0*	122.4	20.0	35.0	13.1	13.77	13.77	8.5
August	135.0	125.0	152.7	20.0	35.0	11.8	13.77	13.77	7.6
September	135.0	125.0	104.7	20.0	35.0	8.5	13.77	13.77	10.2
October	135.3	125.0	NR	20.0	35.0	NR	13.77	13.77	NR

PDS — Public Distribution System.

RFM — Roller Flour Mills.

* — Special one-time allocation made on 26.7.1985.

NR — Not Reported.

National Telecast Programmes in Regional Languages

118. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN) : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Telecast Programme by Doordarshan are only in Hindi;

(b) whether it is proposed to include Programmes in regional languages for National Telecast by Doordarshan; and

(c) whether the number of programmes in regional languages from different Stations will be increased ?

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

(b) The National Programme of Doordarshan comprises two news bulletins in Hindi and English each, news stories and visual feeds received from various Doordarshan Kendras as well as abroad. This programme carries selected items of good quality contributed by the different regional Kendras with emphasis on national integration, communal harmony, Family Welfare, cultural heritage, music both Hindustan and Carnatic, dance programmes in different styles, quiz programmes etc. with effect from March 10, 1985, sponsored serial programmes aimed to promote family planning, Women's welfare, positive social values, etc., as well as other serial programmes providing wholesome entertainment are being telecast on the national network.

(c) All the Doordarshan Kendras even now produce and telecast programmes in their respective languages, besides relaying the telecast of National Programmes. In order to give more time for the regional programmes, to begin with, 2nd channel has been provided at Delhi and Bombay and such a 2nd channel would be provided at Madras and Calcutta in due course.

Development of Ring Towns in the National Capital Regions

119. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments involved in the National Capital Region Planning Board have submitted plans for the development of ring towns in the region ;

(b) if so, whether these plans are meant to divert the surplus population of Delhi towards these towns;

(c) whether any grant for the development of those towns would be made incumbent on those plans running in tandem with the plan to regulate the growth of Delhi ;

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto;

(e) how many towns each State proposes to develop together with their names; and

(f) the land required to be acquired by them for the purpose ?

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

(b) The basic objective of the National Capital Region concept is to keep the population of Delhi within manageable limit by developing self-contained growth centres in the region to take away the pressure of migrant population on Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Board provides financial assistance only for such schemes and plans which are in consonance with the basic and overall objective of the National Capital Region concept. The State Governments are represented by the Chief Ministers and other senior officers in the Board.

(e) The schedule appended to the National Capital Region Planning Board

Act, 1935 indicates the areas included in the National Capital Region. The towns proposed to be developed are as under:

1. *Haryana*: Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh, Palwal, Sonapat, Kundli, Panipat, Rewari and Darwhera.
2. *Uttar Pradesh*: Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Hapur, Modinagar, Khurja, Sikandar/NOIDA, Barahat, Sardhana, Gulaoli, Garhmukteswar, Hastinapur, Narora, Loni, Dadri, Baghpat, and Khekra.
3. *Rajasthan* : Alwar, Khairthal, Bhiwadi and Behroor.

(f) The proposals submitted by the State Governments are under process and it is not possible to estimate, at this stage, the extent of land that may be acquired by the States for implementing the National Capital Region schemes.

Appointment of an Urban Development Commission

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

(a) whether Government have appointed an Urban Development Commission headed by an architect;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission; and

(c) whether the question of fixing a floor ratio would be placed before the Commission so that uniform regulation may be enforced in all metropolitan areas?

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

(b) The Commission will study *inter alia* demographic, employment, physical, fiscal, shelter, aesthetic and cultural aspects of urban development in the country;

(c) This question has not been specifically placed before the Committee.

Raising of Salary ceiling for Eligibility for bonus

121. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to raise the salary ceiling for eligibility for bonus under the Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Ordinance raising the salary/wage ceiling from Rs. 1600/- p.m. to Rs. 2500/- per month for eligibility of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 has been promulgated by the President on the 7th November, 1985. The bonus for employees drawing salary or wage between Rs. 1600/- and Rs. 2500/- p.m. will however, be computed as if they are drawing wage/salary of Rs. 1600/- p.m. only.

Compilation of new series of Consumer Price Index

122. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) when is the new series of Consumer Price Index with a base year between 1980 and 1985 to be introduced;

(b) whether the new series conforms to Seal Committee recommendations :

(c) whether some central trade unions have raised any objections to the method of compiling the index;

(d) whether workers have suffered heavy loss due to the delay in compiling and implementing the new index and also due to continued use of the 1960-based index; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) The recommendations of the Seal Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers are under the consideration of the Government and no decision has yet been taken about when the new series of Consumer Price Index Number is to be introduced or about the method of compiling the index. After a decision is taken by the Government; the users of Consumer Price Index, including the relevant Trade Unions, will be suitably consulted. Efforts are being made to finalise the matter as soon as possible.

**Ban on Advertisements Promoting
Pan Masala on Doordarshan**

123. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether advertisements promoting pan masala are to be stopped from being displayed on Doordarshan as reported in the Hindustan Times of October 18, 1985; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) Some throat disorders have been attributed to the consumption of Pan Masala. Whether this is true or not, has to be decided. For this purpose, Door-darshan will seek expert medical advice and decide thereafter on the basis of that advice, about the continued acceptance of the advertisements of Pan Masala.

**Supply of Milk Powder to Madhya
Pradesh**

124. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) How much quantity of skimmed milk powder has been allotted to Madhya

Pradesh by Indian Dairy Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) At what rate it has been supplied;

(c) Whether any watch has been kept for the proper utilisation of this powder; and

(d) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) allotted the following quantities of skim milk powder to Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 :

YEAR	(QUANTITY IN M.T.)
1982-83	703
1983-84	491
1984-85	857 (provisional)

(b) The skim milk powder was supplied by the I.D.C. at the following rates :

1982-83	(Rs. PER M.T.)
1.4.82 to 31.12.82	12,000/-
1.1.83 to 31.03.83	14,000/-
1983-84	
1.4.83 to 31.1.84	14,000/-
1.2.84 to 31.3.84	16,000/-
1984-85	
1.4.84 to 28.2.85	16,000/-
1.3.85 to 31.3.85	20,000/-

(c) The I.D.C. keeps necessary check for ensuring proper utilisation of skim milk powder issued by the I.D.C. to the various dairies.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]**Decline in production of 'Kala Namak' Rice in the Country**

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

(a) whether Bansi and Navgadh tehsils in Basti district (U.P.) are the major producing centres of "Kala Namak" rice which is known all over the country;

(b) if so, whether production thereof has been declining for the last several years;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to increase the production thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Estimates of area and production of various crops including rice are available upto the district level. However, variety-wise details of rice are not available. The total production of rice in Basti district of U.P. has increased from 245 thousand tonnes in 1975-76 to 334 thousand tonnes in 1983-84.

(c) and (d) A special programme for increasing rice production and productivity has been taken up in selected blocks of eastern region which, inter-alia, includes some blocks in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh.

Export of Indian Seeds

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

(a) whether Indian seeds are very popular in many countries of the world;

(b) if so, the quantity of Indian seeds exported to each country during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively; and

(c) the country-wise foreign exchange received during the aforesaid years?

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

(b) and (c) The details of quantity of Indian seeds exported to different countries during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively by the National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, and the foreign exchange received during the aforesaid years are given in the statement given below. However, information on seeds exported by private parties on open general licence is not available with this Ministry.

Statement

Statement showing quantity of seeds exported and amount of foreign exchange received during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 by the National Seeds Corporation.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>Quantity (In qtls.)</u>	<u>Amount (In Rs.)</u>
1983-84	Yemen (PDR)	850.00	5,55,400.00
	Bangladesh	25,049.60	1,31,41,040.00
	Canada	0.02	128.00
	Egypt	0.04	102.50

1	2	3	4
	Ghana	0.06	38.75
	Indonesia	1.25	750.00
	Kenya	2.15	4,075.00
	Saudi Arabia	0.25	450.00
	Sri Lanka	0.75	900.00
	Sudan	0.50	15,000.00
	U.K.	0.05	50.00
	U.S.A.	0.02	125.00
	Guyana	2.34	23,170.00
	U.S.S.R.	1.92	(free gift)
	Total	25,908.95	1,37,41,229.25
1984-85	Yemen (AR)	4,050.00	28,87,500.00
	Bangla-Desh	65,764.00	3,94,58,400.00
	Nepal	3,580.00	20,58,500.00
	Total	73,394.00	4,44,04,400.00

Telecast of Natkhat Narad Programme

127. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether there is public resentment
over the role of 'Narad' in 'Natkhat
Narad' programme being telecast by Door-
darshan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to withdraw it or propose to telecast an
improved version; and

(c) if so, in what form ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) The treatment was fictional. But three
writ petitions were filed praying that the
serial should be stopped. Two writs have
been vacated also. The third one is
pending.

(b) and (c) Meanwhile, the serial
'Natkhat Narad' has come to an end on
the 4th November, 1985. Doordarshan
does not propose to extend it any further.

[English]

Procurement Price of Copra/Coconut

128. PROF. P.J. KUKIEN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether procurement price of copra has been fixed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the coconut growers of Kerala have represented for a higher procurement price ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The Government of India do not fix procurement price for copra. Procurement prices are fixed only for sugarcane, paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur, urad, mung, jute, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, seed, cotton, wheat, barley and mustard seed. The Government of Kerala has decided to intervene in the market and purchase copra at the price of Rs. 1200 per quintal as a measure of support to the coconut farmers. The Government of Kerala are continuously reviewing the price situation in order to offer feasible support to the coconut farmers.

Setting up of T.V. Centres in State Capitals

129. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up fullfledged TV Centres in all the State Capitals ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of States where programmes in regional languages are being produced and telecast ; and

(d) the time by which the change over to regional programmes will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up fullfledged TV centres at the capitals of major States/Union

Territories during VII plan period and programme production facilities are envisaged to be provided at the remaining State/Union Territory Capitals except those of Lakshdweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) and (d) Programmes in regional languages are being produced and telecast at present in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi. Similar facilities are expected to be available in the remaining States/Union Territories except Lakshdweep and Dadar and Nagar Haveli, at the end of VII Plan.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Drinking Water

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sought financial assistance for its scheme for providing drinking water in Scheduled Caste and other backward colonies ;

(b) whether the Central Government have released any amount ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government assists the states in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). Under this programme, Kerala received Rs. 4557.41 lakhs as Central assistance in the Sixth Plan. For the current year 1985-86 the tentative allocation to Kerala is Rs. 1010 lakhs out of which Rs. 707 lakhs has already been released. The State Governments have been advised to earmark a percentage of funds under the ARP for the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and for the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Scheduled Tribes : the percentage being equal to

earmarking being done for these plans under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Plans for rural water supply.

Gas Leakage at Ilac Ltd., at Chembur

131. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a major gas leakage from a storage tank at Ilac Ltd. a subsidiary of Calico at Chembur on 30 August, 1985, some persons died and over a lakh of persons were seriously affected ; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted by Government into the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) According to the report received from the State Government, as a result of leakage of chlorine gas from the storage tank of Ilac Ltd.—a subsidiary of Calico Ltd., Chembur, on 30th August, 1985, one person died and 139 were affected. It has been reported that chlorine gas leaked because of failure of a gasket. The State Government investigated the matter and necessary steps for neutralising the chlorine and providing medical aid to the affected were taken. The State Government have also prosecuted the Manager and the Occupier of the factory for offences under Factories Act, 1948 and Maharashtra Factory Rules, 1963. In all, 14 cases have been filed against the Manager and the Occupier.

[Translation]

Sale of Surplus Stocks of Wheat with FCI in Open Market

132. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to sell the surplus grains stocks of the

Food Corporation of India in the open market ;

(b) if so, whether surplus grains will be made available to the public at cheaper rates compared to those of the grains sold through Fair Price Shops ;

(c) if so, how much cheaper ; and

(d) if not, whether foodgrains are not available to the entire population and therefore these surplus grains are to be sold in open market to make them available to all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Government have decided to permit the Food Corporation of India to sell wheat in the open market at Rs. 175/- per quintal as against the Central issue price of Rs. 172/- per quintal for the public distribution system. This step is expected to lead to increased open market availability and a check on open market prices of wheat.

[English]

Malpractice in Transporting Paddy from Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan

133. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India incurs heavy losses due to malpractices in transporting paddy from Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan godowns for stocking and shelling ;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made by Government in the matter, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated annual loss incurred by Food Corporation of India on this account and the measures taken by Government to rectify the situation and to identify persons involved in malpractices in transporting paddy, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No,

Sir, It is not a fact that Food Corporation of India incurs heavy losses due to malpractices in transporting paddy from Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated annual transit loss in case of paddy (in terms of rice) during 1984-85 was 0.10 lakh tonnes only over a total quantity of 3.21 lakh tonnes moved.

The Corporation has taken a number of steps to minimise transit losses. These include 100% weighment both at the time of receipt and issue, progressive use of machine stitching, surprise checks by squads at loading and unloading points, reduction in movement in open wagons, and appropriate disciplinary action against the guilty FCI officers.

Maternity Benefits and Child Care Services to Women Workers

135. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government are considering extension of maternity benefit and child care services to all women workers specially to those working in the organised sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The women workers are at present entitled to maternity and certain other benefits under either the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 or the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The coverage under the two Acts is, however, restricted to factories and certain other specified classes of establishments. The Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1985 had, therefore, recommended inter-alia extension of the coverage under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, to new classes of establishments/employments where women workers are working in substantial numbers. The Government is accordingly considering the question of enlargement of the coverage under the Act.

Burning of Foodgrains by Punjab Farmers

136. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers in Punjab are burning their foodgrains, as has been reported in the Capital's leading dailies, due to the failure of Food Corporation of India in procuring the foodgrains, and if so, the steps being taken to prevent such burning of foodgrains ;

(b) the quantity and value of foodgrains, stored in open, that have been lost due to unprecedented floods in Punjab ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide covered storage facilities in Punjab in order to prevent loss of foodgrains due to rains and floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There have been some reports in the press regarding burning of paddy but, on verification, it has been found that it was only paddy straw that was burnt by the farmers. All grains conforming to the prescribed specifications, brought to the mandis and offered for sale, have been purchased by the procuring agencies.

(b) 5460 tonnes of wheat stored under CAP storage by the F.C.I. and valued at Rs. 106.47 lakhs has been damaged due to floods in Punjab. The Punjab State Government have reported that 1,97,590 bags of wheat and rice valued at Rs. 7.01 crores were damaged in similar circumstances.

(c) During 1985-86, additional covered storage capacity of 2.93 lakh tonnes is expected to be constructed in Punjab. Suitable covered space will also be hired, if available.

Sale of Asian Games Village Flats to Non-Resident Indians

137. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Asian Game Village Flats that have been sold so far to non-resident Indians and how many are remaining vacant ; and

(b) whether the revolving tower restaurant in the Asian Games Village has sold to a contractor for running a hotel and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 95 applications were received along with earnest money from Non-Resident Indians against 599 dwelling units earmarked for them. 72 of these applications have since been withdrawn. Of the remaining 23 applications possession of flats has been handed over to 8 applicants after receiving full payment from them in foreign exchange.

(b) Restaurant has been allotted to M/s Chhatwal Hotels at a licence fee of Rs. 50,000/- per month after inviting tenders followed by negotiations. The licence is valid for 5 years with effect from 19th June, 1984.

Distress Sale of Sugarcane

138. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the distress sale of Sugarcane in different parts of the country due to which the Sugarcane growers are facing huge losses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Government have not received any report to the effect that there is distress sale of sugarcane.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Losses Due to Natural Calamities

139. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are maintaining any record of the losses of lives by floods, droughts and other natural calamities suffered during last three years;

(b) If so, the number of such victims, year-wise ;

(c) The losses of crops, properties during the same period ; and

(d) Total money spent to check the floods for the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The data on damages and the loss of human lives caused by rains/floods/cyclones are compiled each year on the basis of reports received from various State Government/Union Territories.

(b) Year-wise loss of human lives due to heavy rains/floods/cyclones in the country as reported by the State Governments/Union Territories is as under :

YEAR	HUMAN LIVES LOST (NOS.)
1982	1818
1983	2377
1984	1577

No report of death due to drought conditions has been received from any State/Union Territory during this period.

(c) Year-wise loss to properties due to heavy rains/floods/cyclones in the country is as under :

YEAR	HOUSES	PUBLIC PROPERTIES (in crores)
1982	383.87	740.65
1983	339.61	873.43
1984	164.21	734.57

The extent of cropped area affected due to floods, cyclone and drought is as under :

YEAR	Cropped area affected in lakh hectares)
1982-83	485.53
1983-84	444.62
1984-85	387.64

(d) The year-wise details of expenditure on flood control measure are as under :

YEAR	Expenditure (Rs in crores)
1982-83 (actual)	146.92
1983-84 (actual)	133.79
1984-85 (anticipated)	197.39

Loss to Potato Growers in the Country

140. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the distress sale of potatoes in different parts of the country due to which the potato growers are facing huge losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to save the potato growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The main harvesting season for potato crop in the country is from December to March. Harvesting of early potatoes in certain areas,

particularly in Haryana and Punjab commences in November. The fresh crop of this potato has started arriving in the market and fetches good price. No complaint have so far been received regarding distress sale of potato in the marketing season beginning November, 1985.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production Prospects of Kharif Crops for the Year 1985-86

141. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of Kharif crops in different parts of the country with respect to important food items like rice, wheat and cereals, like jawar, ragi etc. for the year 1985-86; and

(b) the estimates of production (State-wise) in respect of rice, wheat and cereals like jawar, ragi; etc. for 1985-86 and also the estimates and actuals for 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to present indications, the overall prospects of Kharif rice (autumn and winter) in 1985-86 may be better than last year. However, the delay in the onset of monsoon and prolonged dry spell in certain areas affected both the area and yield of coarse cereals. Sowings of rabi crops like wheat generally take place during October to December. Widespread rains during second fortnight of September and October 1985 are expected to provide adequate soil moisture for undertaking sowing of wheat and other rabi crops.

(b) A statement showing the state-wise production of different cereals during 1984-85 is given below. Similar information for 1985-86 has not yet become due from the States.

Statement

Production of Cereals—1984-85

(Lakh tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Mill- ets	Barle
Andhra Pradesh	69.9	0.1	11.1	2.1	4.4	2.1	1.3	—
Assam	24.2	1.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
Bihar	53.2	31.0	—	0.1	8.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
Gujarat	8.4	13.3	5.0	15.3	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
Haryana	13.6	44.2	0.5	4.8	0.8	—	—	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	2.3	—	—	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jammu & Kashmir	5.7	1.8	—	—	4.5	—	0.1	0.1
Karnataka	23.7	1.9	16.4	1.8	4.2	11.1	1.0	—
Kerala	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	37.3	16.3	1.4	11.1	—	3.3	1.4
Maharashtra	19.4	8.6	48.0	5.7	1.2	2.6	0.7	—
Orissa	45.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.7	1.8	—
Punjab	50.6	101.8	—	0.6	5.8	—	—	0.9
Rajasthan	2.1	27.9	4.1	15.7	11.2	—	0.2	3.8
Tamil Nadu	53.9	—	5.1	4.3	0.5	3.1	1.5	—
Uttar Pradesh	71.8	159.7	5.7	9.6	17.7	1.8	1.8	7.1
West Bengal	80.9	8.1	—	—	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Others	13.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	—
All India	586.4	442.3	112.5	61.6	83.6	25.3	13.2	15.4

High Price of Vegetables in Cities

142. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware
of the very high prices of vegetables in
cities and in the suburban areas ;

(b) Whether in spite of high prices

the producers of vegetables are not getting commensurate benefits ; and

(c) Whether any study has been instituted to the market demands of vegetables during the Seventh Plan period and whether there are any proposals to increase the production preservation and marketing of vegetables ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) The prices of vegetables in cities and in the suburban areas where demand is concentrated, generally rule higher than in the hinterland which form the source of vegetable supplies to the urban areas. The trade in vegetables is mostly in the hands of private traders and middlemen. Earlier studies had shown that the producers, share of retail prices worked out in some cases to around 45 per cent. Wherever cooperatives have taken up marketing of vegetables, farmers have been able to get better prices.

(c) No rigorous study on the market demands for vegetables during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been undertaken by Government. There are a number of schemes to increase the production of vegetables and improve their marketing, as well as to expand the facilities for preservation of fruits and vegetables, in the interests of both the growers and the consumers.

An important measures for increasing vegetable production around big cities under consideration is a centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs. The National Horticulture Board is also implementing a scheme for distribution of 1.20 lakh minikits annually for increasing vegetable production with an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs per year during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The National Dairy Development Board has taken up a pilot project for distribution of vegetables at reasonable prices in and around Delhi.

Harm to Ecological Balance by Pesticides

143. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that pesticides which are being used in India by the agriculturists are harmful and are adversely affecting the ecological balance in the composition of the upper layers of the agricultural farms ;

(b) whether on account of the destruction of natural agents against pests of crops more harm than good is being done by these pesticides ; and

(c) if so, whether any attempt is being made to regulate the production, distribution and sale of pesticides ?

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

(b) No, Sir. In fact the Government is making concerted efforts to augment natural agents for bio-control of pests.

(c) Before the production of any pesticide is undertaken, the manufacturer has to get a registration from the Registration Committee set up U/s 5 of the Insecticides Act. The Committee goes into these aspects and registers only after satisfying that pesticides are efficacious and safe from the angle of ecological balance within the parameters as prescribed.

Production of Fertilizers

144. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present output of fertilizers indigenously produced in India ; and

(b) whether there are any schemes for industrial conversion of suburban waste into farm manure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) During the period April-October of the current year, the production of fertilizers was about 23.23 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 7.93 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 . The targeted production of fertilizers for the year 1985-86 is 44.15 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 13.19 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

(b) No, Sir,

[Translation]

Disappearance of Urea from Barauni Fertilizer Factory

145. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the English Daily "Indian Nation" dated 19 October, 1985 published from Patna that urea worth rupees two crores has disappeared from the Barauni fertilizer factory;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The news item appearing in the English Daily "Indian Nation" dated 19.10.1985 states that Urea valued at Rs. 2 crores is reportedly short in the godowns of Barauni Fertilizer Factory.

(b) Similar press reports appeared in the year 1983 also. The management of BFC constituted a Departmental Committee to enquire into the matter.

(c) The Committee after checking the various documents and also after physical verification, found a shortage of the order of 11,000 tonnes of urea upto the month of April-May, 1983 in Barauni Silo. The

Committee also commented that this shortage was mainly due to the fault of the Recording Instrument showing the belt weigher reading, as a result of which higher production was recorded from the year 1981-82 onwards, than was actually produced.

(d) The Committee subsequently recommended certain checking and corrections of the instruments which is being done.

[English]

Survey of Working Conditions of Workers in Gujarat and Maharashtra Textile Mills

146. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "9000 migrant workers' condition pathetic" that appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 15 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that migrant labourers from Southern States are working in the Gujarat and Maharashtra textile mills under pathetic conditions;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, steps contemplated by Government against management of textile mills to save the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have been requested to furnish the necessary information.

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

News Item "500 Million Without Adequate Food"

147. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "500 million without adequate food" appeared in "Indian Express" dated 15 October, 1985;

(b) the percentage of people in India living without adequate food; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) (i) Regular allotments of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories are being made for public distribution.

(ii) Foodgrains are being distributed to workers in rural employment schemes and in other welfare schemes.

Adoption of Modern Tools for Agricultural Production

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

(a) whether ICAR has emphasized the need for adoption of modern tools such as remote sensing techniques in forecasting crop production in the country;

(b) if so, whether due to medieval methods and equipments used by farmers, the target of crop production is less; and

(c) steps contemplated by the Government to provide latest and modern tools and techniques to the farmers in the country ?

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

(b) It is true that productivity is hampered due to continued use of traditional equipment by farmers.

(c) Government attaches great importance to the modernisation and selective mechanisation of agriculture. Improved tools, implements and machines have been developed by the agricultural universities, research institutes and coordinated projects sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Research and Education programmes are being further strengthened during the Seventh Plan. Government of India have set up an Agricultural Implements and Machinery Review and Release Committee to review and recommend useful implements for popularisation in different regions. A centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of Farmers' Agro-Service Centres for custom hiring and popularisation operated during 1983-84 and 1984-85 in 600 blocks in 9 States. It is proposed to continue this scheme in 500 additional blocks during the Seventh Plan also.

Provident Fund Amount Outstanding Against M/s. Shree Krishna Woollen Mills Private Limited, Bombay

149. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Provident Fund contribution arrears with M/s. Shree Krishna Woollen Mills Private Limited, Bombay have been mounting in spite of repeated requests to deposit the arrears;

(b) if so, how much Provident Fund contribution arrears stands against the firm as on 31 October, 1985; and

(c) action contemplated by Government against the firm for not depositing Provident Fund arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) According to available information, there were no arrears of Provident Fund contribution against M/s. Shree Krishna Woollen Mills (Private)

Ltd., Bombay, as on 31.10.1985. However, a sum of Rs. 10.47 lakhs is due from the establishment and its 6 other sister concerns towards damages on belated payment of the Provident Fund Contributions.

(c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra has already filed necessary revenue recovery certificates for realisation of the outstanding dues with the concerned revenue recovery authorities.

Reduction in Foodgrains Stocks

150. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accumulation of large foodgrains stocks of over 28 million tonnes has posed unsurmountable storage and management problems;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains stock are expected to swell further by 4 to 5 million tonnes in the few months; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to bring down foodgrains stocks and also to provide sufficient place for storage of the foodgrains stocks in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The level of foodgrains stocks was 29 million tonnes in July, 1985, which is high compared to requirement.

(b) No, Sir. The level of stocks would come down as issues would be more accruals.

(c) The steps taken to bring down the excess stocks of foodgrains are :—

(i) increase in allocations for public distribution and roller flour mills;

(ii) providing foodgrains for rural employment and other welfare programmes;

(iii) permitting export of wheat and wheat products; and

(iv) permitting sale of wheat in the open market.

Additional storage capacity would be constructed during 1985-86. Storage accommodation would also be hired. In addition, arrangements are also being made for the construction of Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage to the extent required.

Foodgrains Production During the Rabi Season

151. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments and experts to make a massive effort to achieve the target of 71 million tonnes of foodgrain production during the rabi season;

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

(c) steps taken by State Governments and experts to achieve the target;

(d) whether Government have calculated that 28.43 lakh quintals of certified and quality seeds would be required for various crops;

(e) if so, whether sufficient steps have been taken to meet these requirements; and

(f) if so, to what extent these steps have improved the prospects of fulfilling the rabi targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign was organised at New Delhi on 14th and 15th October, 1985. The Senior Officers and Experts of the States and Union Departments of Agriculture, I.C.A.R. and other concerned organi-

sations participated in this Conference and finalised the following strategy for achieving rabi production target of 71 million tonnes of foodgrains :—

- (i) Maximising the productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas.
- (ii) Coverage of maximum area under high-yielding varieties.
- (iii) Timely sowing, proper placement of seed and fertilizers.
- (iv) Use of optimum doses of fertilizer (NPK) depending upon the variety and type of land.
- (v) Rectification of micro-nutrient deficiency like, management, zinc and sulphur.
- (vi) Efficient water management to provide irrigation at critical stages of crop growth through timely release of canal water and supply of electricity and diesel at appropriate time for appropriate duration.
- (vii) Adoption of weed control measures at proper time.
- (viii) Easy availability of credit to the farmers by full involvement of cooperative and commercial banks.

(c) The representatives of State Governments endorsed the above strategy for achieving the rabi production target and agreed to adopt the same with necessary modifications in the light of local conditions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Timely and adequate availability of seed, which is the basic input, in combination with other inputs will help in achieving the targetted production.

Setting up of a Commission on Urban Development

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

(a) whether Union Government have set up a Commission on Urban Development to suggest suitable directions to carry out future urban development programmes and to determine strategies for urban development in the country.

(b) if so, what are the other points that the Commission has been asked to go into;

(c) whether the Commission represents the experts of both States and Union Government;

(d) when the Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(e) whether the Commission has also been asked to submit an interim report ?

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

(b) The Commission will study inter alia demographic employment, physical, fiscal, shelter, aesthetic and cultural aspects of urban development.

(c) The composition of the Commission is given in the statement below.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 4th July, 1986.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

Composition of the Committee

1. Shri Charles Correa Chairman
2. Shri Amit Sen, Indian Member
Institute of Management, Calcutta
3. Shri S. Srinivas,
Sociologist, Institute
of Social and
Economic Change,
Nagarbhavi,
Bangalore.

4. Shri Pranoy Roy, Member
Economic
Adviser, Department of Economic
Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New
Delhi.
5. Shri M.N. Buch, "
National Centre
for Human
Settlement and
Environment,
E4/17, Arera
Colony, Bhopal.
6. Shri B.G. Fernandes, "
Planner, C-57,
Defence Colony,
New Delhi.
7. Shri Shirish Patel, "
Civil Engineer,
41-18, Nagindas,
Master Road,
Bombay.
8. Shri Kirti Shah, "
Architect,
Ahmedabad Study
Action Group,
Dalal Building,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad.
9. Dr. Rashmi Mayur, "
Director, Urban
Development
Institute, Maker
Towers, Cuffe Parade,
Bombay.
10. Shri Xerxes Desai, "
Managing Director,
Tata Press Limited,

414, Veer Savarker,
Bombay-4000-25.

11. Shri V.K. Phatak, Convener
Chief Planning
Division, B.M.R.D.A.,
Griha Nirman
Bhavan, Bandra (E),
Bombay.

National Labour Conference

153. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that major
Trade Unions have not been invited for
the ensuing National Labour Conference
to be held shortly; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there-
for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. AN-
JIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Package Plan to off-load Surplus Wheat with F.C.I.

154. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food
Corporation of India is presently suffering
from a problem of surplus;

(b) how much of wheat is being stored
in the open and how much of paddy could
not be procured because of storage
problem ;

(c) whether Food Corporation of India
has drawn up a Package Plan to off-load
the surplus wheat and if so, the details
thereof; and

(d) the time by which this Plan will be
put into action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) On 1.10.85, the Food Corporation of India and the State agencies were holding stocks which were in excess of the stocks required under the Buffer Stocking Policy of the Government.

(b) As on 30.9.85, 22.90 lakh tonnes of wheat was stored in CAP (Covered and Plinth) by the Food Corporation of India. There is no instance when paddy was not procured by the Food Corporation of India for want of storage space.

(c) and (d) The steps taken to increase the off-take of wheat are as under :

1. Increased issues to workers in NREP/RLEGP schemes, and to other weaker sections at concessional prices.
2. Sale of wheat at a fixed price in the open market.
3. Permitting limited export of wheat by the Food Corporation of India and private parties.
4. Liberalised issues in public distribution system and for roller flour mills.
5. Formulating schemes for issues in welfare schemes.

Drought in Gujarat and Maharashtra

155. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI U.H. PATEL :

SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

SHRI C.D. GAMIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Districts in Gujarat and Maharashtra are in the grip of severe drought conditions;

(b) if so, their number and names;

(c) the Central assistance provided to these States ;

(d) whether any long term plans have been drawn up to end chronic drought condition in the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, 17 districts in Gujarat and 14 districts in Maharashtra have been affected due to drought during South West Monsoon period this year. The names of the affected districts are given in the statement given below.

(c) The Govt. of Maharashtra have submitted memoranda twice during 1985-86. In response to the first memorandum, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 34.50 crores has been sanctioned. In response to the second memorandum, a Central Team would visit the State shortly. However, an amount of Rs. 28.62 crores has been released as Ways and Means advance and Central share of Margin Money, for meeting the emergent expenditure, pending the issue of final sanction of Central assistance.

The Govt. of Gujarat have submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance for drought relief. A Central Team had visited the State from 7th to 10th November, 1985 and its report is awaited. Pending the issue of sanction of Central assistance, a sum of Rs. 14.37 crores as Central share of margin money has been released, as Ways and Means advance.

(d) & (e) A number of long term measures have been taken by the Government of India for reducing incidence and intensity of drought conditions. These measures include increasing the areas under irrigation, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, Dryland Farming, Crop Insurance, Afforestation

Development of Improved and Drought Resistent Variety of Seeds, National Rural Eemployment Programme. Guarantee Programme, Rural Landless Employment, Drinking Water Programme and Small and Marginal Farmers assistance Programme.

Statement

A. GUJARAT

Names of the affected district

1. Amroli
2. Junagadh
3. Bhavnagar
4. Rajkot
5. Jamnagar
6. Surendranagar
7. Kachchh
8. Banaskantha
9. Mehsana
10. Sabarkantha
11. Ahmedabad
12. Gandhinagar
13. Kheda
14. Panchamahals
15. Vadodara
16. Bharuch
17. Surat

B. MAHARASHTRA

1. Nashik
2. Dhule
3. Ahmednagar
4. Jalgaon
5. Sangli
6. Pune
7. Satara
8. Aurangabad

9. Beed
10. Nanded
11. Osmanabad
12. Jalna
13. Latur
14. Parbhani

Computers For Designing Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Schemes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that computers will be used for designing water supply schemes and sewerage disposal schemes in the main cities of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this will improve the present system of working and when this is going to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) Computers are already being used by Water Supply and Sanitation Sector agencies or their consultants for designing of water supply and sewerage systems in some large cities. The Government of India has sponsored training courses on designing of water distribution system based on the mainframe computer at Anna University, Madras. It is also proposed to run training courses on application of computer technology for designing water supply distribution network at selected centres in the country with the assistance of UNDP/World Bank.

(c) The use of computer in designing distribution network will help in proper evaluation of alternative networks and result in economies.

The first training programme on computer technology in urban water supply design with UNDP/World Bank assistance is likely to be held in February, 86.

**Paddy Procurement and stock in
Buffer stock**

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

(a) whether this year the unseasonal
rains had taken place in September-
October which were fairly widespread all
over the country;

(b) how it has effected the crops ; and

(c) what is the actual procurement of
paddy so far and the buffer stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The widespread
rains in September and October have been
generally beneficial for kharif crops. These
are also expected to provide adequate soil
moisture for undertaking sowings of rabi
crops.

(c) The total procurement of rice and
paddy taken together is 23.44 lakh tonnes
(in terms of rice) as on 11.11.1985. The
total stock of rice as on 1.10.1985 is
estimated at 5.73 million tonnes.

**Central assistance under Sugarcane
price formula**

158. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government gives
any assistance/support to State Govern-
ments when they fix the sugarcane price
for the mills;

(b) if so, the formula adopted ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to
suitably amend this formula; and

(d) whether any State Government has
sought higher Central Government assis-
tance under the formula to raise the suga-
cane price and if so, Government's reaction
thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a)
No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Conversion of LPTs into High Power
TV Transmission Centres in Kerala**

159. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formu-
lated a scheme for converting the low
power TV transmission centres in Kerala
into high power TV transmission centres ;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) No, Sir. THE low power transmitters
set up in Trivandrum in November 1982
and in Cochin in July 1984 have been
since replaced by high power transmitters.

(b) Does not arise.

**Fruit Juice Plant of Modern Food
Industries, Delhi**

160. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to expand the
capacity of the fruit juice plant of the
Modern Food Industries in Delhi has been
abandoned;

(b) whether it is a fact that this public
sector unit finds itself unable to compete
with the organised soft drinks sector in the
private sector; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make
this unit viable and strong enough to face
competition from the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a)

to (c) The fruit juice/drinks produced by the Fruit Juice Bottling Plant of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited are very popular with the consumers and the sale has been increasing progressively. Keeping this in view, the company has decided to expand the capacity of the existing plant. With the steps taken to overcome the production constraint as also to increase the sales, the plant is expected to become viable during the current year.

Health Hazards of workers in various Industries

161. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified Industries such as textile, ceramics etc., the acid fumes, cotton dust etc. of which are harmful for the workers who are predominantly exposed to such hazard; ;

(b) whether Government have devised some protective measures in the interests of health of workers so that effects of exposure are nullified; and

(c) if so, details of such Industries and measures taken in each industry to protect the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The Factories Act, 1948, which is enforced by the State Governments, contains an enabling provision, according to which if in the opinion of the State Government, any manufacturing process or operation carried on in a factory exposes any person employed in it to a serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, it may make Special Rules, applicable to such factory and enforce the same. The Central Govt. through the agency of the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, has identified 26 processes or operations as dangerous operations and recommended the same to the State Governments for appropriate action under Section 87 of the Act. The State Governments have also been provided with details of control measures, which they should incorporate as part of the

State Factory Rules, so that workers are protected against accidents or diseases. The schedule to the Factories Act specifies the list of notifiable diseases and diseases arising out of acid-fumes, cotton dust, etc. are included in that list. The precautions to be taken in the event of any occupational disease are prescribed in the rules that are framed by the State Governments.

Fees paid for showing foreign Indian Films by Doordarshan

162. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some payment has to be made by Doordarshan for showing foreign films;

(b) if so, the amount of such payments made during first six months of 1985 and details of foreign films shown;

(c) details of Indian films shown on TV during the period and the amount paid per films as fee;

(d) whether the rates of payment for showing on TV of Indian and Foreign films differ from film to film; and

(e) if so, reasons for the same ?

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

(b) During first half of 1985, 8 foreign films were telecast by Doordarshan. The required information is given in the statement I below.

(c) During the same period, 277 Indian feature films were telecast by Doordarshan, on the National Network and from various Doordarshan Kendras. The rate of payment for such films is with reference to the category assigned to each and the Kendra(s) from which they are telecast. The rates and the Kendra groupings are given in the statement II below.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the case of Indian films, payment is related to the grading which differs from film to film. In the case of foreign films, the rates of payment differ depending upon the source of procurement.

Statement

Title of Films	Royalty payment	Source
1. Tony and Tick Tack Dragon	Nil	Hungarian Embassy
2. War and Peace (Telecast in 4 parts)	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Sovexport
3. Affection	Nil	Bulgarian Embassy
4. The Falcons	Nil	Hungarian Embassy
5. Crime and Punishment (Telecast in two parts)	Rs. 50,000/-	Sovexport
6. A Bitter Autumn with a 7 Scent of Mango	Nil	Doordarshan and Czech TV
7. Battle for Berlin	Nil	Russian Embassy
8. Star (Telecast in two parts)	Nil	Canadian Embassy

Statement II

RATES OF PAYMENTS

Following are the rates of payment :

(a) National Network

Premier Telecast (colour)	Rupees 8 lakhs
'A' Grade (colour)	Rupees 4 lakhs
'B' Grads (colour)	Rupees 3 lakhs
'C' Grade (colour)	Rupees 2 lakhs

For Black and White 25% less is paid.

(b) Delhi and LPTs (Black and White)

'A' Grade	Rupees 80,000/-
'B' Grade	Rupees 60,000/-
'C' Grade	Rupees 40,000/-

(c) Rates of Payments of films telecast by Doordarshan Kendra:

- (1) The rate of payment for telecast of regional films at TV Centre in the region pertaining to the language of the film as also the rate of the payment for telecasting with sub-titles at the metropolitan centres viz., Bombay Madras, Calcutta and Delhi will be the same as for Hindi films. Rates for the remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films.
- (2) The rate structure for payment for Black and White Hindi feature films will be as under :

Category of film	1. Delhi Mussoorie	1. Calcutta 2. Madras 3. Jalandhar	1. Srinagar 2. Lucknow 3. Kanpur	1. Raipur 2. Muzafferpur 3. Gulburga
	2. Bombay- Pune Bangalore- Panaji	4. Amritsar	4. Hyderabad 4. Jaipur	4. Sambalpur 5. Nagpur 6. Low Power transmitters
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(IN RUPEES)				
A	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
B	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
C & repeat telecast	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

For feature films telecast in colour from individual Kendras 25% extra over the foregoing rates of payment (for B & W) will be admissible.

Multi-Channel TV Scheme

163. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether multi-channel T.V. Scheme has fallen due to unfavourable report from the Indian Space Research Organisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir. Neither of the assumptions is correct.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Scheduled Tribes as Bonded Labour

164. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes employed by various construction companies in different parts of the country are forced into bonded labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to provide for the welfare and hygienic living conditions to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) Complaints about

labourers, including those belonging to Scheduled Tribes, working as bonded labour are being received from time to time. Whenever such complaints are received, they are got looked into through the State Government concerned and appropriate action is taken to secure their release and rehabilitation. As per available information, no complaint of bonded labour by construction companies has been substantiated on enquiry.

Import of Banned Foreign Films

165. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain foreign films which were banned in their respective countries, were imported and screened in our country ;

(b) if so, the details of such films imported during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government have taken action against defaulters ;

(d) if so, nature of action taken and number of cases involved ; and

(e) the procedure adopted by Government to safeguarded against import and screening of such foreign films ?

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

(a) Government are not aware of import into India of any foreign films which were banned in their respective countries and their public screening in India.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Popularising the Use of Neem Cake

166. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that

neem cake, (the residue left after oil extraction) is used as fertilizer in many parts of India ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that field trials have revealed that neem cake can increase crop yields by at least 40 per cent ;

(c) Whether it is also a fact that neem cake is not a fertilizer and its main characteristic is that of acting as a nitrification inhibitor ; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by Government to popularise the use of neem cake ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that neem cake is being used as an organic fertiliser in some parts of the country;

(b) and (c) Experiments conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have shown that neem cake besides its manurial value has also proved to be an efficient nitrogen inhibitor. Its application with nitrogenous fertilisers increases the yield of Rice and Sugarcane by about 15-20%.

(d) The Government have laid due emphasis to popularise the use of all forms of organic manures including neem cake.

Financial Assistance to Daily Newspapers

167. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the daily newspapers in Andhra Pradesh and other States which received financial assistance in the shape of loans etc. for their expansion programmes and for purchase of machinery ; and

(b) what are the amounts sanctioned and under what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collec-

ted and shall be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

[*Translation*]

Child Labour in the Country

168. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether about five crores of boys and girls below 15 years of age work with a view to earn their livelihood and if so, the number of the girl labourers out of them ;

(b) whether the number of child labourers has increased during the years from 1980 to 1985 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor despite enactment of child labour laws ; and

(d) whether Government are taking effective steps to ban child labour and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir; does not arise.

(b) and (c) Comparative data pertaining to the number of child labourers from 1980 to 1985 are not available and therefore it cannot be inferred that the incidence of child labour has increased during this period.

(d) Child labour has already been banned in a number of employments under various laws.

Sale of Different Varieties of Edible Oil under the Same Brand Name

169. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some oil mills issue different

varieties of edible oils for sale under the same brand name ;

(b) if so, whether this encourages adulteration ;

(c) if so, how many mills are indulging in such irregularity at present ;

(d) whether Government have taken some action against the owners of such oil mills ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Use of same brand name for different varieties of oils marketed by the same firm does not contravene the provisions of PFA Act, 1954. Further, this does not encourage adulteration because commonly used edible oils have been standardised under PFA Rules, 1955 and these oils will have to conform to the respective specifications laid down under PFA Rules. The manufacturers have to give name, trade name, description of food contained in package, on its label under Rule 32 of the PFA Rules, 1955.

(c) No such instance has come to our notice.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

[*English*]

Drought in Orissa

170. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAYAK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sought any drought report from the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the situation in Kalahandi district is deteriorating fast resulting in more difficulties and there is shortage of food even at the Fair Price Shops ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the assistance Central Government have extended in favour of the Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MA-KWANA): (a) to (c) According to the scheme of financing relief expenditure the State Government is required to submit a detailed memorandum seeking Central assistance for providing relief to the people affected by natural calamity. The Government of Orissa have not sent any detailed memorandum seeking Central assistance for drought relief so far during the current financial year. However, on the basis of a memorandum received on 11th January, 1985 from the Government of Orissa, a sum of Rs. 8.95 crores was sanctioned to Government of Orissa for drought relief out of which Rs. 6.00 crores was to be spent by 30.6.1985.

Removal of Restrictions on movement of Paddy and Rice

171. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a direction to different States to remove all restrictions on movement of paddy and rice within and outside the State ;

(b) if so, the States which have lifted curbs on rice and paddy movement so far ;

(c) the purpose of changing the policy and lifting restriction on the movement of paddy and rice ;

(d) whether the new policy will help the State Governments in achieving the target in procurement of rice and paddy ; and

(e) the details of the target set by different States for procurement of rice and paddy during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):

(a) All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were advised to remove all existing inter-State

movement restrictions on paddy. There is no ban on movement of levy-free rice in the country.

(b) Inter-State movement restrictions on paddy have been removed by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations except Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka, who have been allowed, at their request, to retain the restrictions, and Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, who have not yet taken a decision in the matter.

(c) Due to anticipated increased production and easy availability of paddy in the country, the restrictions on movement of paddy were not considered necessary, ordinarily.

(d) and (e) No rice and paddy procurement targets have been fixed for the Kharif season, 1985-86.

Projects Constructed by N.B.C.C.

172. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the countries where National Building Construction Corporation has completed projects in the last three years ;

(b) total amount invested by NBCC in those projects ;

(c) the amount paid by each of those countries for the projects executed there in the last three years ; and

(d) the details abereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) N.B.C.C. Ltd., has completed projects in Libya, Iraq, Nepal and India during the last 3 years.

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

(c) and (d) The information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Country	Years		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		(Rs. in crores)		
1.	Libya	30.49	25.49	20.38
2.	Iraq	13.66	12.35	19.87
3.	Nepal	—	—	1.09
4.	India	29.27	41.96	42.79
		<u>73.42</u>	<u>79.80</u>	<u>84.13</u>

Production of Fertilizers by IFFCO

173. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to increase the production of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertiliser produced by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. during the cooperative year ending June 30, 1985 ;

(c) the different kinds of fertilisers produced by IFFCO during that period ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) : IFFCO produced 18.32 lakh tonnes of fertilisers (Urea+NPK/DAP) during the Cooperative Year ended on June 30, 1985, as per details below :

Product	Production (Tonnes)
Urea (46%N)	8,19,563
NPK—10:26:26	2,55,250

NPK—12:32:16

4,64,450

DAP—18:46:0

2,92,800

Total Fertilisers

(Urea+NPK/DAP

18,32,063

Bonus/Pension to Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees

174. SHRI RANJITSINGH GEAKWAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grant of pension and bonus to journalists and other newspaper employees is under consideration of Government ;

(b) whether the question of improving working conditions of journalists and other employees newspapers is also under consideration ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The question of granting pension to Journalists and other newspaper employees is linked with wider question of granting pension to the industrial workers as a social security measure. They are however entitled to bonus as

per the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) to (d) : Requests have been received from various associations in this matter and are under examination.

Construction of TV Studio Centre at Ahmedabad

175. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether T.V. Studio Centre at Ahmedabad is under construction at present ;

(b) when the said Studio Centre is likely to be commissioned ; and

(c) whether Regional Programmes in Gujarati language will be prepared by this Studio Centre and telecast from Ahmedabad T.V. Transmitter ?

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

(b) The Studio Centre is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1986.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Telecast of "Walt Disney Cartoon Films" from Delhi Doordarshan

176. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan proposes to relay Walt Disney Cartoon Films, each of 25 minutes duration, from Delhi Doordarshan Centre ;

(b) whether these films will be dubbed in Hindi ;

(c) what will be the total expenditure ; and

(d) the time by which these films are likely to be telecast from Delhi Doordarshan ?

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

(b) Dubbing in Hindi has not been found feasible.

(c) The estimated cost of the films is US dollars 11,050,00.

(d) These will be telecast on the Sunday mornings beginning from 24th November, 1985.

[Translation]

Assistance to Bihar for Construction of Godowns in Rural Areas

177. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing assistance to Bihar for the construction of godowns in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance Government propose to give to Bihar for providing sufficient godown facilities for agricultural products during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the amount of assistance provided for the purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) the number of godowns constructed in Bihar with the assistance provided by the Centre during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan allocation for giving central assistance to the States/Union Territories under the scheme for establishment of a national

grid of rural godowns is Rs. 26.25 crores. However, the practice so far has been not to earmark funds State-wise, but to consider cases for assistance received from State/Union Territories on merit.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85), under the scheme for establishment of a national grid of rural godowns, central assistance amounting to Rs. 114.71 lakhs was given to the State Government of Bihar for construction of 166 rural godowns.

(d) The State Government has reported that 37 sanctioned rural godowns have since been completed.

[English]

Setting up of TV Relay Centre at Gaya

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

(a) whether Gaya has been included in the list of places where Doordarshan relay centre is proposed to be set up during 1985-86 and ;

(b) if so, steps taken for setting up of Doordarshan relay centre at Gaya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) A low power TV transmitter was installed at Gaya in July, 1984 and is functioning satisfactorily.

Extension of TV Facility in Bihar

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

(a) whether Government propose extension of television facility in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Whereas low power TV transmitters one each at Darbhanga and Bettiah in Bihar are under installation as part of the VI Plan schemes, additional TV transmitters envisaged for setting up in Bihar during the VII Plan period, subject to yearwise phasing and priorities agreed to by the Planning Commission, are as per details given below :

(a) High Power TV Transmitter.

(i) Katihar.

(ii) Daltanganj.

(b) Low Power TV Transmitters.

(i) Madhubani.

(ii) Sasaram.

(iii) Giridih.

(iv) Siwan.

(v) Gopalganj.

(vi) Motihari.

(vii) Sitamarhi.

(viii) Saharsa.

(ix) Singhbhum.

(x) Forbesganj.

Subject to the same consideration, it is proposed to set-up a full-fledged colour TV studio centre at Patna, a smaller studio centre at Ranchi and also to provide programme generation facilities at Daltanganj during the VII Plan period.

[Translation]

Improvement in Doordarshan News Service

180. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enter into a contract with an independent

organisation for bringing about improvement in the Doordarshan News Service ; and

(b) If so, the items included or proposed to be included in this contract and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) In order to make our news programmes more visual, Doordarshan has entered into contract for a period of maximum of 6 months with the following four TV News Agencies for the supply of news clips and news features :—

1. M/s. Independent Television Private Ltd ,
208, Hotel Ambassador, Surjan Singh Park,
New Delhi-110 003.
2. M/s. T.V. Programme Producers Guild of India,
A-1/3, Flat 4 Besant Nagar,
Madras—600 090.
3. M/s. Press Trust of India,
4, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110 001.
4. M/s. T.V. News India,
201, Asia House, Curzon Road,
New Delhi-110 001.

The items broadly are :

- (i) The T.V. News Agencies will mainly concentrate their activities in these areas where the coverage of Doordarshan's own team is not comprehensive.
- (ii) They can also cover important development and human interest stories in their own areas.
- (iii) A rate of Rs. 50/- per second will be payable to the above mentioned four T.V. News Agencies for news clips supplied by them from all parts of the country and accepted for telecast by

Doordarshan in the national bulletins or special programmes from Delhi.

It has also been decided that regional news clips may be accepted by the regional kendras from the above empanelled news agencies and from any other news agency which Doordarshan may empanel in future on the following terms and conditions :—

1. News agencies which provide news visuals in colour for regional news only to regional kendras will be paid @ Rs. 25/- per second for the footage which is accepted and telecast by these regional kendras. If the news visuals are in Black and White the rate will be 25% less than the rate prescribed for colour.
2. Doordarshan may sign an agreement with such empanelled news agencies for supply of news clips for regional news, and at this stage the agreement may be operative till 31st March, 1986. Thereafter the position may be reviewed.
3. The above rates will not be applicable for news visuals of inaugurations, conferences, known festivals or other types of events for which Doordarshan Cameramen or assigned stringers are generally used.
4. The above rates will be applicable to only news visuals of impressive overages of immediate and important news breaks.
5. The regional kendras of Doordarshan will have the final editorial option of whether or not to use material sent by the empanelled news agencies and payment will be due only for the material used.
6. Besides the above rate of Rs. 25/- per second no other conveyance or other charges will be paid to the empanelled news agencies.

7. The news visuals for regional news will be supplied by the news agencies directly to the Doordarshan Kendras concerned.

Instructions have been issued to Doordarshan to convey these terms and conditions to the empanelled news agencies and obtain their acceptance in writing of the same before allowing them to start supplying news visuals to the regional kendras for regional news.

Construction of Projects by NBCC in Libya

181. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Navbharat Times dated 16th October, 1985 under the caption "Bhawan Nigam Ka Libya Per Rs. 56 Crore Bakaya" Rs. 56 Crore dues of Building Corporation on Libya ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action so far to ensure that Libya makes payment of Rs. 56 crore outstanding against it on account of the projects completed by National Building Construction Corporation ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The question regarding settlement of outstanding dues from Libya has been raised in the meeting of Indo-Libyan Joint Commission. A Technical Team also visited Libya in September, 1985. Besides this, the Corporation is vigorously pursuing the matter with the Libyan clients.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Condition of Migrant Workers

182. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the "Indian Express" of 15 October, 1985 regarding appalling condition of the migrant labourers from Orissa in the State of Gujarat ;

(b) whether contractors who import migrant labourers have licences and if so, the terms and conditions of such licences ;

(c) whether Government have come to know about serious violation of labour rules by such contractors as well as the principal employers ; and

(d) if so, in how many cases Government have taken action against such offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Gujarat has been requested to furnish the necessary information.

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

[Translation]

Bill for Settlement of Industrial Disputes

183. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had promised to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to provide for settlement of industrial disputes and if so, the time by which this Bill will be brought forward ;

(b) what will be the main features of this Bill and the amendments proposed to be made in the existing laws ; and

(c) what are the views of the State Governments in regard to this Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Flood Assistance in Kerala

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

(a) Whether Central Government monitors the distribution of flood relief funds for various States ;

(b) The flood relief funds assistance provided to Kerala during the recent devastating floods in Kerala ; and

(c) Steps taken to ensure that the funds are equitably distributed among all districts that had been affected by floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India receive periodical itemwise expenditure statements from the State Governments who have been sanctioned Central Assistance for natural calamities/disasters. It has now been decided to set up a Monitoring Cell in the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the progress of expenditure and physical achievements in the States which receive Central Assistance for tackling the natural calamities/disasters.

(b) On account of recent floods, Kerala has been sanctioned Rs. 134.79 crores as the ceiling of Central Assistance.

(c) It is for the Government of Kerala to distribute the Central Assistance among the various flood affected districts of the State.

Assistance for the Development of Agricultural Products Markets

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

(a) the amount of assistance proposed for the development of Agricultural Products Markets under the Agricultural Marketing Programme during the Seventh Plan ; State-wise ; and

(b) the names of the Agricultural Products Markets for which Andhra Pradesh Government have sought Central assistance and the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan allocation for the Central Sector Scheme for the development of agricultural produce markets is Rs. 99.33 crores. The practice so far has been not to earmark funds State-wise, but to consider cases for assistance received from State/Union Territories on merit.

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have sought Central assistance for the development of Asifabad rural wholesale market. This proposal is under examination.

Legislation on Workers Participation in the Management of Public, Private and Cooperative Sector Establishments

186. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring forward any legislation for making workers participation in public, private and cooperative sector establishments compulsory ; and

(b) whether establishments having a strength of 100 workers and more will be brought under this legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The question of workers' participation in management for the private sector and legislative backing to the Scheme was considered in the

meetings of the Group of State Labour Ministers; set up by the 35th Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 27th July, 1985 and 23rd September, 1985. The proposal would now be discussed at the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference to be held at New Delhi from the 25th November, 1985.

Employment of Women

188. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are certain jobs for which women are more suitable ;

(b) if so, whether Government identified those areas ; and

(c) whether Government have given direction to employ women in large number in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The Government have identified some trades for organising formal training for women to make them suitable for employment. The State Governments have been addressed to

train and prepare women and take measures to upgrade production skills of women for employment in these trades.

Consumption of Fertilisers

189. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government had taken steps to increase the consumption of fertilizers ;

(b) If so, the total quantity of fertilizers consumed by different States in 1984-85 ; and

(c) The percentage of increase or decrease in the fertilizer consumption by different States in 1984-85, as compared to the preceding year ?

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

(b) and (c) The chemical fertilizers consumed in different States during 1984-85 and the percentage increase or decrease in consumption over 1983-84, is indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in different States in 1983-84 and 1984-85

(in terms of '000] tonnes of N+P+K)

State	Consumption		Percentage	
	1983-84	1984-85	increase(+)/decrease (-) in 1984-85 over 1983-84	
Andhra Pradesh	908.6	980.3	(+)	7.9
Karnataka	487.2	590.7	(+)	21.2
Kerala	129.5	127.6	(-)	1.5
Tamil Nadu	586.8	690.5	(+)	17.7
Gujarat	502.4	504.6	(+)	0.4

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	315.0 372.6	(+) 18.3
Maharashtra	642.0 581.3	(-) 9.5
Rajasthan	209.7 206.6	(-) 1.5
Haryana	326.2 336.6	(+) 3.2
Punjab	991.7 1047.6	(+) 5.6
Uttar Pradesh	1642.8 1612.9	(-) 1.8
Himachal Pradesh	19.1 21.8	(+) 14.1
Jammu & Kashmir	16.5 29.1	(+) 76.4
Assam	17.3 13.8	(-) 20.2
Bihar	292.3 381.6	(+) 30.6
Orissa	103.0 114.0	(+) 10.7
West Bengal	369.1 405.7	(+) 9.9
Manipur	4.4 3.8	(-) 13.6
Meghalaya	2.8 2.9	(+) 3.6
Nagaland	0.3 0.3	—
Sikkim	1.1 1.2	(+) 9.1
Tripura	3.3 3.1	(-) 6.1
Others	139.0 182.4	(+) 31.2
ALL INDIA	7710.1 8211.0	(+) 6.5

Production of Groundnuts During 1984 and 1985

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

(a) names of the States producing groundnuts ;

(b) total quantum of groundnuts produced during the last two years i.e. 1984 and 1985 ;

(c) quantum of groundnut extractions exported during the above years ; and

(d) domestic consumption of groundnut extractions during the above years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement showing production of groundnut during the years 1983-84 is given below.

(c) Exports of groundnut extractions in 1983-84 and 1984-85 had been as under :—

	Quantity (thousand tonnes)
1983-84	291.66
1984-85	292.51

(d) On the basis of figures of production of groundnut and exports of groundnut extractions, estimated domestic availability of groundnut cake works out to 21.54 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.

Statement

(Lakh tonnes)

States	1983-84	1984-85
Andhra Pradesh	17.2	13.2
Gujarat	18.1	15.7
Karnataka	7.4	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.7
Maharashtra	8.1	8.5
Orissa	4.0	4.8
Rajasthan	1.7	1.7
Tamil Nadu	9.8	12.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	0.9
Others*	0.8	0.9
All India	70.9	67.4

*Others comprise Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal and Pondicherry.

India's Assistance to African Countries For Agriculture Development

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to help the African countries in the development of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the ways in which Government propose to help these countries in the development of agriculture; and

(c) details of financial assistance proposed to be given to African countries in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Government assists African countries by training facilities to their nationals; by deputing Indian experts under the Indian technical and Economic Cooperation Programme or under the auspices of agencies such as FAO; and by supply of seeds.

(c) No proposal for financial assistance to African countries is under the consideration of this Ministry at present.

Package of Relief to Small Fishermen

192. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give package of relief to small fishermen;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme in this behalf;

(c) if so, what are its salient features; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Fishermen are assisted by the States/Union Territories through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gear and fishery requisites. The element of subsidy on hull, engine and gear varies from 10 to 70%. Some of the States have their own welfare schemes which include lean season relief and subsidised housing. Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidising the Group Accident Insurance premium for active fishermen who are members of Cooperative Societies/Federations/Welfare Organisations. An annual premium on each policy is Rs. 12 for providing insurance cover of Rs. 15,000 in the event of death or permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 7,500 in case of partial disability. Another scheme — National Welfare Fund for Fishermen is also under implementation to provide basic amenities such as drinking water, medical and welfare facilities, education, housing, old age pension etc. In the above two schemes the contribution of Central Government is 50% in the case of States and 100% in the case of Union Territories.

(d) Does not arise.

Deficit in Edible Oil Production

193. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has a deficit of edible oil production to meet the need of its population;

(b) the ratio of its annual production in proportion to its annual requirement;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make good the deficit of edible oil production; and

(d) whether Government propose to intensify production of palm oil by under-

taking massive programme of palm plantation in heavy rainfall areas of western coast of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is an annual deficit of about 12 to 13 lakh tonnes between the total demand for and production of edible oil in the country.

(c) As a short term measure, the deficit is met by imports. The long term measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds and oils are as follows:—

- (i) *Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project*, covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower, besides intensive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, inter-alia, aims at the development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops, particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, basic inputs and free distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser mini kits on a large scale.
- (ii) *National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project*: State level cooperative oilseeds growers' federation have been formed in seven States under the Project for Restructuring of edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy Development Board.
- (iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the Productivity of oilseeds.
- (v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean

and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

- (vi) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

(d) The Project for red oil palm plantations have been taken up in Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the suitable agro-climatic conditions exist for its cultivation. So far 3705 hectares have been planted in Kerala and 1300 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Plan to Intensify Production of Edible Oils

194. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any definite plan to intensify the Production of edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, the sources which Government propose to tap and the States where such intensive programme is contemplated to be undertaken; and

(b) whether mass plantation of palm trees as well as soyabean in various parts of the country will help India to become self-sufficient in production of edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds and oils are as follows :—

- (i) *Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project*, covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower, besides intensive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, inter-alia, aims at the development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops,

particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, basic inputs and free distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser mini kits on a large scale.

- (ii) *National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project* State level cooperative oilseeds growers' federations have been formed in seven states under the Project for Restructuring of edible oils and oilseeds and production and marketing through National Dairy Development Board.

- (iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

- (iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

- (v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds to tree and forest origin, rice bran etc,

- (vi) Setting up of necessary Processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

(b) The National Oilseeds Development Project is being implemented in 17 States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Assam.

(c) Red oil Palm plantations taken up in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Special project on Soyabean under National Oilseeds Development Project will help increasing the production of oilseeds in the country.

Review of Charter Policy

195. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of foreign chartered

vessels presently operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone;

(b) whether a review of the charter policy has completed; and

(c) if so, the details of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of foreign chartered fishing vessels presently operating in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is 27.

(b) and (c) Yer, Sir. It has been proposed to suspend the policy on chartering of foreign fishing vessels.

[Translation]

Installation of T.V. Relay Centre at Lakhimpur

196. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a television relay centre at Lakhimpur;

(b) for how long the proposal for setting up of a television relay centre at Lakhimpur has been under consideration; and

(c) the time by which a television relay centre is likely to be set up at Lakhimpur?

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

(b) and (c) Setting up a low power TV transmitter at Lakhimpur has been envisaged as a part of VII Plan proposals of Doordarshan for TV expansion. It is, however, difficult at this stage to lay down a fixed time-frame for the completion of this project as it depends on the year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed

by the Planning Commission for TV expansion in the country during VII Plan period.

[English]

Construction of New FCI Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

197. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct new Food Corporation of India's godowns in Andhra Pradesh in the current year as well as during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) A capacity of 4.31 lakh tonnes is under construction by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh. The Corporation is assessing the requirement of additional storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Payment of H.R.A. to FCI Employees in Bangalore and Ahmedabad

198. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Courts of Bangalore and Ahmedabad have given judgement for payment of house rent allowance in Bangalore and Ahmedabad at 25 per cent of basic pay plus dearness pay to Food Corporation of India Employees before 31 October, 1985; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Food Corporation of India/Food Department to implement the judgement of courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending final disposal of the writ petition/appeal in the High Courts of Karnataka and Gujarat, the F.C.I. have issued instructions for implementing the courts decisions in regard to payment of H.R.A.

Placing of Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation under Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

199. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haldia unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is proposed to be placed under Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) whether a task force comprising of experts was sent to Haldia to look into the technical problems; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the task force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present;

(b) In order to identify the constraints and recommended solutions for expeditious commissioning of the Haldia plant, a Task Force was constituted.

(c) The Task Force reviewed the progress of commissioning of the Haldia plant and made recommendations from time to time regarding the specific technical problems faced during commissioning. They made various recommendations of a long-term and short-term nature. Some of the major recommendations made by the task Force are given below :

(i) The Task Force recommended that the capacity of the oil-fired burners should be increased to make available adequate steam for the plant.

(ii) In view of the problems faced in regard to the oxygen compressors,

the Task Force] also recommended that a spare reciprocating oxygen compressor should be available for the plant.

Safety norms in Industrial Units

200. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps so far taken by Government after the Bhopal tragedy against those industrial units which did not conform to the industrial safety norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Government has directed all the State Governments to identify all factories which carry on dangerous manufacturing processes and take appropriate measures under the Act for enforcing strictly the safety standards in those units. The State Governments have constituted Task forces/Expert Committees to go into this aspect. The State Governments have also been advised to carry out 100 per cent inspection of all such industrial units where hazardous processes exist.

Crop Insurance Scheme for paddy production

201. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in view of the fact that paddy cultivation in the country is not profitable, Government propose to extend Crop Insurance Scheme to paddy growing States ; and

(b) Measures taken to improve the lot of the paddy farmers especially by saving the crop from various diseases and pests like Green Leaf Hopper etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which is being implemented in the country from Kharif 1985 season covers paddy in addition to the other crops namely; wheat, millets, pulses and oilseeds;

(b) Various measures have been/are being taken by the Government to save the paddy crop from various diseases and pests like Green Leaf Hopper etc. The Government of India is organising regular pest surveillance and monitoring on paddy crop both during Kharif and rabi seasons in collaboration with the ICAR and the major paddy growing States. Concerned authorities are apprised of the pest situation for organising timely and need-based control measures.

In the event of any significant pest development, the State Departments organise control campaigns and mobilise the farmers through various mass media and extension agencies for taking up control measures. In the campaigns, technical know-how, men and material are also provided by the State Department of Agriculture and field stations of the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

In the case of epidemics, financial assistance is also provided to meet the requirement of the pest control operations.

Setting up of a Rural Technology Centre

202. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a rural technology centre for each district in the country to pass on the benefits of technological advancement to the developmental agencies in the districts; and

(b) if so, details of funds set apart for the same and when the centres will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) A new scheme titled 'Composite Rural Training & Technology Centres' has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for this scheme in the 7th Plan and Rs. 2.5 crores for the year

1985-86. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Special grant for Development of Satna City, Madhya Pradesh

203. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that thousands of people come to city of Satna in Madhya Pradesh, including foreigners, who wish to visit Khajuraho, Chhtrakot and Mathar etc;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to drive any special grant for the development of the city of Satna in Madhya Pradesh under the scheme to develop small and medium towns in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the State Government have recommended inclusion of Khajuraho town under the IDSMT scheme at an estimated project cost of Rs. 79.47 lakhs since it is the main place of tourist attraction. Under the scheme the Central contribution will be of about 40 lakhs has already been released for the development of this town from out of the Central Government share. No proposal for inclusion of Satna under IDSMT programme was received from the State Government.

Site workers of construction companies

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme regarding the site workers of construction companies both in public and private sector who move alongwith the company from site to site for decades;

(b) if so, details of the said scheme;

* An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

(c) if not, whether Government propose to formulate any such scheme to that such workers are protected in future as well as such construction companies are not unnecessarily burdened with surplus staff at their idle times; and

(d) the time by which such scheme will be formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) There is no such scheme at present. However, the Government has set up a Tripartite Committee to go into the problems of construction workers. The terms of reference of the Tripartite Committee are as under :

- (a) to identify the specific difficulties being faced by the Building & Construction Industry in complying with the social security legislation namely Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the schemes framed thereunder, the Employees' State Insurance Act and the schemes, the Payment of Gratuity Act etc., and
- (b) to work out what type of social security cover should be formulated for the workers in the industry keeping in view the difficulties as in (a) above.

The Report of the Committee is awaited.

Development of Horticulture

205. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lay greater emphasis on the development of horticulture during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the above purpose;

(c) major areas on which horticulture development is proposed to be made ;

(d) the target set for the plantation of different kinds of fruits to achieve the target; and

(e) details of the schemes prepared and incentives proposed to be given to the concerned State Governments to increase under fruit cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs has been approved as Central share for the development of horticulture. Cashew, Coconut, Spices, Vegetables and fruit crops are the major areas of horticulture development during the Seventh Plan.

(d) An annual production of 280 lakh tonnes of fruits has been set as target by the end of Seventh Plan.

(e) The Central Government have proposed to provide assistance for planting materials sprayers for plant protection operations, micronutrients, anti-hailnets and assistance for grading, packing and marketing of horticultural produces in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, under Central Schemes. Besides, State Governments implement a number of schemes for the development of fruits from the State Plan funds.

Allotment of HUDCO 1979, MIG and LIG Flats

206. SHRI MOOL GHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registration under HUDCO 1979 scheme and price estimated for each type of flats for LIG and MIG separately;

(b) when was the first allotment made under the above scheme showing the number of flats allotted and its price in above categories ;

(c) the details of allotments made so far giving year-wise number and price ;

(d) whether there is a separate section opened in DDA for this scheme ; and

(e) If so, percentage of expenditure of DDA incurred for calculating cost of the above flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total number of registrants in the various categories was 1,71,729 as per break up given below along with the likely cost for different types of flats :

Category	No. of registrants	Likely cost of constructed flats
Janta	56,254	Rs. 8,000/-
LIG	67,587	Rs. 18,000/-
MIG	47,888	Rs. 42,000/-

(b) The first allotment was made through draw of lots held on 31.3.81 and following number of flats was allotted :

Category	No. of flats allotted
Janta	3,185
LIG	953
MIG	839
Total	5,977

Price varies from locality to locality and depends upon the time of completion of the flats.

(c) Details of allotment year-wise are as under :

Year	Janta	LIG	MIG	Total
1981	3185	953	839	4977
1982	4700	3645	595	8940
1983	2718	3771	3336	9825
1984	2751	2452	1624	6827
1985	723	987	1979	3689
Total	14077	11808	8373	34258

Price varies from locality to locality and depends upon the time of completion of the flats.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Land Degradation

207. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large chunks of Indian landmass including forest covers and good agricultural land are lost by degradation every year;

(b) if so, whether land degradation is increasing depletion of productivity;

(c) if so, to what extent the situation has deteriorated in different States during the past three years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to check land degradation and the success achieved in the matter in different States so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) No assessment on countrywide basis has been carried out at regular intervals about the area subject to land degradation and soil erosion. Hence, the Statewise figures on land degradation causing depletion of productivity during the past three years are not available. However, an over-all estimate is that an area of about 175 million hectares under various land utilization classes including forests in the country is subject to soil erosion and land degradation.

(d) The steps taken to check land degradation are given in the statement I. below : The Statewise details of achievement are given in the statement II below.

Statement I

A number of soil conservation programmes have been taken up since the First Five Year Plan in the Central and State Sectors. The programmes in the State Sector are mostly concentrated on treating agricultural lands and some non-agricultural land with various agronomic, engineering and biological measures.

Central support has been extended for carrying out soil and land use surveys with a view to identify priority/responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics. During the Third Five Year Plan, centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects was launched for reducing siltation of the reservoirs and prolonging their useful life as well as improving the productivity of contributing catchment areas. Under a separate scheme survey and categorisation of culturable waste lands in blocks of less than 100 ha. was taken in 17 States for productive development. Similarly, through another central scheme, survey and categorisation of ravine lands in depth classes and under different ownership patterns, such as private, government and panchayat, was taken up in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Guidelines were developed preventing erosion on table land and encroachment of ravines, reclaiming shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserves. The technical feasibility of this approach was demonstrated during the Fourth and Fifth plans under the pilot project with Central support. During the Fifth Plan Period, besides continuing the programmes in the catchments of River Valley Projects and ravinous areas, pilot projects were taken up for controlling the areas subject to shifting cultivation and reclaiming areas subject to alkalinity. During this Plan period, for stabilising and conserving the Himalayan eco-system, a centrally sponsored scheme of soil, water and tree conservation was launched, while for the development of drought prone and desert areas, two separate schemes were launched.

During the Sixth Plan, the thrust continued to be in the State sector for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands. Central support was extended through the schemes of :

1. Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects in 17 catchments spread over 17 States and one Union Territory.
2. Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone

Rivers in 8 catchments located in 7 States and one Union Territory.

3. Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in 12 States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram:
4. Social forestry including rural fuel wood plantations in 157 fuel-wood deficit districts.
5. Drought Prone Area Development Programme in 615 of Block of 70 districts in 13 States.
6. Desert Development Programme in 17 districts of hot desert areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and 4 cold arid districts of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
7. Control of Shifting Cultivation in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
8. Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry.
9. Propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology for dry farming areas in 19 districts of 15 States.

Till 1984-85, an area of 29.38 million hectares of the problem area has been treated at a cost of about Rs. 1222 crores. Besides, Central support is being extended through All India Soil and Land Use Survey for carrying out various types of soil and land use survey by application of modern technology such as Remote Sensing for identification of priority/critical areas for preparation of integrated watershed management plans. In order to provide policy directions on matters concerning the care of soil health and its scientific management National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission and National Land Board set up in 1983 has been reconstituted as National Land Use and Conservation Board and National Land

Use and Wasteland Development Council. Similarly, at the State level for coordination of activities of line departments concerning land, including soil and moisture conservation and land improvement, State Land Use Boards under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister are functioning.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the efforts indicated above are being continued.

Statement II

Statewise Distribution of area treated by various Soil and Water Conservation measures from 1951-52 to 1984-85.

Area in lakh ha.

S. No.	State	Area treated under State and Central sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.72
2.	Assam	1.58
3.	Bihar	9.02
4.	Gujarat	22.83
5.	Haryana	4.36
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.87
8.	Karnataka	31.08
9.	Kerala	1.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	38.25
11.	Maharashtra	95.50
12.	Manipur	0.88
13.	Meghalaya	0.91
14.	Nagaland	0.81
15.	Orissa	6.19
16.	Punjab	5.83
17.	Rajasthan	15.53
18.	Sikkim	0.69

19. Tamil Nadu	10.81
20. Tripura	0.92
21. Uttar Pradesh	27.78
22. West Bengal	3.10
Total for States (I)	290.01
23. Total for Union Territories (II)	1.12
24. D.V.C. (III)	2.70
Grand Total for (I), (II) & (III)	293.83

Slum Improvement Programme

208. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the slum dwellers are rapidly increasing in the country day by day ;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to intensify any slum improvement programme in the country; and

(c) if so, the number of families likely to get respite from slums during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir, there is increase.

(b) and (c) The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which aims at providing basic amenities in urban slums, is being continued during the 7th Five Year Plan period also. The 7th Plan envisages to cover about 9 million slum dwellers under the scheme,

Drought in the Country

209. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain areas in the country especially Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan are chronically drought prone;

(b) whether any team has visited the drought affected States, if so, the recommendations of the team;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred in each of the States towards relief measures for drought;

(d) whether in Maharashtra Government have started a project to utilize the services of computers from the State level down to village level to monitor the annually recurring problem of drought confronted by Maharashtra every year;

(e) if so, modus operandi of this project; and

(f) whether Government propose to start similar projects in other States also to solve the problem of annually recurring drought problem ?

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

(b) and (c) During the year 1985-86, the Central Teams visited the following drought affected States:—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Himachal Pradesh
- (4) Haryana
- (5) Jammu & Kashmir
- (6) Maharashtra
- (7) Madhya Pradesh
- (8) Uttar Pradesh
- (9) Rajasthan
- (10) Gujarat

The requests of Punjab, Mizoram and Pondicherry were considered by the Inter Ministerial Group. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams/ Inter Ministerial Group and High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have so far sanctioned the ceilings of Central Assistance of Rs. 275.36 crores during 1985-86. The details are indicated in the statement given below. The details of expenditure against these sanctions will only be available at the end of the year.

(d) to (f) The Government of India is not aware of any such project.

Statement

Statement showing Central Assistance extended to the states affected by Drought during 1985-86

S. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.80	Request of additional assistance is under consideration.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	16.46	
3.	Haryana	9.21	*Request of assistance is under processing.
4.	Gujarat	*	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.12	Request of additional assistance is under consideration.
6.	Maharashtra	34.50	
7.	Karnataka	53.31	Request of additional assistance is under consideration.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	39.74	
9.	Punjab	8.14	Request of additional assistance is under consideration.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	51.78	
11.	Rajasthan	25.87	
12.	Mizoram	0.24	Request of additional assistance is under consideration.
13.	Pondicherry	1.19	
		<u>275.36</u>	

[English]

Implications of import of Sugar on domestic production

210. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the gap between the demand and supply of sugar has been narrowed down with the import of sugar so far during the current year; and

(b) the implications of sugar import on the domestic production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a)
Taking into account the shortfall in availability of indigenous sugar as well as the requirements for internal consumption during 1985-86 financial year and to bridge the gap between supply and demand, the Government decided to import a total quantity of 19.5 lakh tonnes of sugar which has been programmed to arrive by end of February, 1986.

(b) There is no likelihood to indigenous sugar production getting affected by import of sugar, as Government have simultaneously taken steps to increase domestic production which include payment of remunerative cane prices to the cane growers by the sugar factories.

Take over of retail distribution of foodgrains from FCI in Kerala

211. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision of Kerala Government to withdraw retail distribution of foodgrains from Food Corporation of India and to hand over the same to the private sector;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the FCI head-load workers and other employees of FCI

opposing the decision of the Kerala Government; and

(c) the stand taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a)
The Government of Kerala has agreed to take over the retail distribution of foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India, as it is primarily the State Government's responsibility. The Food Corporation of India, however, would continue to supply foodgrains to the State Government's nominees from its base depots in the State.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The matter has been referred to the State Government for appropriate action.

National Project of Bio-Fertilizers

212. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Project on Bio-fertilizers has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how far it would bring down the requirements of chemical fertilizers ; and

(d) the present requirements and availability of various types of fertilizers and how far the requirements of each type would be met by the bio-fertilisers project?

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

(b) The National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilizers was sanctioned in March, 1983. It has the provision for setting up of one National Centre, 6 Regional Centres and financial support to 40 sub-centres. The National Centre is being set up at or around Delhi and Regional Centres at Hissar, Pune, Bangalore, Jabalpur, Bhubaneswar and Shillong. The 40 sub-centres are located in 18 States.

(c) It would not bring down the requirements of chemical fertilizers as it would only supplement the nitrogen requirement of certain crops.

(d) The assessed requirement of fertilizers for Rabi 1985-86 (October, 1985 to March, 1986) and the likely indigenous availability are indicated below :—

(lakh tonnes)

	N	P	K	Total
1. Assessed Requirement	35.20	14.61	5.75	55.56
2. Likely indigenous availability	23.90	7.91	1.51	33.32

The balance will be met through imports for which necessary arrangements have been made.

Bio-fertilizers being only supplementary source, will not reduce the requirements of different types of fertilizers.

12.00 hrs

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want to make a very important observation. In the Indian Express case, the Supreme Court has made powerful strictures against the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court's decision should be respected. Government has failed to take cognisance of the Supreme Court's strictures. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Mr. Madhav Reddi, have you got a point of order ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked Mr. Madhav Reddi as to what his point of order is.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It has been disallowed. I would like to submit that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was telling that they were examining the Supreme Court's decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you referring to Jagmohan's case ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already got to tell you something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a confusion.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no confusion ; I don't think there is any confusion at all. In my mind I am quite clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : There is some confusion. Please listen.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing this ? Sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The issue which we are trying to raise today from this side of the House does not at all concern the whole affair relating to the Indian Express building, viz. whether the land acquired for the construction of the building was all right or not etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing ; I do not allow. No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is not the point. We are not going into the merits or demerits of that question.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree with you, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We do not necessarily consider..... (*Interruptions*)

That is not the point. It is about the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, and he was formerly the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Is it correct or proper for him to continue in office when such strictures have been passed ?

MR. SPEAKER : No ; it is one and the same thing. It is correlative.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to raise a point before you give the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already listened. I think it is out of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The point is this : this House is guided by certain precedents.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; we do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will just give 2 or 3 precedents.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; there is no question of quoting precedents. I know all these precedents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Listen to me ; what is the harm in listening to us ?

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I cannot allow a debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out that when T.T. Krishnamachari was involved in a problem on which an enquiry was conducted and strictures were passed, Pandit Nehru asked him to resign. Mr. Antulay was asked to resign.

MR. SPEAKER : That is something else.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There was no stricture.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are strictures passed by the Supreme Court. In all fairness, he should resign.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I can only give the instance. So simple it is. Professor Sahib also knows it quite well.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you listened ?

MR. SPEAKER : You also know the fact which I am going to state. Governor's conduct can only be discussed through a substantive motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what I am trying to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen to me. There is nothing to be said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am supporting you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me . Why are you doing like this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only under a substantive motion can we discuss the Governor. That is why I have given a substantive motion under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given. That is what I am saying. Why are you doing this when I am open to that ? I have already accepted that contention, viz. Governor's conduct can only be discussed under a substantive motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you allowing a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me ; you are jumping to a conclusion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When this thing took place, he was not a Governor.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not discussing it that way, Mr Indrajit Gupta. I am not

going to put one thing here, and the other thing there. It is one whole. I am also going to see through all the things, and then come to a decision. For God's sake please listen to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to allow.

[*Translation*]

If you can give two years to the Supreme Court, then give me at least two weeks.

[*English*]

I do not want to transgress my limits. Let me see through it. I can give you a promise that I will get it discussed under substantive motion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To understand your ruling, is it your ruling that on this issue, substantive motion under 184 is permissible ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : You have called me and You have said that all aspects should be looked into. While looking into all the aspects, the main aspect to be looked into is this.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that will come under main discussion. You will be allowed full discussion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The main aspect to be looked into is this : the illegal manner in which the Janata Government—Mr. Sikandar Bakht, the then Minister—allowed

MR. SPEAKER : You are free to say about it when the time comes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George Joseph Mundackal also gave a notice. One minute !

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : The coconut was selling at Rs.4 and now it is selling at 50 paise. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You listen to me. I am telling you in your own interest, Mr. George Joseph Mundackal's interest and in the interest of every member. We have discussed.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : No promise is being implemented. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to have it in your own way, have it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything ? Let them do it.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : I have already discussed it. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, why are you trying to waste the time of the House unnecessarily ? If you are prepared to listen to me, then I can tell you. All right, then listen to me.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : This is impossible. Why are you trying to tell me unnecessarily this thing ?

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : You have given a notice. I have listened to you and others also.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to tell you. I am trying to tell you

something. Why are you trying to be funny about this thing?

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : I want to tell you something that we have decided and I have taken a decision. Please sit down. Crash in the agricultural prices will be discussed by a motion in this House. Only we took up this morning flood and drought because some people were badly affected and we thought that this should be given a priority over that. Don't worry. We have taken care of that. Hon. Members we will fully discuss your problems.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) : As I said, in the meeting with the opposition leaders, so far as government is concerned, as you have very rightly said, there are various issues to be discussed not only this fact which has been raised by them. The government has no objection to discussing judgement and various issues involved in it.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Munathupuzha) : I have given a notice.....

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it. Why are you taking it up again? All right. Please sit down. What is this?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Crashing down of the cotton price and the inability of the CCI to come to the rescue of the cotton growers must be discussed separately.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up. It concerns all. It will come up. Please sit down now.

12.10 hrs.

(At This Stage, Shri George Joseph Mundackal and Shri K. Mohandas left the House)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamand harbour) : Government has been downgrading.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have submitted one more motion on a very important issue. There is a violation of two important conventions in this House...

Not only the Prime Minister is going out during the session, Sir,... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The practice of... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant.

We take up Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri S.B. Chavan.

12.11 hrs

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Proclamation Dated 29.9.1985 issued by President revoking the Proclamation issued by him on 6.10.1983 in Relation to the State of Punjab

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 29th September, 1985 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 6th October, 1983 in relation to the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 765(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1985, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No LT-1439/85]

Coconut Development Recruitment (Amendment) Regulation, 1985

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coconut Development Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 727 in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 1985 under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 [Placed in Library. See No LT-1440/85]

Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985, Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985, Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 and Payment of Bouns (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of following Ordinance (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :—

- (1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 5 of 1985) promulgated by the President on 8th September, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1441/85]
- (2) The Payment of Bouns (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 6 of 1985) Promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1442/85]
- (3) The Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 7 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 16th October, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1443/85]
- (4) The Paymeat of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (No. 8 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 7th November, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1444/85]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Development Council for Sugar Industry for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1445/85]

Cine-Workers Welfare Funds (Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cine-Workers Welfare Funds (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E) in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1446/85]

Wealth-Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1985, Notification under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and Income Tax Act, 1961 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Welath-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English vereions) published in Notification No. S.O. 685 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1985 under sub-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1447/85]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 678 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1985.

(ii) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 813 (E) in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1448/85]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) S.O. 4224 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation' under section 10 (23) (C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87.

(ii) S.O. 4225 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'West Bengal Chief Minister's Relief Fund' under section (10C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1986-87.

(iii) S.O. 4226 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The Institute of Char-

tered Accountants of India' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(iv) S.O. 4227 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Indian Ex-services League' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(v) S.O. 4228 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Vivekananda Mission Ashram' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1987-88.

(vi) S.O. 4229 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1985 regarding exemption to India Sponsorship Committee, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(vii) S.O. 4230 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(viii) S.O. 4231 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

- (ix) S.O. 4232 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Institute of Cooperative Management, Ahmedabad' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.
- (x) S.O. 4233 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xi) S.O. 4234 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1985 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xii) S.O. 4235 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The India Section, The Theosophical Society, Varanasi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xiii) S.O. 4236 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1986-87.
- (xiv) S.O. 4237 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Family Planning Foundation' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1987-88.
- (xv) S.O. 4238 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xvi) S.O. 4239 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1985 regarding exemption to 'The National Association for the Blind' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xvii) S.O. 4240 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Shri Krishna Gopal Ayurved Bhavan (Dharmarth Aushdhalaya), Kalera Distt. Ajmer' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1985-86.
- (xviii) S.O. 4241 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The Bharat Scouts and Guides' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xix) S.O. 4242 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to the 'Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal (Kerala)' under

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section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.

- (xx) S.O. 4243 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xxi) S.O. 4251 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'J.R.D. Tata, Trust, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xxii) S.O. 4252 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Kasthurba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaraniyam Thanjavur District' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
- (xxiii) S.O. 4253 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1985 regarding exemption to 'D.A.V. College Managing Committee' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
[Placed in Library. See No LT-1449/85]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to printing blocks and printing types from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R. 699(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No.215/84-CE dated the 9th November, 1984 so as to exempt Central Equipments from the whole of duty of excise when cleared for display in Fair of Exhibition.
- (iii) G.S.R. 701(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of excise duty on cigarettes.
- (iv) G.S.R. 702 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 134/85-CE dated the 24th May, 1985.
- (v), GS.R. 703(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 128/85-CE dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to exempt cigarettes from special excise duty.
- (vi) G.S.R. 725 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fix an effective rate of excise duty of Rupees 10 per kilogram in respect of pan masala of a value not exceeding Rupees 75 per kilogram.
- (vii) G.S.R. 727(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th

(i) G.S.R. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th

September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to precious and semi precious stones, synthetic stones and pearls from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(viii) G.S.R. 728(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum marking certain amendment to Notification No. 46/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to prescribe a concessional rate of excise duty of Rupees 14 per kilogram on polyester fibre recycled from wastes.

(ix) G.S.R. 734(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 22/82-CE dated the 23rd February, 1985 so as to provide that the concessional rate of Rupees 1.60 would not be denied to the units in the non-mechanised tiny/cottage sector if they use the label of another manufacturer belonging to the tiny/cottage sector, even if such label was approved for machines attracting a higher rate of duty.

(x) G.S.R. 736(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 128/85-CE dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to provide that Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs which are cleared in an unstandardised or un-formulated form will not be eligible for the duty exemption in respect of special excise duty.

(xi) G.S.R. 752(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th

September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods supplied to Oil and Natural Gas Commission or the Oil India Limited in connection with their Oil exploration activity from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xii) G.S.R. 781(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to ferro alloys manufactured by employing the aluminothermic or the Thermit process irrespective of whether power is used or not from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xiii) G.S.R. 783(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components of diesel oil operated internal combustion engines when used in the manufacture of such engines from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xiv) G.S.R. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to met-coke from the whole of duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xv) G.S.R. 796(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods cleared for supply to the Project SKYLARK under the Ministry of Defence from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to the condition specified in the notification.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1450/85]

Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 738(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1451/85]

**DELEGATED LEGISLATION
PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, AS PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd August, 1985 :—

1. The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1985
2. The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985

3. The Auroville (Emergency Provision) Amendment Bill, 1985
4. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985
5. The Pondicherry University Bill, 1985
6. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1985
7. The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1985

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following twelve Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd August, 1985 :—

1. The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
2. The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1985
3. The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1985
4. The Terrorist and Destructive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985
5. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1985
6. The Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1985
7. The Government Savings Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985
8. The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985
9. The Intelligence Organisation (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1985
10. The Judges (Protection) Bill, 1985

11. The Railway Protection Force
(Amendment) Bill, 1985

12. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychot-
ropic Substances Bill, 1985.

12.15 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I received a letter dated 8 November, 1985 from Shrimati Manorama Singh, an elected member from Banka constituency of Bihar, resigning her seat in Lok Sabha from 8 November, 1985. I have accepted her resignation with effect from the 8th November, 1985.

TIME LIMIT ON CALLING AT- TENTION DISCUSSION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members are aware that the question of restricting the time devoted to Calling Attention discussion has been engaging the attention of all of us. My distinguished predecessors and myself have repeatedly cautioned the members that the time spent on the item should not extend beyond half-an-hour to forty-five minutes. Though under the rules only clarificatory questions are permissible, but somehow it becomes a regular discussion.

The matter was considered by the Rules Committee at its sitting held on 23 August, 1985. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the time taken on Calling Attention should be restricted to about half-an-hour to forty-five minutes. After the Minister's statement, the five members whose names are listed on the item might ask clarificatory questions one after another and the Minister might reply to all the points raised by the Members at the end. The Committee also recommended that the initiator of the discussion

might be given about ten minutes and other members not more than five minutes each.

The recommendations or the Rules Committee have also been published in Bulletin Part II (para No. 710) on 14 November, 1985.

Kind cooperation of members is requested.

12.16 Hours.

[RESOLUTIONS RE :

- (i) SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA,
- (ii) DISARMAMENT,
- (iii) NATURAL CALAMITIES IN TAMIL NADU, AND
- (iv) NATURAL CALAMITIES IN COLUMBIA.

MR. SPEAKER : (1) "Recalling the Resolution Passed in the Lok Sabha and statements on August 19, 1985 and in the Rajya Sabha on August 20, 1985 regarding the situation in the South Africa and the valiant freedom fighter Benjamin Moloise,

Recalling also the repeated appeals by the international community including the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the Non-aligned Movement and Heads of State/Governments of Commonwealth countries for reprieve and clemency for Benjamin Moloise,

Having learnt with deep indignation and horror of the execution of Benjamin Moloise in arrogant defiance of international opinion.

The House unanimously resolves

- (1) To strongly condemn the killing of Benjamin Moloise which is a mockery of all norms of law and Justice,

[Mr. Speaker]

- 2) To condemn the other recent killings, arbitrary arrests and detention of members of mass organisations in South Africa struggling against apartheid,
- (3) To demand that the South African authorities release without conditions Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees,
- (4) To continue to extend all possible support to the freedom struggle of the people of South Africa and to espouse their cause in all international forums,
- (5) To express its regret at the failure of the Security Council at its recent meeting to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations due to the negative votes of certain members,
- (6) To call upon all Governments to impose effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa with a view to compelling it to dismantle the "apartheid" system and vacate its illegal occupation of Namibia."
- (ii) "On the eve of the meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union commencing in Geneva tomorrow, the House expresses its grave anxiety at the tension prevailing in the world today. It is deeply concerned about the renewed escalation of the arms race particularly the nuclear arms race. More than 50,000 nuclear warheads, capable of obliterating mankind from the face of the Earth several times over, abound in the stocks of the arsenals of nuclear weapon States. The development of the new defensive weapon systems is bound to lead to a further escalation of the nuclear arms race and

enhance the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. Global military expenditure, which has reached the staggering level of one trillion dollars and is set for a quantum jump if the new weapon systems in the early stages of development, and particularly for combating poverty, ignorance and disease in the developing world, and has emerged as a major factor responsible for the structural malfunctioning of the world economy.

The House, therefore, urges the leaders of the US and USSR to make every effort to reach an agreement on substantial reductions in the stockpiles of nuclear warheads. Pending such an agreement, they should declare an immediate moratorium on further testing and development of nuclear weapons. The House also calls upon them to reach an understanding which will prevent the extension of the arms race into Outer Space, which is the common heritage of mankind and should be preserved exclusively for peaceful purposes. The House finally strongly urges the nuclear weapon States to forswear the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons pending their final elimination. This would help reduce the level of anxiety in the world and would make nuclear arsenals redundant".

(iii) "The House expresses its deep sense of grief and sorrow at the enormous loss of human life and property on account of the cyclonic storm in Tamil Nadu. Our heart-felt condolences may be conveyed to the survivors of the tragedy in that State."

(iv) "This House wishes to convey its deepest sympathies with the people of Columbia who have been victims of the fury of nature".

I think the House agrees with me unanimously.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North

West) : I would like that the name of Sanjiv Kumar also be mentioned here.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. You come to me ; we will find out some other way.

12.21 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHANAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955".

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I oppose the introduction of this Bill on the ground that it violates Article 326 of the Constitution of India.

Apart from the merits of other clauses of this Bill, in clause 4 a citizen is being deprived of the right to vote. Person may be registered for citizenship and yet for ten years he will not be allowed to vote. The period of ten years starts from the date of detection that he is not a citizen. After that he applies for the citizenship. He is registered but for ten years he will not be entitled to vote.

What is the adult suffrage under Article 326 of the Constitution :

"The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislation Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than

twenty-one years of age, on such date as by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt illegal practice. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief ; do not elaborate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why I am mentioning this is that what they are trying to do does not come under any of these. So, it violates the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : You can only point that out.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This Bill is dichotomy between citizenship and right to vote which is not permissible under Article 326 of the Constitution.

This particular clause of the Bill will be struck out by the court as soon it is challenged.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SARI AMAL DATTA : Why this lady was shouting ?

MR. SPEAKER : She is your compatriot.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Bsiraht) : Sir, it seems to me that you do not want us at this stage to enter into any arguments as to why we are opposing this Bill. How will the Minister then reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot elaborate, you can just point out in a concise form.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Several provisions of this Bill are full of legal and Constitutional contradictions and anomalies. I would request the hon. Minister to give careful thought to this because later on it may be challenged also in courts of law. The point is that this Bill which is coming now, is, of course,

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 18.11.1985.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

seeking to plug a loophole which has been created earlier by the accord itself. To that extent, of course, it is a salutary measure because it had left a big loophole saying that people will be disenfranchised for ten years, but not making clear whether they will then cease to be the citizens and will lose other citizenship rights also, like the right to have property or education or employment and all that. Now this Bill is saying that no, all other citizenship rights will remain. Only the right to vote for ten years is being taken away. I do not know whether such a thing is Constitutionally or legally possible because here it is said : "A person registered under sub-section (3) shall have, as from the date on which he has been detected to be a foreigner and till the expiry of a period of ten years from that date, the same rights and obligations as a citizen of India ..." but shall not be entitled to vote for ten years. So, I would say that the hon. Minister should explain as to how these people are not being required to leave Assam although they have been detected to be foreigners. The accord which they have signed, says that they will remain in Assam and after ten years their names will automatically be again enrolled in the voters list. So, Ipso facto they cannot be foreigners. How can a foreigner now to be excluded from the voters list and after ten years automatically be reinstated in the voters list? Obviously the implication is that he is not being treated as a foreigner. In that case how can he be disenfranchised for ten years? Under which law, under which Constitution can that be done? The only limited virtue of this Bill is that having left a huge loophole, they are trying to plug it now by saying that all other rights of citizenship will be there. Of course, that is so and that must be so, but the hon. Minister must please explain how will he get over this Constitutional and legal contradiction and anomaly created here. For the first time such a thing is happening in this country that people who are considered to be citizens, are being disenfranchised for ten years and, at the same time, it is being said that they have been detected to be foreigners. How will they be then

reinstated automatically in the list of voters? It does not make any sense at all. You may do anything to give statutory form to an illogical accord, that is a different matter, but since the House is expected to pass this, so I am opposing it here itself.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I oppose the introduction of this particular Bill because this Bill is not only undemocratic but it is unconstitutional also. Citizens will have all rights—right to live, right to employment and everything—but they will not have any right to exercise their franchise and that too for ten years (*Interruption*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only after this election. In this election they will vote and after this they will not vote.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This, I think, will affect lots of people who came to Assam between 1966 and 1971 . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go into all that. Just put a few words.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That shows that it is unconstitutional and undemocratic.

This has also strengthened the secessionist forces in Assam. When these forces were being isolated, this Accord was hurriedly made. Now these secessionist forces have been strengthened in Assam. We are opposing the introduction of this particular Bill because as a result of this some citizens of the country will have all rights except the right to franchise.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : I am also of the same view as my learned friend just now has expressed.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I do understand that this Bill amending the Citizenship Act is for the purpose of implementation of the Assam Accord, but I must make it very clear without going into details that the

Assam Accord and the provisions of this Bill are a betrayal of the minorities in Assam. Now we have this motivated innovation that for a period of ten years some persons will have all rights but no right to vote. There can be no basis for such a thing. Prior to this period they have been voting and after ten years also they will continue to vote. There is absolutely no basis for providing that for ten years period they will have no right to vote. This is totally arbitrary and is betrayal of the minorities for the purpose of appeasement of the agitationists over there. I therefore, say that this is also a negation of the decision of this very House represented in the passage of the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act. This House had passed that Act. And as a result of the Act 1971 was adopted as the base year for all practical purposes, including the right to vote in elections. Therefore, this Bill is totally arbitrary in nature without any basis whatsoever and is a betrayal of the minorities.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We are opposing its introduction not to oppose certain rights that are going to be given to certain sections of the people as mentioned in the Bill. Actually all these rights that this Bill seeks to give to them are being enjoyed by them. Actually this Bill is now going to formalise that particular undemocratic provision which seeks to take away voting right of certain citizens. It is not a good Bill as it intends to be. The question is how can there be two types of citizens in the country some without voting rights? It is totally discriminating, undemocratic and unconstitutional as explained by Shri Amal Datta referring to provision 376 of the Constitution. All accords are not good and Assam Accord is more a discord than an Accord. That is why we oppose it very much even during the time of its introduction.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I have not been able to understand the purpose behind the opposition which has been expressed by some of the hon. Members.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : We should be allowed to explain our stand further if you want.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : When the Bill comes at the consideration stage, certainly you will have your full opportunity to explain your point of view, but this is a very strange way. It is said minorities need to be protected and all kinds of things are being stated here. Sir, the agitation was going on for a considerable time in Assam and an amicable solution was found and an agreement was reached not to the satisfaction of all...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not a Solution.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I can well appreciate the anxiety of some of the hon. Members in regard to the kind of propaganda which was going on that is the minorities are not going to get anything out of the Accord, but since this Bill is now being introduced, I can also well appreciate your anxiety that this will create problems for some of the Opposition parties. That is why they are interested in opposing the Bill. There is no question of rising any legal or constitutional issue over it. In fact, we had consulted the Law Ministry in this respect and I don't think there is any point about raising any Constitutional issue over it. *(Interruptions)* I have heard you. I don't think there is any need for me to explain anything more.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is unconstitutional.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I request that the Motion moved by me may be accepted by the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Immediate effective steps needed to check traffic Congestion in various parts of Delhi

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The traffic problem in Delhi is becoming acute day by day. It has been my own experience that if one has to go to New Delhi, East Delhi (Trans Yamuna) and other places from any part of the walled city of Delhi, he is held up due to the congestion of the traffic. It happens occasionally that those people who have to catch train from the station to attend some urgent work or have to catch flight, are unable to reach in time. The traffic problem is even more acute in Chandni Chowk, Khari Baoli and around the old Delhi Railway Station. If you want to have a look of the traffic jam, then you should use the old Rail-cum-road bridge to go to Trans-Yamuna. If not more, it takes 15 to 25 minutes to cross that bridge. Similar is the condition in Daryaganj. The condition further deteriorates near I.T.O. crossing. School lane bridge is also not being used fully due to the heavy congestion of traffic at the crossing of Barakhamba road.

Although it is true that number of flyovers were constructed during Asiad-82 and a new bridge is also under construction over Yamuna, even then I urge the Government that taking into consideration the growing population of Delhi, there is urgent need to take effective steps in this direction.

- (ii) Financial assistance to village panchayats for purchasing T.V. sets for the benefit of villagers

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to take

the country on the path of progress speedily. For this it is necessary to utilize science and technology to the maximum so that we may make progress in every field. For strengthening the sense of unity and integrity in the country and to put checks on the vested interests against taking advantage from the ignorance of the people, it is necessary that the people of the country, majority of whom are living in the villages, are apprised fully of our plans and programmes so that they could prepare themselves mentally for the progress.

For this television is the most effective medium. The late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had initiated the expansion programme of television speedily. It is necessary to expand the facilities of television immediately in the remaining parts of the country. The people of the villages are not getting the benefit of television in the rural areas fully, because they are not in a position to purchase television sets due to poverty. The economic condition of the village panchayats is also not very good. The Central Government should therefore give grants to the village panchayats for the purchase of television sets so that they may instal television sets at the public places and the rural people could be benefited from them.

- (iii) Need to ensure timely payment to the weavers of Khalilabad and to set up a training centre for them

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Government have indeed done a commendable job by giving top priority to the cloth manufactured in the handloom sector under the new textile policy. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the major problems of the weavers of my parliamentary constituency, Khalilabad which is situated in the district of Basti in Uttar Pradesh and where Kabir attained salvation at Maghar town. Lakhs of weavers live in Khalilabad, Amardoma, Mehandawal, Dharamsinhwa Satha, Khesarha and other areas. Handloom is their only source of livelihood. Their

plight also needs attention. It has to be mentioned specially here that the Handloom Corporation does not pay the price of the products purchased from the poor weavers for months together on the plea that the Corporation has not received subsidy from the Central Government and the Corporation has also totally failed to supply the yarn of that category according to the requirements of the weavers. These weavers have been using old techniques in producing cloth as a result of which they are unable to compete in the world market in this modern, progressive age of competition. Under such circumstances it is necessary to open a training centre to save the livelihood of lakhs of weavers as also to modernise the handloom sector.

I would, therefore, like to urge the hon. Minister to ensure timely payment of the price of the products purchased from these weavers. Also a training centre should be opened immediately in order to train the weavers in Khalilabad and impart them latest know-how in the field.

[English]

- (iv) Need to take steps for purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India and release the export quota of Cotton to enable the growers to set remunerative price

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh are very much agitated because cotton prices have gone down very much compared to the last season. Cotton Corporation of India has not been purchasing cotton as a result of which middle men are exploiting the growers. The same situation is prevailing in Punjab too. Hence the Government of India should ask CCI to start purchasing operations. Government should also release the export quota of cotton to all the cotton growing States to enable the grower to get better price. The Government should give up import of short staple cotton.

- (v) Pitiable condition of labourers in different parts of the country and need to take necessary remedial measures to save the labourers intending to go abroad from cheating and fraud

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Thousands of Labourers from different parts of India, mostly from Orissa, taken by Contractors to work in U.P. at Uttarkasi and other places are subjected to inhuman atrocities and torture. This has come to light by the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court basing on the Report of a District Judge. The labourers are not even given the minimum wages and kept in a very unhygienic conditions. Even the women labourers are made work under health hazardous conditions. Exploitation and ill-treatment to the labourers are agitating the minds of general public since long.

The labourers sent abroad are much exploited and tortured. The labourers are recruited through unauthorised agents making them stranded at Delhi for months together and heavy amounts are extracted from them, having allured to send them abroad. To solve the problem, the Government should have a Corporation at the Central as well as at the State levels. The State owned Manpower Corporations may be established and activated to curb the malpractices of cheating and fraud. The Labour Advisory Committees at the Central as well as State levels be formed involving peoples' representatives for the benefit of the labourers. The Central Department of Labour is to be congratulated for having taken some steps, but required to take immediate stringent steps for the implementation and if necessary, acts may be enacted.

- (vi) Demand for a separate region for meteorological offices in Orissa and for bifurcating the administrative channel from Regional Centre, Calcutta

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : India Meteorological Department under the Ministry of Science and Technology is now divided into five

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

administrative zones, namely, New Delhi, Madras, Nagpur, Bombay and Calcutta. And each zone has been placed under the direct administration of Regional Director.

All the States of Eastern and North Eastern regions including Andaman and Nicobar Islands are placed under Calcutta region.

State capitals of Bihar, Orissa and Assam are declared as Meteorological Centres whose administrators are nearly equal to the Directors placed at different regions.

Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar, which is being under the control of one Director who is being entrusted to look only into the technical difficulties of the Meteorological Centre of the State, who has not been given even the minimum administrative powers to run the technical works of the Observatories in the different corners of Orissa.

T.A./D.A. and medical claims are being drawn at Calcutta. Such claims are lying in arrears for several months.

The staff of the entire Eastern Region excepting Calcutta are suffering a lot because of the transfer policy decided on the basis of popular/less popular and no popular regions.

Opening of Meteorological Observatories at Keonjhar and Chandabali in Orissa have been delayed for seven years although in a particular State such Observatories are being opened in quick succession.

Keeping all these difficulties in view, I urge upon the Minister for Science and Technology to take necessary steps to make a separate region for the Meteorological Offices in Orissa and to bifurcate the administrative channel from Regional Centre, Calcutta.

(vii) Need to provide more funds for improvement of slums in Nagpur in Maharashtra

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the

problem of slums in the country is very alarming. Government is trying its level best to provide adequate assistance to the slum dwellers in the country. The funds allocated to Maharashtra State for the improvement of slums for the Seventh Five Year Plan are very meagre.

Central Government may not be aware that more than 5 lakh people live in slums alone at Nagpur in Maharashtra State. Government of Maharashtra used to provide more than Rs. 1 crore annually for the improvement of miserable condition of slum dwellers. But it is very unfortunate to say that this time it has been drastically reduced to almost 50% which is quite inadequate.

There is tremendous need for more assistance. Central Government should either direct the Maharashtra Government to provide Rs. 2 crores immediately for the slum dwellers or Central Government should provide the proposed assistance to Nagpur.

(viii) Need for imposing immediate ban on the advertisement of Cigarettes in newspapers etc.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the World Health Organisation has expressed serious concern at the growing addiction to cigarette smoking. The World Health Organisation has warned of the dangers of the Lung Cancer caused by the smoking habit.

Advertisement of cigarettes in newspapers and periodicals and in wall posters and hoardings have been very effective in spreading the habit of smoking cigarettes.

There is already a ban on advertisement of liquor and other intoxicants in newspapers and periodicals. It is very necessary that there should be a similar ban on advertisement of cigarettes in newspapers, periodicals, wall posters, advertisement hoarding, calendars etc.

It is necessary that immediate action should be taken to ban advertisement of cigarettes in any form.

12.42 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill. As this is the first sitting of the House in this Session and in view of the intervening holidays, the Speaker, as a special case, allowed amendments for which notice have been given by the following Members up to 11.00 hours today to be moved :

1. Shri C. Madhav Reddi.
2. Shri Mool Chand Daga.
3. Shri E.A. Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to Amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

As the hon. Members are aware, the Unit Trust of India was established in the Public sector as a Corporation on February 1, 1964 under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963. The main objective of the Trust are to encourage saving and investment and to provide participation to the unit holders in the income, profits and gain accruing to the Trust from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities. During the last 21 years of its operation, the Trust has achieved considerable growth in its size and area of activities. The gross sales under all the schemes of the Trust increased from Rs. 19 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 756 crores during the year ended 30th June, 1985. Similarly, the investible resources of the Trust under all the schemes increased from Rs. 25 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 2,210 crores in 1984-85. The number of units holding accounts under all the schemes also recorded a substantial growth from 1.31 lakhs in 1964-65 to 17 lakhs in 1984-85, of these, small unit holders with investment of Rs. 10,000 and below

account for about 87%. The investment in Units provides complete safety, easy encashability and high returns to the unit-holders. The small investor can thus invest in units without any risk or loss of capital. The Trust has also been able to give higher returns to the Unit-holders by stopping up the dividend on its main scheme, namely, Unit Scheme, 1964, from 6.1% in 1964-65 to 14.25% in 1984-85.

The growth in the investible resources of the Trust since 1980-81 has been substantial. From Rs. 523 crores in 1980-81, the investible resources went up to Rs. 1,261 crores in 1983-84 and have further increased to Rs. 2,210 crores in 1984-85. In the context of the growth of the Trust, the existing investment outlets available to the Trust have been felt to be somewhat narrow and restrictive. It has also been felt that the Unit Trust of India should now grow into a multi-dimensional financial institution by diversifying its role. Both these objectives are sought to be achieved through the proposed amendments.

4. The proposed amendment Bill seeks to widen the definition of “securities” under Section 2 (i) of the Unit Trust of India Act, in order to provide larger investment outlets to the Trust. The Bill would also enable the Trust to take up new activities such as :

- (A) Granting of loans directly which under the present Act is not feasible. This will simplify the procedure of advancing loan in consortium finance also;
- (B) Accepting, discounting or re-discounting Bills of Exchange;
- (C) Leasing finance;
- (D) Acquiring and selling immovable property and financing housing sector; and
- (E) Providing merchant banking and investment advisory services;
- (F) Issuing Units in certain designated foreign currencies and to counsel non-residents in invest-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

ments and to act as a trustee for portfolio management of investments of persons resident outside India.

These and other consequential amendments which are incorporated in the Bill would enable the Trust to effectively deploy its growing investable resources and become an important financial institution in the years to come.

5. UTI, as one of the premier financial investment institutions has a good track record of the performance. The gross income of the trust has increased from Rs. 1.53 crores in 1965 to Rs. 257.05 crores in 1985. The gross income in 1965 represents an increase of 80% over the previous year's income of Rs. 143 crores in 1984-85. UTI is also a financially well managed and strong institution with reserves and provisions standing at Rs. 298.47 crores as on 30th June, 1985. This represents an increase of 98.9% over the previous year's level of Rs. 150 crores. Further, the services provided to the Unit holders are prompt and efficient. The dividend is declared on the last day of the financial year and the despatch of dividend warrants begins within two weeks thereafter. UTI has also initiated steps to popularise Units in the rural areas and among special groups such as defence personnel. It is the intention of the Government that this unique institution should be further strengthened and enabled to take a number of new activities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend and Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration"

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. Ordinarily, this Bill should have received the support from all sections of this House. But, unfortunately, there are certain Sections, certain Clauses in the Bill, which do not deserve to be supported.

It looks as if it is an innocuous Bill

intended only to provide new channels of investment for the Unit Trust of India which has got lot of investible funds today at its disposal. I agree with the hon. Minister that during the last 21 years, the Unit Trust has grown enormously and it has accumulated lot of investible funds and today it is feeling suffocated because it has no avenues of investment. At the time when the original Bill was introduced, the Unit Trust of India Act was passed, certain restrictions were imposed on the channels of investment and I feel that these are the restrictions which should continue to guide the policies of investment of the Unit Trust of India. The framers of the Bill in those days, in their wisdom, thought that the Unit Trust of India should not become another broker. It should grow into a powerful financial institution capable of contributing to the industrial development of the country. One of the restrictions which was imposed in those days was contained in Section 19 that it should not enter into real Estate business, purchasing of land or any other property, selling of these lands and so on and so forth.

I feel that today we are opening the floodgates by amending section 19, rather by inserting a new section 19; we are opening the floodgates, by allowing the Unit Trust of India to invest funds in more lucrative channels, not necessarily developmental channels. Just now the Minister was enumerating these lucrative channels; he has said that they are going to invest in real estate, in construction business, even in bullions; then the funds are going to be invested in certain other items also such as purchasing of Bills, Hundis, etc. These are functions which had been assigned to banks and they are doing very well. These are functions which are necessary for providing working capital funds to industries, and these functions are being very ably discharged by the banking institutions; because they have branches everywhere, they can supervise the accounts of the clients and they can control the transactions very well. There is no need for an institution of this type, which is an all India Public Financial institution, to go into the day-to-day functioning of industries and finance funds as working

capital funds. I am aware that this institution is suffering from over-capitalisation. It has accumulated profits, it has accumulated investible funds. Because it has accumulated investible funds, you are now thinking of diverting these funds to non-productive channels. Can't we think of productive channels? It is a very typical example of our Indian economy where there are lot of contradictions.

While on the one hand we do not have funds to invest in major projects like the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant or the Aluminium Plant or any other major project — we are facing serious resource constraints; we are cutting our expenditure on these development projects on the other hand, here is a financial institution fully controlled by the Government which has enormous surplus funds which we do not want to invest for the development of the country. It is a contradiction. I am just reminded of the sugarcane prices : the sugarcane today is selling in the market at throwaway prices, but on the other hand the price of sugar is skyrocketing. These contradictions have to be removed. We have to see that an institution like the Unit Trust of India, which is a premier public financial institution like the IDBI or the ICICI, plays a more effective role in the development of the country, by helping industrialisation in this country.

Let us see the performance of U.T.I. In spite of clear instructions, clear directives, which were given by the framers of the Bill to the UTI, already several distortions have taken place. The UTI has; more or less, worked as a big broker, as a big brother of brokers. They have given lot of scope to the growth of big business which is controlled by the monopolists. It is no longer helping the small investors. But certainly it is mobilising the savings of the small investors. Just now the Minister has said that 87 per cent of the investment is coming from the small investors, the unit-holders. But where is the investment going? It has not gone to the small man; it has gone mainly to the big business. If the idea is only to make money, certainly you can make money in many ways. I am also

aware of the thinking of the Unit Trust of India Board. They want to go in for even call-money market.

Overnight, funds are required for which a very high rate of interest is available. In Bombay, if you have ten crores of rupees immediately to be invested, overnight you can get 1% or more i.e. Rs. 1 million straightaway just for investing funds for one night, for one day. This overnight call money market today is very lucrative. Certainly, you do not want these funds to go for investment like this, I know that these funds may go to the private sector, the funds may go to the inter-corporate overnight call money market.

Even then I feel that this is not a very desirable channel of investment and Clause-5 of this Bill does not deserve to be supported. Clause-5 does the main mischief. There are three important amendments which are being proposed in this Bill. One is Clause-5 which gives new channels of investment to the UTI and another is with regard to management of the investments by the overseas Indians. I have no objection to the later, certainly this is a desirable amendment, that should be accepted. The third amendment is with regard to the Unit Trust's claims to be managed. Enforcement of claims of the U.T.I. is also a very desirable amendment. But the objection is with regard to the main amendment because the memorandum of Objects and Reasons clearly says the principal object of the Bill is to widen the scope of the business which the Trust can transact to enable the Trust to effectively channelise the funds mobilised by it from the public into more productive investment. If the Finance Minister feels that purchasing lands, going in for Real Estate is really more productive investment, I have to be enlightened more on the new economic policy of this Government. Is it the new economic policy of the Government to see that you encourage the unproductive expenditure by the major financial institutions? Now Sir, what is a Unit Trust? It has been explained to us just now by the Minister that all small investors join together and purchase the units of the U.T.I. they cannot go and purchase the shares themselves. The Unit Trust acts as

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

a surrogate investor on behalf of the unit holders. That is the main thing. Today, unfortunately, we have not very many institutions of this type. Because we do not have such institutions today in our country, the chit funds have taken the lead. In England there are 300 unit trusts like this and they are mobilising the resources which go for the productive channels.

In India this role has been given to the chit funds where crores of rupees are mobilised from the small people and not invested in the productive channels. That apart, today we have neglected this institution. But it grew by itself because of the inner dynamism that this type of investment has got in our economy. I am very happy about it. A time has come when we have to think very seriously to see that this institution becomes really dynamic institution, investing for the development of the country.

Now Sir, I am going to suggest the channels open to us for investment. The most important gap today in the industrial development of the country is the law of public contribution for development. The Minister will agree that after the buoyancy of the market this year the companies are able to get a lot of public subscriptions. As a matter of fact, the companies are getting over-subscriptions. Sometimes twice, thrice, several times and they have to return the capital to the public. But what are these companies? Many of these companies are the companies started by the big business.

13.00 hrs.

Many of these companies are successful companies which have already established a name in the market and...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will take some more time, Sir. It is such an important Bill. There are not many members to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may take one or two minutes more and please conclude now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I would like to be on my legs and continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many members have given their names. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy from your Party has also given his name.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I was pointing out the serious gap in to-day's public financing...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As you want more time, we will now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER— in the Chair]

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Madhava Reddi to continue his speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I was talking about productive channels available in U.T.I. for investors and in this connection I was mentioning about the gap which today exists in the industrial finance, in the sense that the market is very buoyant, the companies are able to get subscriptions, rather they are being over-subscribed. But even then it is not all the companies which are being permitted to go to the market because for going to the market the main hurdle before the companies, particularly the medium companies, is that their public issue to be under-written by brokers, bankers, or by any all-India financial institutions. These companies do not have the image to enter

the market. The share market is closed for them. The people are prepared to subscribe to any good company, to any good project. Today if you go to the public, the public issue will be subscribed without any difficulty thanks to certain policies, concessions given to the tax-payers. But the main difficulty is that when you go to an investor, when you go to a broker or a bank to underwrite the equities, they refuse to underwrite the issues and unless the public issues are underwritten, you cannot go to the public. In this connection, I am reminded of a saying in Hindi: *Bhagwan to varden dena chahata hai lekin pujari mandir men aane nahin deta hai*. I do not mean this poojari. The public is prepared to subscribe to the equity of any company. But unless the equities are under-written by brokers, U.T.I. or IDBI, these medium companies cannot go to the public. There is a good investment channel open today for the UTI to take up and this is going to help all the medium companies to go to the public and get enough subscriptions.

I think that you should seriously think of introducing this function; the UTI should become a very major under-writing institution for the public issues. This is a major channel which would be helpful for the development of the industries.

Coming to the other points that were raised by the Minister, the UTI has got enough capital today; Rs.2200 crores of investible funds, and by the end of this year, it is expected that this will increase to about Rs. 3000 crores. When this level of investment is available for the development of the country, we should tap this source and utilise it for the productive purpose.

In this connection, I would like to point out that in the past, the UTI had been investing mostly in the lucrative ventures, the companies which have got very good name, where they can get good dividend and so on while I do not want the Government to make UTI a milch cow for its needs and go on using these funds, because Government needs are unlimited, but at the same time, I want that Government should not suffer because of lack of investment for major productive projects. I

feel that the UTI should be given a function of acting as a catalyst for the public sector, to tap more capital from the public. We have to think seriously giving permission to the Government companies, public sector institutions to go to public and for going to public, the UTI can play a very effective role.

Another point which I would like to mention is that the UTI activities are confined to the big cities, metropolitan centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras etc. A vast rural market is available where the UTI functioning is almost nil. I have seen the list of unit holders of various schemes and I find that ninety per cent of the unit holders are from the areas like Ahmedabad, Bombay and other such places. Even though the UTI has got branches at some places and they have got some agents, but they are not operating in the small areas, rural areas over the entire country. Something should be done to see that the UTI expands its operation and mobilises the funds from the small people.

In this connection, I would like to mention that recently, the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank and the IDBI reduced the debt-equity ratio for loaning the medium companies for their projects. Previously, the debt-equity ratio was 2:1, today, it has become $1\frac{1}{2}$: 1. In other words today because of the reduced debt-equity ratio, the promoters have to invest more than what they used to do. And this has been done because the Government thought that because of the tax concessions etc., the market is buoyant and it would be possible for the people to mobilise the resources from the public, but when we go to the public, we are not able to mobilise because our issues are not being under-written. It becomes therefore, very relevant that the UTI should play a very effective role as an under-writing agency in this country and give up the security-oriented policy of investment to-day where there is a risk, UTI is not prepared to go.

The UTI will invest where there is a hundred per cent security and that its investment is not going to get less than 14 or 15 per cent of dividend. Though I know

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

that UTI is giving dividends, the maximum is only about 14 per cent. In any case, even if you get more dividends, you are not going to give it to the unit holders. So, you should not think of only making more and more money by going to certain channels only and going into competition with the banking institutions in the country and investing in real estate business or construction business. The UTI should concentrate more on the productive channels of investment and it should use its capital as a catalyst for further mobilisation of funds from the public. That should be the important and dynamic role of the UTI.

It is on these grounds that I oppose this Clause 5, which is the main clause, and the main objective of the Bill. Because I am opposing this Clause 5, I am forced to oppose the entire Bill because Clause 5 is the main clause of the Bill. I have a motion before this House that the Bill may be referred to a Joint Select Committee because it is only there, we are going to examine the Bill thoroughly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given any motion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I have given Sir, There is an amendment.

14.17 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, my colleagues who have been appointed as Ministers :

Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari : The Minister of Industry.

Shri M. Arunachalam : The Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Development.

14.18 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (Amendment) Bill—contd.

[Translation]

Dr. G.S. RAJHANS (Jharkhand) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now one of our colleagues has spoken in detail about the unit trust. He has said that the unit trust is going to invest money in the non-productive items. I could not understand this point. I cannot understand how the construction industry could be "non-productive". The object of the Bill, as is given in the statement of Objects and Reasons, is as follows :

[English]

"The principal objective of the Bill is to widen the scope of the business which the Trust can transact to enable the Trust to effectively channelise the funds mobilised by it from the public into more productive investment outlets both in India and outside India. This would provide for a good and growing return to the unit holder and the Trust would realise its objective by optimum utilisation of opportunities for investment."

[Translation]

It may invest in a leasing company or in the construction industry or in the real estate, but I think it is doing a good work. The transactions regarding real estate are not increasing in Delhi, they are increasing in the entire country. Any Government agency can purchase the real estate and sell it to the people at reasonable prices and our hon. colleague should not have any objection to it, although he may have his own ideas and his own objections. In my view, the Unit Trust is doing a commendable job. Very few public sector units in the country have shown such a good performance as the Unit Trust has shown during the last 20 years. It is an example which shows that all the public sector units are not showing bad performance. The Unit Trust had sold units worth Rs. 750

crores last year. Its sale has increased four-fold within three years. It is an achievement in itself. It is not a minor achievement. I would like to submit that the scope of Unit Trust should be widened. The Unit Trust does not deserve any sort of criticism.

I agree with one view of the hon. Member. He said that there were 400 Unit Trusts in England. It is a fact that there are 400 Unit Trusts in England and 600 in U.S.A. and there is only one Unit Trust in our country. The Unit Trust in our country is the monopoly concern in this field. The economists know that there is some lacuna in it. The Unit Trust pays dividends in such a way that it stands to gain more as compared to others. What I want to say is that if other countries can have 400 or 600 Unit Trusts then why could there not be 5 or 7 Unit Trusts in our country also?

There has been a demand for the last many years to set up separate Unit Trust on the pattern of the banking system under which there are several banks like the United Commercial Bank, Canara Bank and many other banks. Separate Unit Trusts should be established in the four parts of the country and they should be asked to compete with one another. Then the real position of the Unit Trust will come out. The monopoly status of the Unit Trust should be done away with. I am neither a supporter of the private sector, nor am I its spokesman. But I must say that you should allow the Unit Trust to grow in competition. Let the Unit Trust of the public sector compete with the Unit Trust of the private sector and then see what is the result.

It has been said that the Unit Trust should not compete with the banks. Why should it not compete with the banks? What is the harm in it? If a bank does not compete with another bank, then there will not be even so much efficiency which is there at present. If the Unit Trust enters into banking operations, we should not oppose it. The Unit Trust should operate in such a way as to show to the people that it is running due to its efficiency and not with the help of the Government.

A lot has been said about the efficiency of the Unit Trust. It is my experience that the people living in the villages do not know even now about the Unit Trust. The Unit Trust operates mainly in the big cities. It operates in some medium size cities also. The people of small cities and villages know little about the Unit Trust. You try to make them understand, but they do not know anything about it. I am saying this from my personal experience. If you tell the villager that the Unit Trust has shares to offer he will be at once ready to buy shares. So, the Unit Trust agents should publicise it in the real sense. There is so much money in the villages that it can be utilised in a very proper way.

The constituencies of a large number of hon. Members fall in the villages. Although there is much poverty in the villages, yet there is a section which has ample money. They have hidden their money under the soil or kept it in their suitcases. They do not want to deposit it in the banks or in the post offices. If you tell them that by investing money in the Unit Trust, they can earn profit upto 12 to 15 per cent and it will be also tax free, then they will definitely invest money in the Units. The people will be ready to invest money in the Unit Trust. You have given wide publicity to many things in the villages and got success in your aim. The family planning programme is one of them. Similarly, you should publicise the Unit Trust in the villages and tell the people that these units are nothing but shares and there is no particular company involved in it and that they will earn the same profits by investing money in it as is earned by investing in big companies.

You have introduced Unit-Linked Insurance Scheme even today people have little knowledge about it. What I mean to say is that the Unit Trust has done a commendable job during the last 20 years and it deserves our praise. But now the time has come when several Unit Trusts should be set up and there should be competition among them so that it may stand on its own. There is great need of resources and the funds in the country for the implementation of planes and I think Unit Trust is the best way of collecting

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

and depositing money, because people are attracted towards it. This is the only organisation which has progressed every year. Even the poor man wants that he should get eleven rupees by investing ten rupees and there should also be no risk to his money. No one should lower its value to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 by fraud. It is the general impression about the shares that the value of ten rupee share might even come down to two or five rupees. Some malpractices might take place in it. But in regard to this share the value of ten rupee Unit may rise to eleven rupees, but it can not come down to eight rupees.

I think the Unit Trust should be made competitive in the real sense and more than one Unit should be set up in the country. The public sector should also be given permission to establish similar Unit Trusts.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : This Bill mainly seeks to expand the activities of the Unit Trust of India. In doing so, opportunity has been taken to amend and introduce new sections, to enable the Trust to function effectively, and to realize its investments in the industries.

The Unit Trust has gained in strength and stature, and has become very popular with the people. But as my friend in the opposition has said, it is popular only in the metropolitan cities and urban areas. Efforts should be made to popularise it in rural areas, where there is enough scope for investment by poor people. Because the value of the Unit is only Rs. 10/-, it is open to a lower income man and a middle income man to invest in it and he is assured of a dividend. There is no question of a loss, like in other shareholding, where the company may incur losses. Here, there is no question of a loss. The dividend last year was 10.5%. Therefore, there will be a greater incentive for investment, if you popularise it in the rural areas. The incentives are given in a way that Rs. 3,000 received as dividend from the Units is exempt from income tax; and the value of Units upto Rs. 35,000 is also exempt from wealth tax. So, it is attractive.

Now, a certain amount of competition has entered, because in the last Budget proposals, a new scheme has been introduced, viz. the National Savings Certificate for a period of seven years, and the maximum of investment is Rs. 40,000 in seven years it doubles itself, and becomes Rs. 80,000/-. It is also exempt from tax. So, that will become more attractive, and the Unit Trust may not attract the same attention of the people. Therefore, this aspect has to be considered. So, I would suggest that this Rs. 3,000/- exemption from tax should be raised to at least Rs. 5,000/-; and the Rs. 35,000 value of the units, in the calculation of net wealth of a person should be increased to at least Rs. 50,000/-, and then you should see how it works. Now you have to regularize the tax structure, and rationalize it by giving scope for savings in the country.

This agency is for collection of small savings. You have done a good job. This will contribute to the resources of the plan which are badly required.

Investments are made in big companies and body corporate. They have the facilities for institutional finance. Why not the Unit Trust concentrate on developing and assisting the small sector, handloom sector and cottage industry so that they can also come up. You must proceed in the whole area to advance, to make your investment, to help poorer people or less financially strong people, but not look to the big companies; they have got the facilities of the institutional finance. Whereas small companies, small people may not get it. Small scale sector requires encouragement from the government; so also the handloom sector and so on. I impress upon the Minister to look into this aspect also.

Now, section 19 is being substituted by a new section 90, because it gives scope for enlargement of the business not only in India but outside also. Now, a unit is available to NRIs. The Trust Management can also operate outside India. This is a welcome feature and I am sure it will attract more foreign exchange from the non-resident Indians.

The Bill also seeks to introduce a new section 19B which gives power to Trust

Management to approach the court for the issue of attachment before the judgment corresponding to order 38 and the rule of the civil procedure code. It also moves for an interim injunction and also requests the court to appoint a Receiver. Therefore, the provisions are contained in the civil procedure code. It looks as if the Unit Trust is a self-contained court. These powers are in addition to the powers vested in the management under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act; these powers are necessary because a person who has taken advance or loan from the Unit Trust tries to dispose of property, equipment and the machinery. Therefore, they have the power to approach the court for issue of injunction or issue of attachment for judgment. At least, an interim order can be passed. Then a notice is issued to the respondent. He can appear in the in the show-cause and if the show-cause is valid, it can be dissolved or the attachment raised. If he is not able to satisfy the court, then the amendment is made absolute and attachment is also made. These powers are necessary. In my opinion, these are welcomed amendments introduced in the Bill.

Then section 49 also is being amended which gives power of making regulations. Previously, there was no provision that the regulation should be placed on the Table of the two Houses. Now, that is introduced; that is a welcome improvement. This gives a scope to both the Houses to examine the validity of the regulations and scope, and if any amendment is sought by any member, within 30 days, he should come forward and then the discussion will take place and then the regulation deems to be valid.

Section 14A is introduced to give power to Chairman in emergency cases to pass an order as the Board would have been competent to pass and then submit a report to the Board to why they have passed orders in an urgent way, manner and then get confirmation of the Board. I find that this is definitely an improvement over the existing law which gives scope for improvement of the savings in the country so that every man who contributes can feel proud that he is also contributing to the development of the country.

If he has contributed Rs. 10, well, he can feel proud that he has contributed something. Therefore, this is a welcome feature.

As regards starting competitive units, I am not able to appreciate the arguments. For instance, take the LIC. It is a mammoth organisation and the branches are in all the States. There was a proposal to split them into zones, but there was an opposition from some quarters—one branch or one unit or three branches or three units; it depends on the popularity of the scheme in the rural area. Greater stress should be laid by the government in popularising the scheme in the rural areas so that we can mop up more savings which would enhance the corpus of the Unit and investments.

I am glad to know that it has gone up by more than two hundred per cent and odd. From 1200 crores of rupees it has more than doubled. Therefore, it should be sincerely and rigorously followed that the Unit Trust becomes more popular and the people invest money in it and because of the element of competition all the other sections that are being introduced from time to time are welcome. We should also think of more incentives for the people who invest.

I support the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this amendment seeks to give wider powers of investment to the Unit Trust of India because as the Minister explained to us, this organisation is flushed with funds and it does not know what to do with it. It is—and has been for some time—seeking new avenues of investing these funds. And this House is now going to give that power that is being sought.

Sir, on the one hand when we come to discuss about power generation, about Railways, about the steel industry, about irrigation, about agriculture, whatever we discuss we are always told that we are short of funds. There is not one section of the economy which has to be developed or improved for the good of the people of

[Shri Amal Datta]

this country, where we do not have shortage of funds. In fact, the railways are in arrears with their track renewals to such an extent that it has become frightening. People, if they knew, would stop using the railways. The power generation has lagged behind in the Sixth Five Year Plan by 33 per cent of what was targeted, because there were no funds and one of the public sector undertakings which manufactures power generation equipment, BHEL, is utilising its capacity only to the extent of 45 per cent because the State Electricity Boards do not have funds. I do not know whether under the prevailing circumstances the Unit Trust of India could not have invested in these sectors. I think, they could have. I see from their annual report for 1983-84 that they have investment in power generation. At least in one of them. In steel also they have invested. They have, therefore, power to invest funds in these sectors, but they have not invested to the required extent, to the extent that, these sectors require, or to the extent that they have funds available with them. But to invest in these lines there is no money and 80 per cent of India's economy is in the rural sectors. Nothing at all has been invested by the Unit Trust of India there. Why? Is it not possible? And they have been talking about mopping up savings from the rural sector. Yes, by all means, do so, but also invest in the rural sector. Who is going to do that? From where does the agriculturist get his loan which he must have at a certain time? The Government says that the banks are doing it. We all know that the banks are not doing their job seriously. The poor agriculturist has to go to the village money lender and get a loan at exorbitant interest because it is a conspiracy between the bank and the money lender; when the bank does not give he has to go to the money lender. Otherwise, if the banks give loans in time, the money lender goes out of business. Banks give loans late, and the weather will not permit it. The agriculturist cannot wait, because by the time the banks take the application and dispose it of it takes weeks and months.

All those fields are open for the Unit Trust of India to make investments.

They need not have sought the new powers because they want to invest only in the narrower segment of the industry. What Mr. Madhav Reddy has said and which has confused another hon. Member, is that it invests money in industry which is really meant for luxury consumption for the rich people and which is really not needed by 90 per cent and even 95 per cent of the people of this country. It is in the sector that the Unit Trust makes most of its investment. As much as 80 and 90 per cent of its investment, from the chart given in the annual report, seems to be made in equity shares, preference shares and debentures of some of the big companies. Now it is seeking to promote big industries, merchant banking, re-discounting of Bills. It is not going to re-discount bills of small entrepreneurs. It is going to rediscount bills running into lakhs and lakhs of rupees. This is the purpose. This fits in very well with the new economic policy of this Government to encourage as much as possible luxury consumption of the 5 per cent or less rich people of this country. It is in that field that the Unit Trust will now be able to channelise more and more investment by virtue of these powers which the Government is seeking for them. It is an exercise in futility. Just as the Government's economic policy is totally barren and totally against the larger interest of the people of this country and in favour of only 5 per cent or less of the richer sections of society, similarly this Bill is only trying to lend support to the attitude and that policy which has already been enshrined in this year's Budget. So, the Government is consistent in this respect that all the sections of the economy and all financial institutions must support its economic policy of supporting luxury consumption, export-oriented production and all this type of things forgetting about 90 or 95 per cent of the people who produce the wherewithal on which the 5 per cent people live.

This is the sum and substance of this Bill. We need not go into the details of it. But this Bill is a pernicious Bill in as much as it lends support to that reactionary economic policy of the Government which is for the benefit of a very small section of

the people and against the larger interest of the country and its future generation.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : This Bill to widen the scope of the business which the Trust can transact, is long overdue. The Trust has been functioning for over two decades now and during this period, it has gained the confidence of the public and increased from strength to strength.

There is a large number of small savers who wish to invest their savings in industry, but for them the stock market is something mysterious. They can neither understand the working of the Stock Exchange nor the intricacies of industrial finance. They have no access to information which will enable them to judge the fortunes of thousands of companies in the manufacturing or trading world. The Unit Trust is the organisation which performs these functions for them and in that process not only reduces the risk involved but in fact assures a good dividend with a number of advantages such as tax exemption and liquidity.

Investors all over the country have been attracted by these advantages with the result that in 1983-84 the sale of units under various schemes amounted to Rs. 330 crores, and the investible resources reached the level of Rs. 1261 crores.

During the last year, that is, 1984-85, investible resources recorded the highest increase by moving up to Rs. 2,179 crores by attracting an additional Rs. 900 crores by tapping the liquidity in the market. This successful functioning and development of the Unit Trust has necessitated the amendments which have been brought forward by the hon. Minister.

Clause 2 of the Bill clarifies the meaning of the word 'security' and, in fact, includes any unit or sub-unit issued by, or other participation in a unit scheme framed by, any body or authority outside India, or a mutual fund established outside India.

Clause 4 of the Bill, as pointed out by the hon. Member, rightly confers emer-

gency powers on the whole-time Chairman to take action as he thinks necessary to prevent the interests of the Unit Trust from being affected.

The main objective of the Bill, however, is contained in Section 19 which replaces Section 19 of the old Act. The new Section 19 gives explicit legal sanction to some of the existing practices of the Trust and further widen the scope of its business to enable the Trust to utilise the funds mobilised, with greater advantage both in India and outside. In the process it can perform a number of functions, such as mentioned in Section 19—accepting, collecting, discounting, rediscounting, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange, etc. This means the Trust will partly function as a bank because the short-term bill is still the backbone of commercial banking though the Trust will differ from a regular bank by the fact that it will not entertain the current or deposit accounts of its customers. This clause 19 enable the Trust to provide merchant banking and investment advisory services, direct lending, leasing and extending investment services to persons residing outside India. Most of the functions mentioned in clause 19 could also be carried out outside India. Among the functions mentioned in section 19, the most important ones are merchant banking and leasing. Leasing is a new phenomenon in the financial structure. Till three years ago, there was hardly any leasing in this country. During the last three years, the number of leasing companies has increased from 2 to 180 and I hope in undertaking this business, the Unit Trust will not be very much attracted by the success of the original two entrants in this field.

These provisions, in my view, will achieve a considerable transformation in the nature and functions of the Unit Trust of India. I would like to make three suggestions while we pass this amending Bill. The first is that recently, because of excess liquidity, the Unit Trust had to place its funds in fixed deposits with joint stock companies or with banks and also on call with nationalised banks. The Trust is not really meant for this sort of invest-

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

ment because even the private individual can do it equally well. The Trust is meant for long-term investment on which, I hope, it will concentrate in future. The investment made by the Trust has a reasonably wide base. The hon. Member, on the other side, has said that investments are made for the production of luxuries, which is not correct. The investments of the Unit Trust extend to 16 industries or groups of industries, such as; aluminium or cement on the one side and jute and transport on the other. The largest share is going to engineering which is now 16 per cent of the total. But in future, I hope, the Trust will mobilise larger resources from the rural areas and extend its support to rural and agro-industrial sector and even for housing construction in big cities.

Its investment policy should further support growing or new look industries such as electronics which is likely to revolutionise the industrial structure. The Unit Trust has to be very particular not to be taken in by the speculative fever which recently gripped the stock market. Since its objective is long-term investment, it should keep away from such speculative processes.

With these words I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill. It is a fact that during the last two decades, the Trust has progressed more and more and this has been a period of achievement. I support the Bill for its further expansion.

Just now some of the Opposition Members have expressed their apprehension that this Trust benefits those people more who are not in need of finance. I do not agree with them. I would say that our Government, specially the Finance Ministry, keeping in view the Seventh Five Year Plan, has done very well on the economic front. The Finance Ministry has raided many premises recently under operations 'Rahu' and 'Ketu'.

That too is a welcome step and fulfils the Government's objectives. We want to implement the Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 crores.

Recently, the Central Government under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister have set up a separate Government Undertaking Department but that is still disputable in the sense that except 52, there are many Government undertakings relating to Finance which are under other Ministers. I would like that it should be helpful to all our Government undertakings or industries which are sick due to shortage of funds, particularly those industries which are badly affecting our workers. If you have brought this legislation with this objective, then we welcome it.

Several hon. Members have said that the Bill is giving such powers with which capital will be invested even in the unproductive areas. We shall have to be vigilant in this regard. It is true that in certain areas, where we want to hasten the development, we shall have to move carefully. In the rules, such powers will have to be given to the Government or the Trust that no money is invested in the unproductive areas. It is a fact that more investment has been made in the areas which earn more profit. This is the reason why mostly its programmes are in the urban areas.

Our Hon. Prime Minister want to visit the hilly areas. That is also a welcome step. The Planning Commission has recently declared 6 types of areas as backward areas. They include flood prone areas, tribal areas, coastal areas, drought prone areas and cyclone affected areas. It would be better if the Trust invests money in these areas in small scale industries. Recently, on the occasion of the inauguration of HMT factory, the hon. Prime Minister has said that factories should be set up in the hilly areas and backward areas.

Hon. Finance Minister has informed just now that presently it has a capital of Rs. 2200 crores and it is going to be Rs. 3000 crores. So, with this money,

good industries can be set up in those areas where they are needed. It will have to be ensured that the money is invested where employment potential is more. Of course, profit motive should be there, but it will also have to be ensured that this does not become the only objective, as the Government undertakings are now-a-days developing a tendency to earn more and more profit. This tendency is not confined only to the private sector; now-a-days in every sector, be it public sector, joint sector or cooperative sector, the same thing is happening. All these sectors do not exist independently in the sense that their financial sources are the banks and financial institutions which are under the control of the Government. They have different set up only for name's sake. What I want to say is that ours is a Welfare State in which more attention is paid to employment. Today, we find that under our Industrial Policy of 1956 we are financing those units which are not going to yield good results in the long run. Therefore, while investing funds we should see as to what will be its far-reaching effects. It is quite necessary to keep this thing in mind.

I want to request the hon. Minister that the powers and the scope of the Unit Trust of India in this regard should be further extended. The apprehension of hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddi is, of course, genuine that if its scope is extended, then the motive may not be confined only to profit earning because nowadays as the public undertakings are mostly sustaining losses, they may not be after earning the maximum profit only. Rather they should aim at bringing dynamism in the economy of the country, setting up of industries in the backward areas, investing money in the areas where unemployment and poverty may be removed. In addition, the Planning Commission has earmarked certain areas. The Trust should invest in those areas so that they may progress. I would, therefore, suggest that if need be, change should be made in the industrial Policy of 1956. I think it is going to be discussed and at the time of discussion on the Seventh Plan, we shall discuss this also.

It is true that during emergency, the Chairman had been given vast powers under this law. These should be there but why have you kept whole timer on that host? The time may come when some whole timer might be corrupt and need may arise to ask him to go. It will, therefore, be better to do away with the provision of whole timers. He should be vested with the power that when Board is not meeting, he may take action in the interest of the Trust, in the larger interest of the society and the country. But, I think, it would be better if provision of whole timer is deleted.

On the amendments, other hon. Members have already spoken a lot. I would, therefore, not take much time on this account. But one thing I would like to say that in this Bill, areas should definitely be fixed. This Bill is, in a way, a very comprehensive Bill and many new clauses have been included in it but one clause regarding fixation of areas should also be included. This arrangement should be like the bifurcation of the LIC for which our Government and the Committee had asked. As major part of its work is in the urban areas, it is going to be bifurcated in five separate corporations.

15.00 hrs.

The Joint Select Committee has also suggested this. Similarly, you may do this in this case also. Dr. Rajhans was also saying the same thing that there should be a spirit of competition between the Public sector and the private sector, but neither I nor he is a supporter of the private sector. I, of course, want that it should be divided into five divisions to cover the far flung areas so that it spreads to whole of the country and the entire country benefits from it. Many of the people are not aware of its functions and activities. This Bill was presented in the last session and only then our attention was drawn towards it.

I conclude with these words and request Shri C. Madhav Reddi, who is opposing this Bill, not to oppose the Bill and let it be passed. If some lacuna is

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

found later on, our Government will look into that again.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Maveli-kara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, these amendments are intended to widen the scope of the activities of the Unit Trust of India. It is two-fold : (i) for the purpose of attracting industries and (ii) for using it for productive purposes. Of course, this is an improvement on the existing Act. That is true, but at the same time an analysis of the economic situation in the country has to be made before taking steps in this regard. May I submit that this suggestion for attracting investment will not yield the desired result ? Before investing, the question naturally a person will ask is whether his money is safe and what profit he will get. He can make a calculation in terms of value of money and he invests his money if he gets a proper rate of return for his investment. And if he calculates the amount, if he calculates at the present decreasing rate in the value of money, he will not invest.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

One rupee in 1960 is equal to 11 paise in value at present. If a person invests his money at this rate in the Unit Trust of India and if he finds later that the value of the money is less than what is at present, what will be the protection provided for him ? Therefore, the first thing before passing this Amendment Bill and implementing it is, an environment has to be created to safeguard the money. I understand that this Government is going to have a discussion on the long-term fiscal policy. My question is whether the Government has thought, first of all, to keep the value of money at some standard so that the people who invest their money do not suffer any loss. This should be guaranteed. Without that guarantee investment ratio will not increase.

Another point is, if the investment

ratio is to be increased, the competition from the private sector has to be checked one way or the other. There is a mushroom growth of private moneylenders in this country. Everywhere a person who invests with a private moneylender gets 30 to 35 per cent of the interest for his investment. When the Unit Trust or any other banking institution offers 10 or 12 per cent dividend, an ordinary man may not be interested in investing with such institutions. Therefore, there should be proper control to check the private moneylenders who are now a menace to the society. Without doing that the public will not be attracted to invest the money with the Unit Trust of India.

The other amendment is to invest this money for productive purpose. In this regard may I ask what is the position of industries in this country to invest for production at present ? Most of the industries, either public sector or private, take the money from these institutions, they run the factories and subsequently when they find that the factories are not profitably running, they make them sick and the money invested by the public financial institutions or other banks is finally written off and there is no safety for the investment which they make for the industries. There are about 82,000 factories which are closed in this country at present and most of them have taken 56 to 60 per cent of their capital from the public institutions. Therefore, when the Government uses these institutions for investing Unit Trust money, there will be no security for that investment. Therefore, I submit that there should be a provision to take over these factories without paying any compensation. That would be a deterrent aspect for them. When you give money and if that money is misused or utilised in some other way, what will be the safety ?

The second aspect of this amendment is to invest on productive basis. For a productive basis, you should invest on this money where you will get the return. If you are going to invest in those factories which are not productive, then what is the use ?

Therefore, my submission is, you must first have a check on the private money lending business. Secondly, you have to fund the industry in such a manner having proper checks and balances wherein the investment made by the financial institution is properly safeguarded. Without that safeguard, the public will not be attracted to invest money in your units. Therefore, my submission is that sufficient safeguards should be made in this respect.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the objective of the Bill presented before us ? In 1963, when Shri T.T. Krishnamchari had introduced this Bill in Parliament, he had stated :—

[English]

“In Short, the objectives of establishing the Unit Trust are many and varied, but basically it is an attempt to mobilise the savings of the small investor.”

[Translation]

I want to ask the hon. Minister how many of the Unit holders are income tax payees, how many of them are wealth tax payees and how many are small farmers, marginal farmers and how many of them belong to the weaker sections of the society ? I would like to know for which purpose it was created ? The objective was that the weaker sections will deposit their money under the scheme but instead the money is being deposited by those who want to save income tax who want to save wealth tax and you are claiming that you have made much progress in the field. At the most you have 15 lakh accounts in the entire country. In such a vast country, there are only 15 lakh accounts.

This is your own Report and it shows how much progress you have made. It has been clearly stated in the Report that still much progress is desired :—

[English]

“Although the Units have become a household name in all the important cities, towns and district headquarters, it has still a long way to go to reach the masses in the vast semi-urban and rural areas. One of the important corporate objectives of the Trust for the current and ensuing years will, therefore, be to popularise units in these areas also.”

[Translation]

It is a Report for 1983-84. Your reports are not presented in the House. Kindly tell me whether there is a provision in the Unit Trust of India Act that the report will be presented in the House every year ? Even now after bringing forward the amendment to the Act, this clause has not been included that its report will be laid on the Table of the House every year. Has any mandatory provision been made after the enactment of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 that its report will be laid on the Table of the House ? People's money has been invested in it and we are not aware of its accounts and you claim to have made much progress during the last 20 years. The people who wanted to save income tax and wealth tax have deposited money in it. The objective laid down by Shri Krishnamachari was that small investors, small farmers and marginal farmers would invest their savings in it. Not only that, it has been published in the paper ‘The Business Standard’ dated 25 December, 1984 that :—

[English]

The Business Standard dated 25th December, 1984 :

“So far, the UTA has not been able to make a break-through in the countryside and tap the new rich and small farmers.”

[Translation]

Many of my friends are present here. Mr. Mahajan has said that it has made

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

much progress during the period of 20 years. The hon. Minister has also referred to a large amount. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to which small farmers approach him? You have got 1400 or 1500 agents. What is the method of appointing them?

After going through its Report I came to know where this money goes. All the big officers are *ex-officio* Members of this organisation. They are its custodians. There is no public representative in it. It includes no representative of unit holders. Today, we repose confidence in public representatives, but there is no public representative in it. It includes neither a representative of investors nor a representative of small farmers.

How its funds are utilised? See this Report. Photos are there in it. All these photos are of big officers. All these photos are very beautiful and charming. None of them is the representative of the people. What a beautiful paper has been used for printing the Report? Thousands of rupees might have been spent on it. People know nothing about the money spent on it.

While passing this amending Bill you should ensure that the representatives of the people are also appointed as its Directors. All its Directors are Government officers. You should see that this organisation does not remain entirely under the Government's control.

I do not have much time. Otherwise, I would have explained to you how these organisations are set up and what happens after they come into existence. The money of such organisations goes to rich persons in the form of loans. Mr. Mahajan was saying just now that they would invest more. Have you ever gone into their method of investment? Have you ever thought about it? Sir, you are a well informed person in this field and you might have gone through this Report also. I would like to inform you how much money has been written off by them.

[English]

Unit Trust of India 20th Annual Report 1983-84 : p. 39.

"During the year, the Trust wrote off/down investments to the extent of Rs. 0.17 crores. (covering 9 companies) as against Rs. 1.20 crores (32 companies) in the previous year."

[Translation]

The money advanced to those companies has been a bad debt. During 1982-83, money was advanced to 232 companies. That has also become a bad debt. This amount could not be recovered. They have said that they are unable to recover it. Money is deposited with them and large sums remain unclaimed with them. Even L.I.C. has unclaimed money. There are so many officers in it. They do not know that it is public money. It all happens due to non-inclusion of public representatives in it. Who is to blame for this unclaimed amount?

[English]

It is a prompt service to a unit holder.

[Translation]

What is this prompt service? Does it mean that you should have unclaimed money and people could not recover it? I would like to submit this before you. We came to know about it after going through the annual report. It would be better if its report is presented in the House every year. Last year's report has been received. New report has yet to come. It has been stated in the last year's report—

[English]

Unclaimed distributed income — about Rs. 219.79 lakhs.

[Translation]

This is unclaimed money. What happened in L.I.C.? Investment did not

reach the rural areas. It remained confined to the urban areas only. Ours is a socialistic and welfare state. We have not to set up organisations for the benefit of some capitalists here. It should not be our objective to set up organisations and raise funds for capitalists and then give these funds to them. You say it is a prompt service. If it is a prompt service, then how has money remained unclaimed? I would like to ask how this unclaimed account crops up. Under the provisions of a law relating to National Saving Certificates if somebody else gets them encashed, it is not the Government's responsibility to refund that money to the genuine person. I would like to know the procedure followed in the matter of loss of a Unit by somebody. What provision is there in this regard? After going through the provisions, I came to know that a provision has been made for presentation of its audit report and annual report in the House. Rules and regulations have been framed now. Shri Janardhana Poojary has made an amendment that regulations will be laid on the Table of the House. Did you come to know about this today?

[English]

The bureaucrats make an encroachment on our rights. The Committee has been going on recommending that the rules framed must be laid on the Table of the House, but they do not care for the Committee's recommendation.

[Translation]

First of all this regulation was made in 1958, but that lapsed. Later on—

[English]

"The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation on the subject and desire that the rules and regulations should also be laid before Parliament."

[Translation]

It has been provided for now that the regulations made under an Act will be laid

before Parliament now onwards. The bureaucrats have already encroached upon the powers of the House. They have not laid the regulations till now. You are feeling very happy that now regulations will be laid before Parliament. The law was enacted in 1963. After that Parliamentary Committees and Parliament itself have been repeatedly saying that regulations should be laid before Parliament.

[English]

the rules and regulations framed under the Act should be laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament.

[Translation]

The regulations framed in the past will now be laid before Parliament. Nothing has been said about the annual report and audit report.

So, my intention is that you should act according to the provisions of the Act so that small scale industries may be benefited. Today, there is shortage of residential houses in the country. I had given a suggestion that loans should be given to those persons who wanted to construct houses. The scientists, who do not have funds but who want to make some research, should be given loans so that they are not forced to go abroad. Loans should be given to those companies which want to undertake new ventures. To whom loans are being given by you? At the time of setting up of Unit Trust, Shri Krishnamachari had said that small farmers would be benefited by this Trust. I hope that Mr. Poojary will reply to the points raised by me. Long speeches are being made that so much money is being deposited and people do so in order to save income tax. The law was enacted in 1963. Amendments are being moved after a period of 20 years. Our tendency is to enact law hurriedly. The objectives envisaged 20 years ago have not so far been achieved. Nor this programme has reached the villages. I would like to point out that there is no public representative among the Trustees. They include Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and other big officers. There is no common man among them. I fail to understand how a watch is

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

kept. The emergency decisions should have the approval of the Board. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel the views expressed by Shri Mool Chand Daga are in the right perspective. Despite his being a Member of the ruling party, the points raised by him are quite apt and in keeping with the times. I shall not take much time as I have to attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. Certain objectives have been pointed out during the discussion. I feel the present aims and objectives are contrary to those laid down in the parent Act, because the original objective was to safeguard the interests of those making small savings. Today, through this Bill, measures for the remittances from abroad as also tapping the resources from the rural areas are being adopted. It is a very good thing. But past performance shows that everything had been done contrary to the objectives. There are many systems through which deposits are being received at present. Deposits are being received through the banks, post officers, Unit Trust and other means. I personally feel that the private sector should have no hand in such deposits. A total ban should be imposed on them. Many examples are there before us. There was a chit fund scandal in the name of a firm named 'Sanchayita' of Bengal. A similar firm Peerless is also functioning. The agencies engaged in such business exploit to a great extent the poor and those having meagre income in the country. Bungling is done with the money deposited by them. The private sector should be banned from entering this field to prevent such things and to attract more and more deposits in the remaining sectors through this very method in order to ensure development and progress of the country. The private sector should not be empowered to receive such deposits.

So far as utilisation of these deposits is concerned, much discussion has already taken place in this regard. The Report mentions that this money is used for the development of the backward areas, but that too is not done to the desired extent. The development of our country is taking place in a very unbalanced way. There are

many areas in several States which are very backward. We should take necessary steps to utilise this money to ensure balanced development of the country so that the backward areas of all the States could be developed. Development of the backward States and backward areas should be stressed more. Money should be invested to ensure all round development of the backward areas.

At the time of moving the Motion, the hon. Minister had said that 87 per cent of the deposits had been made by the small investors. It is a very good thing. But the manner in which they are being spent is not proper. A large portion of our population is backward even today. They are facing many problems. 87 per cent of the deposits are not being spent on their development. I would like to suggest that these deposits should be utilised for increasing production in the country. Our sole aim should not be to ensure maximum profit to the Unit Trust. Instead, we should ensure increase in production, development of agriculture, increase in power generation particularly by setting up rural electricity projects on a large scale, development of minor irrigation projects and small scale industries, provision of medical facilities, to more and more people, removal of drinking water problems of the people and spending more and more funds for removing unemployment in the country. This money should be spent on such schemes. With these words, I conclude my speech as I have to attend a meeting.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : If you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, you will see that the principal object of the Bill is to widen the scope of business which the Trust can transact to enable the Trust to effectively channelise the funds mobilised by it from the public into more productive investment outlets inside India and outside India.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Outside India also ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Yes, outside India also.

Sec. 19 (1) in the previous Act has been completely replaced by a new provision clause 19(1). The most important thing is that originally also the Bill was for the purpose of mopping up all small savings and also for utilising these small savings for productive activity. The fact that the basic principles stated in Sec. 19 have been reversed has not been made out. I will presently read Sec. 19 of the original Act. It clearly prohibited investment in immovable property.

“The Trust shall not take on lease, purchase or otherwise acquire except for its own use any immovable property or any interest therein.”

There is a specific prohibition under Section 19 for the Trust to acquire any immovable property or interest therein except for its own use. Why this principle has been given up and why the present Unit Trust wants to deal in real estate has not been mentioned ?

Under the present Section 19 this is what the Trust can do :

“(9) acquiring immovable property or any interest therein, the development (including construction) and sale of such property and the rendering of financial and other assistance to any person for the acquisition of any immovable property or any interest therein and for the development (including construction) of such property.”

Now, not only does it enable the Unit Trust to acquire immovable property and deal in real estate but it entitles it to invest and encourage persons who are dealing in immovable property. Added to this the new Section 14(A) gives the Chairman emergency powers to act for the Board. This power was not there earlier. If the Chairman wants to acquire immovable property or give money to any person who wants to acquire immovable property he can do so. Wide powers are taken under Section 19. Sky is the limit for business transactions of Unit Trust of India and added to that the Chairman is given powers to act on behalf of the Board. Therefore, the Chairman

becomes all in all. He can invest any money anywhere he likes because the business activities of the Board have been increased. There is no limitation whatsoever on the business activities of the Unit Trust and the Chairman is now given power to act on behalf of the Board.

Please read all these things in a combined manner and you will see what powers we are now delegating to the Chairman. Suppose he wants to grant Rs. 4 to 5 crores to any particular businessman he can do so because he can act on behalf of the Board even if it is for construction a theatre or a five star hotel. How is it going to achieve the purpose mentioned by you in the Statement of Objects and Reasons ?

Of course, the hon. Minister has got great commitment to the cause of the common man especially that of the weaker sections. Mr. Poojary is always saying that his heart is with the weaker sections and financial institutions must go to their help especially nationalised banks. But if a critical analysis of the investments of the various banks and financial institutions is taken into consideration you will find that the credit of all these financial institutions is commanded by 200 big industrial houses. They come first. Next comes about 4,000 entrepreneurs who know the art of making use of the financial institutions for floating industries without any investment on their part. Now it has become an art in India how to run industries or how to bring in new industries without investing anything from your own pocket. It is all from institution finances and he becomes a big Industrialist.

All the financial institutions are helping people who hop from city to city in aeroplanes and staying nowhere except in Five Star hotels. This is so in spite of the hon. Minister's statement. Of course, all the financial institutions are asked to give 5% or 10% or 20% of the help to the weaker sections. Let the data be published of all the banking institutions and of all the financial institutions or even of the IDBI and we will find that 80% of the financial institutions' credit in India is commanded by the top capitalists and affluent sections and not by the common man.

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

Sir, now this Bill is going to make it easier for the Chairman of the UTI to invest in whatever manner he likes because no limitations are placed on the business activity of the U.T.I. I do not want to repeat the points which have been already made here by other friends of mine.

Then the next important clause is 19B. So far as Clause 19B is concerned, this is a very peculiar section which has been introduced for the first time, that is, with regard to the procedure which the UTI can accept for recovering the monies due to it from any company or for any defaulting contracting party. A special provision has been made so far as UTI is concerned. Under this special provision, they can go to the Court, that is the High Court and file an application saying that this amount is due to us and ask for *ad interim* injunction or change of the management straightaway or for taking over the management. The court has no discretion. It is compelled, it is mandatory for the court to give *ad interim* injunction or to give injunction which is wanted by it straightaway. Thereafter the notice goes to the concerned institution of the company and they can come and file a show cause why and then only the court can modify it. Thereafter, there is only an appeal to the Supreme Court because the original jurisdiction is with the High Court. This is the new procedure which has been incorporated in this Bill. There was no such procedure previously in any other Bill. Now, so far as the financial institutions are concerned, we take into consideration the bank. The bank has to go to a court, that is, a subordinate court or a munsiff court according to the pecuniary jurisdiction and file a suit and then ask for or make an application for an interim injunction or for the appointment of the receiver for the management of the properties. This is a procedure which a bank is entitled to have recourse to at present. Why do you want special provision so far as the Unit Trust of India is concerned? Therefore, place all the financial institutions on the same path. There is one type of procedural rights to banks and there is another type of procedural rights to the Unit Trust of India. So far as the financial corporations which are constituted under the State Financial Corporations,

are concerned, a different procedure is given to them. That means that they can go and file an application before the District Collector and obtain orders that the amounts due must be treated as arrears of land revenue. They are entitled to recover the land revenue amount as arrears. So far as the State Financial Corporations are concerned, they have got a different type of procedure altogether. Why? That means that they can recover the dues to them as if they are arrears of land revenue. The banks are asked to go to a court and file a suit and obtain an injunction or obtain the payment of the receiver. Whereas the Unit Trust of India has got a different procedure. It can straightaway go to the High Court and file an application.

Now, a provision with regard to going to the High Court is repellent to the Civil Procedure Code. No person has asked for *ad interim* injunction or for the changing of the management without failing suit. But unfortunately in providing this 19B clause, it has not been stated "notwithstanding anything provided under the Civil Procedure Code". They do not mention that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are over-ruled to the extent that is provided in the Act. That is why I have given notice of amendments.

Let them follow a uniform and accepted procedure so far as all financial institutions are concerned. After all, it is all public money, whether it is nationalised banks or whether it is State Financial Corporations or Unit Trust of India etc. Let them not have different procedure for recovering the amounts due to them. All these are leading to confusion and I do not know, why Clause 19(b) has been incorporated, which was not there at all previously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. In fact, all the hon. Members, particularly hon. Members from the opposition, have given very constructive suggestions. These are all welcome, because it is in the ultimate national interest. In fact, it is the duty of the

House to bring to the notice of the Government any deficiencies in these measures.

A point has been made by some hon. Members, particularly by Shri Daga, about the role of the Unit Trust of India and the nature of investors, whether they are small investors, whether they are marginal farmers, whether they are poor people, whether they are not rich people etc. For the information of the House, I would submit that out of 17 lakh investors, 87 per cent belong to the small categories, and their investment does not go beyond Rs. 10,000; it is less than Rs. 10,000. Out of these 87 per cent, 70 per cent are small investors, whose investment is not more than Rs. 5000. Only the investment of 13 per cent of the total investors is more than Rs. 10,000.

Now, is it not the duty of the Government to safeguard the interests of the small investors? These are the people who have invested money. Therefore, the role that is to be played by the UTI, the basic role of the UTI, as an investor in the capital market will remain paramount. These people, small investors do not know the capital market and if they go to capital market, they are not in a position to invest their money in the capital market. That is why, this body has been constituted and the main objective of this body is to minimise the risk. And what is the risk that has been found so far?

Now the question is whether the UTI has played its role. At the time of moving my motion for consideration, I had given figures pertaining to the performance of UTI. At the cost of repetition, for the benefit of the hon. Members, I would like to mention that in the year 1964-65 at the time of setting up of this body, the investible resources were to the tune of Rs. 25 crores, and today we have mobilised those resources to the tune of Rs. 2200 crores.

As regards income generated, I will furnish the correct figures as the papers are not with me now.

Shri Daggjib has made a point stating that the Report of the Unit Trust of India is not placed before the Parliament and

sufficient provision has also not been made even regarding the placing of the rules and regulations on the table of the House. Here Sir, this body is not owned by the Government of India funds. No provision is made from the budgetary allocations and no dividend is paid to the Government. So far as the report is concerned, it is published in an official gazette. So, there is no provision to place it before the House so far. Now, if the Parliament desires or if the Parliament directs us, we have no objection to place it before the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
It is the money of the public.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
That is why I ask the hon. member who has got vast experience to come to my chamber and discuss the matter. I have placed the facts before you and I can discuss it with you and you can also share your experience with me. There is no bar. If there is any deficiency, we can remove it. As the procedure stands today, as it is not owned by the Government of India funds, as it does not pay any dividend to the Government and as it has to be published in an official gazette, we need not produce the report before the Parliament. If the hon. member wants to throw some light on it, I am prepared to discuss with him and he can tell us how we can achieve better performance. There is no bar and this is my first submission. I also feel that it is better for us not to criticise the office so severely. After all, we are all responsible members and if there is any deficiency, we can guide them also. As the Chairman, the hon. member has got a lot of experience and we definitely get the benefit of his experience. I am personally interested in this and I will take note of the suggestion made by Dagaji who is an experienced and senior Parliamentarian of this House.

Sir, there is also criticism about the competition that is found in the system and also about the mobilisation of funds. There is competition here. As you are aware, we have got small savings, we have got the LIC and other small saving mobilisation institutions. Banks are also

[Shri Janardhna Poojary]

functioning at yet another end. With all these things, the Unit Trust of India could mobilise Rs. 2210 crores, starting from a meagre amount of Rs. 25 crores. All this money comes from small investors. For the benefit of the hon. members, I can tell that here is an institution which yields 14 per cent and odd dividend. Some of the people do not know even this factor also. Now I think that this is a better saving instrument than any other institution. And I also feel that it is the duty of all of us to strengthen it, particularly because it is an institution which has performed better. Hence I request the hon. members not to criticise an institution which has shown better performance.

Some of the hon. Members have stated that the Chairman has been given more powers and he is not accountable to a certain extent to the Board. It is not true. Here there is one amendment to that effect also, that is any decision taken by the Chairman should be ratified within three months. For the hon. Members' information, I can make it clear here also there is a provision that he is accountable to the Board only when there are exigencies. He can take the decision once in every two months, there shall be a meeting of the Board and the Board has to approve it. There are no two pinions about it. That apprehension also is ruled out. So about that apprehension also, I think, it is not justifiable.

SHRI H. A. DORA : If that is the case, where is the need for the Chairman to be given the emergency powers?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In exceptional cases, when a decision has to be taken and if it is not a routine decision, when an exigency arises, he is criticised. This is an enabling provision. That does not mean, he has to take every-day a decision and then go for the Board for approval. It is not like that. Only at the time, when it is required and absolutely necessary if there is an emergency and that decision is required, then only he has to take it to the Board.

Now regarding investment, One point that has been made is why should we go

for housing and also why not for other unproductive investments? There is an opinion in the country that when we go for housing, the people think that it is an unproductive investment. Even in the banking sector also, this is the opinion that is prevalent and I bring it to the notice of hon. House for consideration, we have got the acute problem of housing. When a house is constructed, bricks are required; carpentry work is required; furniture is required; cement is required and so many other instruments are required. It generates employment also. As you are aware in a village if a house is to be constructed, some people say that it does not create any income or employment opportunities at all. When I bring forward this point, the people say that it is their demand, It is not for any productive purposes. I do not accept these contentions at all. With due respect, I feel that there is an opportunity for employment also. Here also, we have to give our thoughts and not only that we say at one point, there is no housing facility, and the people are without housing. It is our duty and it is the duty of the Government of India to give thoughts in this direction also. On the contrary, I feel it is the duty—I fully agree with the suggestions that have been made, here—we should go for productive purposes and it is not only welfare measures but also it is considered as an employment generating opportunity.

I would say that UTI should come in a big way for this purpose also, and for providing housing facilities to the people.

Now about outlets to be made available for further investment. Some of the hon. Members said that we were investing only in big industries. Yes; we have invested in 750 companies, but we have invested in public sector undertakings also. But there, we could not invest in shares. In the public sector undertakings, we can go in only for debentures. They are owned by Government of India. There is no provision for any shares to be held by any person. There also, our investment capital base is in the form of debentures. We have contributed there also. It is said that there is no opportunity for

employment, and that we have concentrated in one sector. In fact, UTI has concentrated not only on the private sector, but on the public sector also.

Now about the question whether we have provided for any job opportunities. When we invest in cement companies, man-made fibre units or textiles, are we not doing something for the nation, and creating jobs for the people? We have to think about this.

We talk about poverty here. Government of India's economic policy has also been criticized. I would say that Government's entire economic policy is meant to promote savings and investment. We have also to reduce the disparities, social and economic. So, we have to intensify our direct attack on poverty. How could that be done? By providing job opportunities to the masses of our nation. That is why we have to give more opportunities for the weaker sections by providing them more jobs.

Our concept of socialism has also been attacked. The secrets of our concept of socialism is that we have to reduce disparities by giving more job opportunities for the masses.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): But you have given more facilities to the affluent classes.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is the thinking of some people, unfortunately. We say that we are not in a position to create job opportunities. We also sometimes say that the public sector is not in a position to create job opportunities. When the private sector is coming forward to create job opportunities, I do not know why we should grudge it. Let us allow them also to invest in the system; and let them create job opportunities for the people of this country. After all, ours is a mixed economy. We cannot ignore it. I think hon. Members will be very happy to know that even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has gone in for accepting this theory.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Because you

are not investing anything, and we do not want to die, we do it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The reality is that we cannot ignore the private sector. Their contribution to the country's economy is also there. We cannot shut our eyes.

16.00 hrs.

And here also, when the opportunities are not coming these cannot be created by the public sector alone; let them also create them. After all, it is for India, for our own people, and let us give economic strengths to the people of this country. That is our objective. For that purpose, I am only suggesting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, we shall stop here because there is a discussion under rule 193 at 4 P.M. You may continue your speech tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our friend, who is initiating the discussion has undergone heart operation. He may be permitted to speak while sitting in his seat.

16.01 hrs

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF FLOODS, DROUGHT AND OTHER NATURAL CALAMITIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up discussion under Rule 193. Shri B.V. Desai.

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, the subject on which I am going to raise a discussion is such an important and urgent one that it is being selected on the first day of the session itself. When I just think over this subject, my memory goes back to recent flood in Tamilnadu where lakhs of people have been rendered homeless and so much human lives is involved. If you read the headlines of the paper, you will find that it is terrible. For

[Shri B. V. Desai]

example, four lakh people have been rendered homeless in Madras and death toll due to rain risen to 63. Again, if you see the drought affected area in Karnataka, you will find that it is about 15 million hectares. That is how things go on. Instead of just cataloguing all this, it will be enough if I just mention what is the actual loss, average loss per year from 1953 to 1981. A table has been given there. The total areas effected by floods in million hectares is about 8.1 ; that is the average per year which has been taken from 1953 to 1981.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

The total population involved is 27.1 million per year. The damage to crops in million hectares is 3.7 ; in Rupees it is 2483 million ; it is the average of every year that I am talking of. Cattle lost in thousands—97.4 thousands ; human lives lost in thousands—1.4 thousand ; damage to public utility is Rs.1103 million ; damage to crops, houses and public—4069 million. It is not only happening in one year ; both these calamities are recurring aspects in our country. Therefore, instead of cataloguing human suffering and how it is to be worked out, I would suggest some remedial measures which are to be taken on a long term basis as well as short term basis. In regard to measure on short term basis, our technology has so improved that these floods can be forewarned and precautionary measures can be taken instead of remedial measures. Supposing by INSAT B we are shown in the T.V. that a cyclonic storm is being formed in the Bay of Bengal, precautionary measures ought to have been taken because the intensity of the flood can be gauged from the concerned instrument. So, my understanding is that such measures are not being taken and human suffering becomes still more miserable ; that is how the recent floods have occurred ; in the same way, in north also, floods have taken very heavy tolls especially in the north as well as eastern parts of the country.

So, a second measure which is most important is the relief works which are

undertaken and the aid which is given by the Central Government and the State Government augments it with its own resources. Whatever the works that are taken up they should be complementary to the measures that is, if certain amounts are to be spent in the drought-stricken areas, the amount that has to be spent in that area should be complementary to what the State Government is already spending. Take the example of Karnataka, which will be applicable to the other States also. For example new constructions or canal digging, let us take. Every year drought is there. And every year help will be there from the Centre as well as the State Government. They spend crores of rupees. But if the same amount is spent for canal digging it will be better. For example, Ghataprabha, Mallaprabha and Upper Krishna — all these areas can be taken up. And in the Cauvery basin also the position is the same. All the dams are full of water. Unfortunately due to lack of funds or lack of proper management the canal digging has not been taken up. Therefore, I would like canals to be dug in all the drought stricken areas. This measure should be taken into account while spending the amounts both by the Central Government as well as the State Governments.

Another very important measure for the flood affected areas is the denudation of forests. One has to just understand what type of denudation has taken place in the Himalayas. Just if one goes across by the tract to reach Badrinath up to Jyotir Mutt, which is now called Joshi Mutt, one will understand what it was 20 or 25 years back and what it is today. It is like as though it has become a barren land. You will find at different places, different forests being cut for hydro-electric projects and like that the denudation of forests has taken place and the cumulative effect is the incidence of floods in the Northern part of the country. In the same way in the Eastern parts in the Brahmaputra basin also not only the felling of trees should be stopped, for afforestation crores and crores of trees are to be planted at different places which will prevent the denudation, that would also help the afforestation. Therefore, steps have to be

taken on a priority basis. Otherwise these two things cannot be controlled.

One important aspect in this respect is the Famine Code which has been there ever since the British Raj. Now also the same thing is used. It requires to be amended. Remedial measures are to be taken in all the drought affected areas. In fact, in most of the places, practically just to avoid the responsibility the State Governments and the Central Governments would declare it as a famine infected area. It is quite unfair. In fact, in a welfare State, as we proclaim ourselves, it is not correct. Therefore, the Famine Code which comes as an inheritance from the British Raj should be immediately re-drafted. This is my request.

Another one important measure which comes to my mind is the aid. The aid given to the drought affected areas and the flood-affected areas, if they are examined, there is little qualitative difference between the two. The aid given to flood affected areas is taken as grant, whereas drought affected areas are given aid which is deducted from the Plan allocation. So, on the notional assumption that drought-affected areas get the funds from the Plan allocations, the funds are utilised for famine relief, whereas it is not the case in the flood-affected areas. Both are natural calamities and they have to be considered as such. There may be a little change in the names. The Eastern and Southern areas are always hit by these calamities, they are drought prone and they recall Northern and the Eastern parts of the country are flood-affected areas. So there is an imbalance in the working of the plan also. From that angle I strongly feel that the aid given to the drought affected areas should be taken at par with the aid given to the flood affected areas. There are some of the short-term measures.

To tackle the flood and drought situation in the country on a permanent basis we have to take some long term measures. The only thing which we have to do for solving this problem, is the formulation of an all India water grid. Unless it is done on a priority basis, I do not think these two problems can be solved. We can understand the anxiety of the entire House that this subject has been allotted top priority in

taking up this subject on the first day itself. Our Prime Minister is intending to take this country to the 21st century technologically. But this is one of the most important items. Unless we form an all India water grid and the entire country is not taken out from recurrence of floods and droughts, I do not think it will be worthwhile. Therefore, my request is that the national water policy should be taken on an urgent basis and before the turn of the century we must be somewhere near in formulating the all India water grid. I know that formulation of this grid is not an easy one because there is clash of interests among different States. The Prime Minister has already taken steps in formulating the national water policy. We have already taken steps in formulating the national water resources council. Only last month its first meeting has taken place wherein, of course, divergent views have been expressed by different Chief Ministers. The council consists of Prime Minister as the Chairman, Vice-Chairman is the Irrigation Minister and all the Chief Ministers are the members of this council. Naturally different States have different views and especially so when so many inter-State water disputes are still pending. In that background I feel very frankly that given the goodwill among different States, every State will gain in declaring water as a national asset. So many give and take have to take place in this calculation, because our Constitution is a little vague on this aspect. To declare water as a national commodity and inter-State rivers as national rivers, it requires some constitutional amendment because resource utilisation is part of the State subject whereas inter-State water projects are the Central subject. Unless all the Chief Ministers take the national interest in view, this cannot be done. Therefore, in the first meeting itself, the hon. Prime Minister has taken a right step in making a group of the Chief Ministers from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Punjab to formulate a national water policy. It is a step in the right direction. Unless surplus water is not taken out from the water basins and supplied to the arid areas where water is a scarce commodity, these two problems can never be solved fully. And it requires a fund of goodwill from different States.

[Shri B. V. Desai]

Therefore, the panacea for these two ills is an all India water grid. For this there are so many schemes which are lying in the library like the garland canal or Cauvery-Ganga link or whatever name you may call it. But the basic fact remains that the surplus water from the river basin has to be drained out and supplied to the arid areas in drought prone areas mainly in south as well as west. The eastern and the northern parts of the country are always affected by floods and the other two parts are always affected by droughts.

One more point I would like to mention and then I will conclude. When I say national water grid, of course, there is an emotional integration also in this because as a citizen of India whether from south or from north, everyone has got an emotional thinking, emotional feeling that in his life time he should try to bring some water from a pitch from Rameshwaram and put it into Ganga and again take some water from Ganga back to Rameshwaram. So, that emotional integration will be strengthened if it is backed by inter-basin water grid giving an economic content to that emotional integration. With these words I thank you.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a big country. In one part of the country we are witnessing severe floods. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat are affected by drought these days. For the last three years we have been witnessing the same phenomenon. Some other States like U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, and even the east coast also, are witnessing floods these days, but the Government of India is not talking Proper interest and immediate care of these States. They are taking time in fulfilling the formalities. When a person is hungry, he needs something to eat immediately. It is no use giving him food after two or three days. The same is the situation with regard to Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is witnessing drought for the last three successive years, that is, 1983-84, 1984-85 and this year also. During 1983-84 our State Government requested for

Rs. 369 crores but the Government of India gave only Rs. 54 crores, and this year they have requested for Rs. 462 crores but with great difficulty and after great pressure, the Government of India have sent a team only. The people there are suffering but the State Government has got no communication from the Government of India so far, as to how much amount they are going to get. They will give some money in the month of February or March and then they will ask the State Government to spend the entire amount within the financial year itself and later on they will say they have given so much amount but the State Government has not spent the whole amount. This is the State of affairs of the Government of India. Though Andhra Pradesh is being ruled by Telugu Desam, it is a part and parcel of the country. The people there are suffering for want of drinking water, fodder and other things. They are sending their cattle to the slaughter houses because there is no fodder for them. The State Government has so far spent Rs. 440 crores. With the meagre resources that they have, they cannot spend more. The Government of India have not taken any action so far. They have only sent an official team to Andhra Pradesh. Actually they have not intimated to the State Government as to how much amount they are going to give or what is the report of the team. Only recently, in the first week of October, we have had some stores here and there and when the Central team visited the State, they visited only these stores. But during the months of August and September, there was actually a severe dry spell and the entire *Kharif* crops have been damaged. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that though the State is ruled by Telugu Desam, but irrespective of the political considerations, he should release more funds for our State. Not only our State but even Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat are also witnessing the same situation.

Shri Desai has also suggested that permanent solution should be found for these things. The problem before us is that the Centre is not giving its timely clearance for the projects we want to

construct. We want to construct Polawaram and Eichapuram projects, but the Centre is dodging and delaying their simple clearance to enable us to take up their construction. Same is happening in the case of Karnataka and Maharashtra or any other State. My suggestion is that irrespective of which party is ruling a State, the Centre should not take much time in clearing the projects. Timely action is more important.

Soil conservation and efficient water management are two permanent measures. You have to look at them on national basis. You are giving money for social forestry, but it is not being utilised there because they are not having proper technology. If you select an appropriate technology and combine agriculture and forestry departments, then only the problems can be sorted out.

My next suggestion is that Meteorological Department should be strengthened. It should be able to tell us well in advance about the natural calamities that are likely to occur enabling the State Governments to take timely action.

In regard to power my suggestion is wherever there is possibility of generating power, hydro-electric boards should be constructed without delay and electric power generated. Their distribution to the farmers should be on priority basis because 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. Then only our country will prosper.

Before I conclude, I would once again request the hon. Minister to consider Andhra Pradesh request sympathetically and order release of the amount requested by the State Government immediately. It should not be that you release the amount at the fag-end of the financial year and then charge us that we have not been able to spend the amount.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajasthan has been struck by the worst drought of this century in our country and western

Rajasthan is the worst-hit area. We have to grapple with the drought conditions and it is with this objective that a central study team has been sent there to study the situation and its report is expected shortly. I would like to request in this regard that Rajasthan should be sanctioned relief amount within fifteen days of the presentation of the study team's report on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.

There is the serious problem of drinking water and fodder in the State even today. Besides, there is acute shortage of foodgrains. I would, therefore, request you to immediately provide these things. Such a terrible drought had also struck the State in 1966-67 and after that the State has been affected by serious drought now. The Rajasthan Government is not able to cope with it and therefore, the Centre should allocate more funds to grapple with the situation.

The Central Government is helping the State by sanctioning the grants and loans on equal basis under the Advance Plan, but it is not adequate because Rajasthan is facing grave situation and we can cope with this worst drought only if we get the entire amount as grant.

The border areas of the State are facing serious problem of fodder. Sometimes the cows go astray into the Pakistan territory and they are butchered there. We shall not tolerate that our cows should go astray and get butchered in Pakistan for want of fodder. The Central Government should, therefore, immediately rush fodder from Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan and end the acute shortage of fodder in the State. Whatever fodder is supplied there should be made available to the people on subsidized rates. There is also the serious problem of drinking water, but no provision has been made so far for transportation of drinking water through tankers.

Military tankers should be immediately pressed into service for the transportation of drinking water to the border areas. Needless to say that the Rajasthan Government do not have such tankers as

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

could transport drinking water to those areas. It is absolutely necessary to provide military tankers there. A permanent solution to the drinking water problem cannot be found out till the water of Rajasthan Canal reaches the remote rural and desert areas of the State.

Many tube-wells have been drilled in many areas under various schemes so far, but either the drinking water is too saline or it is not available at all in these areas. Therefore, this scheme could not serve the purpose. If a permanent solution to the drinking water problem is to be found out during the Seventh Five Year Plan period then there is no other alternative but to provide it through Rajasthan Canal.

Irrigation schemes are required to be given priority. Again the water of Rajasthan Canal is the only source through which water could be made available for irrigation.

I would like to suggest that besides the schemes in hand now constructive schemes should also be launched. The Rajasthan Canal has reached Mohangarh. The desert areas between Mohangarh and Ramgarh and between Ramgarh and Gadra Road from where this Canal passes is famine-stricken and is facing acute famine situation. There is acute water shortage there. Work should be taken up in this areas under Famine Programme.

The Minister of Canals in Rajasthan is pursuing his own schemes. The earth work on the Laluk branch can be taken up this year when the State has been struck by famine. Priority should be given to this earth work and the pace of progress of the work should be increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Besides, I would like to point out that equal amount of relief for the famine and flood should be sanctioned. After the floods, there is generally a bumper 'Rabi' crop, but famine brings death and destruction and it destroys the economy. 75 per cent of non-planned aid is sanctioned during the floods. The same amount should be sanctioned during the famine also.

Though the provision of funds for the Advance Plan helps in the construction of roads in western Rajasthan, the eastern Rajasthan remains neglected. People express their resentment about it and often complain about lack of development in their area. There is a constant tension between the eastern and western Rajasthan on this account. Therefore, this problem needs to be solved.

Fodder banks should be set up. There should be permanent arrangement by setting up fodder banks and national grass farms which would help in solving the fodder crisis if it ever arises. With these words, I support this Motion.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Rohatganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, just now my colleague Shri Viridhi Chanderji has given very constructive suggestions to check floods and famine. I welcome those suggestions. I would also like to give a few more suggestions to the hon. Minister.

The fury of floods has shown its fangs recently in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, 42 of the 57 districts in the State were badly affected by unprecedented floods this year. The Ghagra, Gomti and Ganga rivers unleashed such devastation that the poor farmer has been ruined completely. I would like to point out that the amount of relief for floods and famine is not equal. During floods and famine in 1982-83 the relief amount sanctioned was far from adequate. This year also the situation remains the same. The Hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to pay a visit to many affected areas. Our new Chief Minister had asked for aid to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores, but only Rs. 50 crores were sanctioned. How can a vast State like Uttar Pradesh, certain areas of which are very backward, face these natural calamities in the absence of adequate funds? I would like that the Central assistance should not be withheld on any technical grounds, instead it should be allocated equally in the case of floods and famine.

It is most unfortunate that Uttar Pradesh is affected both by floods and

by famines. So far as the southern and eastern parts of the State are concerned, they are the worst hit. The Central Government had launched DPAP, programme to check it. It is sad that the funds required for the Seventh Five Year Plan were not sanctioned. As a result, the irrigation schemes which were taken up in Uttar Pradesh and other States under DPAP were left incomplete. The States do not have adequate resources and the capacity to complete these schemes. During the Janata regime, some DPAP schemes were abandoned. Two blocks—the hill block and Manihan block—in my constituency were excluded from the DPAP programme. The result was that the sanctioned amount went down the drain. I would like that those blocks which were earlier listed under DPAP should be again included in it and work on them be completed.

I would like to say a few words about drinking water. The scheme which was taken up in 1972 to provide drinking water throughout the country is still incomplete. 29 projects were taken up in my constituency in 1972, but none of them has been completed. I would like those drinking water schemes to be completed on priority basis. Besides, the work on the roads and canals which is yet incomplete, should be completed.

The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had approved many irrigation schemes in our district, like the Kanhar project, the Sone lift project, the Bakhar and Ban Sagar project, etc., but all of them are incomplete because the Central assistance is not available any more. The State Government do not have enough resources to complete them. I would like the Centre to complete the incomplete projects. I would also like to suggest that separate departments should be created to deal with the floods and famines during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The State Governments are not able to fully utilise the funds allocated to them by the Centre. There is need for monitoring the utilisation of funds and, therefore, a cell should be created to monitor whether the funds allocated are being properly utilised or not.

The code for drought affected areas which was formulated by the Britishers, does not hold good any more in the present day conditions. As a result, the State Government and the Central Government are hesitate to declare a particular areas as drought prone area. The farmer does not get any assistance as a result of this and his crops perish (Interruptions) I conclude and request you to direct the State Governments to exempt the farmers in the flood affected areas from repaying the balance amount of agricultural and other loans which are due from them for years... **

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he says will not go on record. Now Shri Suresh Kurup may speak.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr Chairman, Sir, on the 11th of October this year and also last week of this month, several parts of our country witnessed natural calamities like flood and cyclone. The flood which affected Tamil Nadu is something unprecedented in the history of that State. Even the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was forced to change his residence. I express my deep sorrow and grief to the people of Tamil Nadu.

In the last October cyclone, two States which were worst affected are West Bengal and Orissa. In West Bengal, some of the districts were affected by flood or landslide or cyclone. Three districts which are worst affected are 24 Parganas, Midnapore and Orissa also witnessed the effects of cyclone. Orissa is a State which affected by continuous drought also. This State is also famous for being the victim of the callous attitude of the authorities, callous attitude of the Government, to all these natural calamities such as flood or cyclone or drought.

Andhra, Pradesh is another State which is affected by cyclone. When the cyclone moved to Vishakapatnam coast, it affected thousands of people and rendered thousands homeless. Coming to

**Not recorded.

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

Tamil Nadu, the North East Monsoon has struck Tamil Nadu with vengeance. In Tanjore, South Arcot, Chinglepet and Madras, lakhs and lakhs of people are rendered homeless. According to a rough estimate, paddy fields of about 1.12 lakh hectares are under water. Rail and road communication is disrupted. The areas worst affected by this flood are the hutments and poor peoples' colonies on the bank of river Adyar in Madras. This Kotturpuram area which, is on the bank of river Adyar is repeatedly affected by flood year after year. With the result, poor people of these hutments are forced to be evacuated. My request to the Central Government is that they should go into it as to how this can be dealt with. I request the authorities to appoint a high-powered scientific committee, if necessary, to go into the details of this and how this can be prevented.

I would also request that the drawbacks in the drainage system in Madras city should also be looked into.

In connection with the floods in Tamilnadu, I would like to mention that the attitude of the Government in reacting to the situation was rather smooth and, when the relief measures started functioning, it should lack of coordination.

Year after year, different parts of our country witness either drought, floods or cyclone or something or the other in one or the other part of the country.

There should be some permanent machinery to give relief in such emergencies. In almost all these cases, relief is delayed. Delayed relief is practically denied relief. So, prompt relief should be given. In situations like this, people who are affected by these calamities should be given prompt and proper relief as early as possible. That is what the situation demands.

In Kerala, two or three months back, we witnessed the worst floods and we are grateful to the Agriculture Minister who came all the way from Delhi to Kerala and visited our State and acted promptly.

In the connection, I request the Agriculture Minister that besides the Prime

Minister he should also go to Tamilnadu and make an on the spot study of the devastating floods.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, from the figures that I get from the Government of India, I find that in Orissa 22,000 villages have been affected and 1,17,000 houses have been damaged on account of floods, land-slides and heavy rains during the year, 1985. Not only that, Heavy damages due to drought have also taken place.

In this background, I would submit to the Agriculture Ministry that they should take a very liberal view so far as backward areas are concerned. Orissa is a backward State and it is a land of natural calamities since centuries.

I would submit to the Agriculture Minister that the first thing that he should do is that the Study Group which the Ministry is sending should have liberal guidelines. The present guidelines under which it is working are not adequate because the economic environment has undergone a change. Therefore, the guidelines of the Study Group should be changed. It should be specifically mentioned that the backward States should receive special attention so far as allocating funds for floods and cyclone are concerned and for repair work.

Another point that I want to make is relief guidelines. In the Question Hour today, the Agriculture Minister has said that they have sent new guidelines. But the Government of India have issued the guidelines for drought and flood management and also guidelines for preparation of the relief measures.

My submission would be that the guidelines must be to be very liberal. The entire house has been damaged and the maximum financial assistance being given is just Rs. 500. What does it mean? Does it mean that he can raise the construction again with that money? My submission would be that the financial assistance given must be very liberal. I know, the Agriculture Minister will be tempted to say that it is the State Government's responsibility. But, all the same, he has to coordinate the relief activities. On the guidelines, whether they are being implemented or not, we would like the

hon. Minister to enlighten the House as to what is the state of affairs in different States.

Another submission I want to make is regarding flood control. So far as flood control is concerned, the Irrigation Ministry in its Annual Report says that it often happens that project requiring urgent attention are neglected because the allocation of money is being done by the State Government. The Minister can tell us which are the projects which are not receiving proper attention from the State Government. Why not have these things coordinated and sorted out, if not at any other State level, at the National Development Council level?

Another thing I would submit is that the Agriculture Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry should examine the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. This enacted in the year 1956, but during all this period the inter-State river water disputes have not been settled. My submission would be that the entire Statute must be removed; they should give a new look to this matter so that we can go ahead with speed for settlement of the inter-State river waters disputes.

In Orissa there are three or four major rivers which are creating havoc. In this House I had raised the matter about Hirakud and the Irrigation Minister promised that the Mahanadi flood control problem would be looked into. The Hirakud Dam reservoirs are being silted up and their life is being reduced to one-third. If it was planned, say, for 21 years, now it is being reduced to seven years. We need a technological answer for this. The other rivers creating havoc are the Subarnareka, the Brahmini and the Baitarini. As I said, the Irrigation Minister promised in this House that he would look into the matter about Mahanadi flood control. He should coordinate with the State Government and do something tangible so that it does not create a havoc. The Irrigation Ministry has not taken any steps in the last two or three years. This has to be looked into.

Now coming to tornado, that is a new phenomenon which is taking place in

Orissa repeatedly. It is said that the new generation radar can detect it. I do not know whether the Government of India has got such a radar system. In Orissa, tornado is taking place repeatedly. My submission would be this. Why not have that type of new generation radar so that early information will be available and people can be alerted? We understand that the Agriculture Ministry is negotiating with the USA for super computers for this purpose. I want to know whether it has materialised or not.

Let the Agriculture Ministry be generous to the poor people of Orissa and give adequate financial assistance to that State.

[Translation]

*Shri C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have seen in the newspapers that Tamil Nadu is reeling under unprecedented floods. Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and some other parts of Tamil Nadu are the worst hit in the recent floods. Several thousands of people are floating on flood waters. Our hon. Prime Minister air-dashed to Madras and made an aerial survey of the flood-hit areas of the State. His visit to the State has brought instant consolation to the suffering people. Our hon. Prime Minister has earned the gratitude of the people of Tamil Nadu by sanctioning on the spot a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs from Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund for flood relief work. The standing crops on about 84,000 acres of land have been damaged. Thousands of cattle have perished in these floods. Several thousands of people have lost their hearths and homes. I suggest that relief work should be undertaken on war footing. It is really unfortunate that so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the apathy of the Government officials towards the problems of flood-hit people has resulted in tardy implementation of flood relief works. While thousands of people are lead, the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu Government has stated that only about

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy]

100 people have lost their lives in the recent floods. This is to be condemned.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. He is making allegations against the State Government with regard to the relief measures taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. If he is to make allegations, then he should substantiate it. Immediate steps have been taken by the Government to give relief to the people in distress. The hon. Prime Minister has already appreciated the Government of Tamil Nadu for having taken immediate steps.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : I suggest that immediate financial assistance should be given to the people of Tamil Nadu who are facing manifold problem due to the floods. The Central Government should also ensure that the financial assistance given to the afflicted people for their rehabilitation reaches them. I am compelled to repeat this because the IAS Officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu are not considerate to the woes of the people. After the visit of the hon. Prime Minister, some relief work has been undertaken. I know that a Central Team would be visiting Tamil Nadu to assess the extent of flood damage. I would like to point out that this is not enough. After the money is sanctioned, I demand that a committee should be constituted to supervise that the allotted money is actually spent on flood relief works. It should be ensured that the assistance reaches the people in distress. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that immediately flood relief assistance should be sanctioned to the afflicted people of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu who are undergoing unprecedented suffering, I would repeat that a supervisory committee should also be constituted by the Central Government so that the flood relief assistance reaches the suffering people. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to congratulate

the Prime Minister of India for having taken immediate steps for alleviating the sufferings of the victims of flood affected areas and for making an air dash to Tamil Nadu in spite of his heavy schedule on that day.

As a token help also, on that day itself, he announced about Rs. 15 lakhs to the State Government in order to have some relief measures and he gave an assurance on Saturday i.e. about two days back when he was there in Madras City that an Expert Committee will be appointed immediately and that the names of the Expert Committee would be announced on Monday. Today is Monday and it is not yet announced. I, therefore, request the Government of India and the Prime Minister to take steps immediately to announce the names of the members of the Expert Committee and ask them to go immediately to the spot in order to make an assessment of the damages which have been caused by the floods.

The Karnataka Chief Minister Shri Hegde came to the rescue of the victims. He has also given Rs. 10 lakhs. We have to congratulate and appreciate the charitable mind of Shri Hegde.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga is saying 'Hear, hear'.

SHRI PRIY RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Hourah) : He belonged to the old Congress Party. So he has inherited the Congress cult.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Due to the repeated rains for about 10 days, Madras, city and around, Chingleput, Thanjavur and South Arcot districts are seriously affected by floods. As you know, Sir, Thanjavur District is the granary of Tamil Nadu and there more than 3 lakhs acres of land have been submerged in water with the standing paddy crop and the farmers have been put to very heavy loss and they are unable to harvest the paddy which is ready for harvesting.

Another thing is that even in South Arcot and the very same thing happened in Madras city, in Kotturpuram and other

areas which have been flooded, the first floor of almost all the houses have been flooded.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Even your Chief Minister's house has been flooded.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As you said, even our Chief Minister could not stay in his house which was flooded and he had to shift to a hotel.

My submission would be — I am also thankful to Mr. Kurup for making that suggestion with regard to floods in Madras and other areas, though he is not from Tamil Nadu.

With regard to other things, I want to say that the times of floods, the water goes waste. It is a well-known fact that Tamil Nadu and other States are pressing for a national water grid. It has not yet been formed and this is the right time for the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister to come forward to form a national water grid.

Another thing. We are also asking for more powers to the States and Sarkaria Commission has already been appointed and it is going into this matter. Whenever there is a natural calamity like flood or drought or cyclone, we have to come to the Central Government with a begging bowl and this sort of thing has to be stopped once for all. More powers being given to the States means that we can spend money on the relief of victims of floods or drought, whatever it be and here in Tamil Nadu we have not only floods but some districts like Ramanathapuram are also facing drought. Such is the situation there.

We have already given a report with regard to the damage caused by rain in Tamil Nadu to the Prime Minister when he visited Tamil Nadu and the Tamil Nadu Government are asking for a grant of Rs. 120 crores for this. I think the Prime Minister is satisfied with it and he will grant it immediately.

With regard to the funds, my friend,

Mr. Kuppuswamy was making an allegation. Actually no funds have yet been given by the Government of India for relief to the affected areas. But he says that proper spending must be done and accounts submitted to the Centre by the State Government. The hon. Member may not be knowing the impact of what he says in this august House. Anyhow I think proper spending is being done by the State Government and implementing the 20-point programme we stand first among the States. So we will do it and we will save the property and also human lives. Already we have lost 100 people because of the recent floods. Moreover, about 350 tanks have been breached and most of the villages are in floods. Most of the roads and railway bridges are damaged. Government of India has to come forward immediately in order to save the victims.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude within two or three minutes. Mr. Ghafoor is not present here at the moment. Had he been here, it would have been better. During the Budget Session, when the issue of famine was being discussed, Mr. Ghafoor had said that when snow would melt in the Himalayas, there would be more water in the rivers and the famine would automatically end. The water did come from the Himalayas in Mr. Ghafoor's area of Bihar, but it was in the form of an unprecedented floods. As Rajasthan is affected by famine for the last many years, similarly, Mithila, the northern part of Bihar is affected by floods. Six to eight months in a year the people of this area remain in the grip of floods.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am surprised that the people in other parts of the country are unaware of the difficulties faced by the people of Bihar.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

Kosi, Kamala, Adbara and many other rivers flow from the Himalayas and bring destruction for the people of northern Bihar. Lakhs of people in this area are ruined every year, but there is none to listen to their tale of woe. I would request that some of the hon. Members of this House should visit northern Bihar during the time of floods next time and see for themselves the fury of the floods. It is most unfortunate that some of the citizens of this country have to live for more than six months in a year on the *Machans* or in the flood-affected areas. There is no one to raise voice on their behalf. What right do you have to give them such a treatment? Every year lakhs of people face devastation due to the floods, but no one understands their plight. This time also they suffered the onslaughts of the floods, but no Minister from the Centre visited them. The Ministers of the State Government simply paid formal visits. In the last session, when Shri Shankaranand was present here, I had said in my speech that unless the rivers of Nepal were controlled, the north Bihar could not be saved from the fury of the floods. I wish he were present in the House. He has informed me through letter that talks are going on with the Government of Nepal in regard to controlling those rivers. How long would the talks go on? Will the talks conclude in our life-time? By controlling those rivers, not only Bihar but Nepal will also be benefited. The water can be used for irrigation. Barrages and reservoirs should be constructed there, which can help in the generation of power on a large scale. This would also help in the establishment of industries in Nepal and Bihar. A complete transformation can be brought there. The north Bihar, which has turned into a hell due to the flood waters of these rivers, can become heaven by harnessing the same water. Do you want that the people of north Bihar should lead a life of hell? Sir, you cannot even imagine that the people use and take bath in the same water and the cattle also live and dip there. Due to this Malaria epidemic breaks out. Diseases like Kala Azar and jaundice spread. No one can imagine how the people lead their lives

there. You can get an enquiry conducted for the period of last ten years. Crores of rupees have been spent in Bihar in the name of relief for the floods. I would like to ask openly in the House as to where that money has gone? If you get an enquiry conducted into the whole affair, as I have told you earlier and now there is nothing to hide, you will find that the money spent in the name of relief for the floods in Bihar has gone to "divided by four", in which contractors, engineers, bureaucrats and politicians are included. The same thing is being repeated today which used to happen there 15 years ago. There is no one to change the fate of the flood victims of north Bihar. Sir, when such a problem is there, then for how long the people will bear the unfortunate situation. I would like to request you that this problem should be taken up seriously and some remedy to the devastation caused by the floods in the north Bihar, and particularly in the low lying areas of the Himalayas should be found out.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Speaker has allotted time to have a discussion on the problem of floods and drought on the very first day of the Session. It shows the importance of the problem. Sir, my constituency is Patna. Thousands of years ago Lord Buddha had said about Patna that Patna would be destroyed by fire, floods and internal strife. Not much damage has been caused by fire, but floods and internal strife have played a great role in its devastation and Lord Buddha's forecast about Patna proves to be true.

Today, the problem of floods is not limited to the Bihar State alone. The whole of India has been affected by it. Every year the floods cause devastation on a large scale. Though Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the coastal areas are facing floods, yet the irony is that besides the floods, a number of States have to suffer from drought also. In one area people suffer due to the floods whereas in an other area they suffer from drought. I would like to suggest that efforts should be made to solve the problem caused by the floods and the drought simultaneously. Our Hon. Prime

Minister has envisaged a National Water Policy and the Drought Policy and laid stress to maintain clean environment. This will help us to solve those problems.

The problem of floods does not arise due to the more flow of water in the rivers alone. At some places, floods are caused due to the heavy rains. Now, a new problem has emerged. A lot of water is collected around those places where major dams are built. It causes a lot of hardships to the people. The problem caused due to the breach in the embankments is another problem. It is a man-made problem which is caused due to the negligence on the part of some people. It is seen in our country that in the flood prone areas, the land affected by the floods is increasing in terms of acreage. The reason behind it is that the depth of our rivers is reducing and forests are being denuded. The forests in the Himalayas which were 50 per cent earlier have been reduced to less than one third. Now, due to all these reasons the problem of floods is becoming more and more acute. We shall have to think over it. Now I will say something about Bihar.

As Dr. Rajhans has said there are a number of rivers in north Bihar like Bagmati, Kosi, Gandak, Burhi Gandak and so on, but despite that poverty persists there. As an expert of the Ford Foundation had said that the land of Bihar was very fertile and water was also available there, but even then the people were poor, because crops worth billions of rupees was destroyed there every year.

Therefore, unless thought is given to construct dams across these rivers, no development of north Bihar can take place. A Gandak project is under execution there. No one knows for how many years this work is going on and when it will be completed. There is doubt whether it will be completed or not. Similarly, Vaishali district is surrounded by rivers from three sides. Now I shall deal with Ganga river. It flows through the middle of Bihar. This river can give salvation to the people of Bihar, but it is not benefiting them otherwise. If a dam is constructed across the river near Buxar,

then probably it can provide some benefit to the State.

Now I shall deal with Patna. As I have already said, I do not know whether it is due to the curse of Lord Buddha or due to some other reason, the people living there have to pass through a number of crisis. There is a Punpun River in Patna, but embankment has not been constructed thereon. Many years ago, the Britishers had thought of constructing a dam on the River Sone to benefit the people of Bihar and that was why they constructed a dam across the Sone River and now it has become 110 or 115 years old, but the Government never cared to look after it. Now that dam has breached and it has caused a miserable situation there.

In the last Session, the hon. Minister of Irrigation had said that if the Government of Bihar submitted all the files and information regarding this dam to the Centre, then the Central Government would accord their sanction immediately to the Rs. 1200 crore project formulated with the assistance of World Bank. Now the hon. Minister should fulfil his assurance. The Bihar Government have been allotted meagre funds, so they are unable to carry it out from their own resources. I would, therefore like to urge the Government to pay immediate attention in this regard.

Now I shall deal with Chota Nagpur region. It is facing drought. Bihar is a State which abounds in mineral wealth that is used by the entire country. But when the State is struck by calamities then no one come forward to help it. If there exists backwardness in India, it is more so in Bihar. Bihar is also affected by all the calamities like drought and floods that occur in the country.

In the end, I shall urge the hon. Minister of Irrigation to at least clear immediately the project for construction of a dam across the Sone River in Bihar. Similarly, action should be taken about other projects in regard to the rivers in north Bihar and clearance be granted to them immediately.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bengalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all those who have been affected by the floods and droughts will be grateful to this House because this House has given top priority to this burning problem in our country. But, mere discussion is not enough. I am sure, the Central Government will take adequate relief measures for those who are affected.

I personally feel that such natural calamities in any part of the country should be viewed as national calamities. I admire the way in which the Prime Minister air dashed to Tamil Nadu the other day and the way in which the Chief Minister of Karnataka gave a token grant to the affected people in Tamil Nadu. It has given a great moral boost to the State Government there. Our Prime Minister along with Sri Lankan Prime Minister air dashed to Bangladesh some time ago when there was a natural calamity and it was appreciated all over the world. If there is a drought or flood in any State, all the States must feel that it is their concern also and not the concern of the affected State alone.

Now, I come to my own State. Already the hon. Member, Shri Desai, has stated the position in brief and I would not like to repeat what has been stated already. For the third consecutive year, my State has been facing drought, but this time, it has been more severe than it was during the previous years. The South West monsoon started very well but it became erratic and completely duped the people of Karnataka. The State Government has taken all steps to give adequate relief and it has geared up its machinery. You will be surprised to know that one of the 19 districts in Karnataka, 18 districts have been affected. Even the Malnad region which usually gets copious rains is affected. Out of 175 taluks, 146 taluks have been affected and nearly 50 per cent of the population in the State of Karnataka have been affected by the drought. You can well imagine how the State Government can cope up with the situation. I am very happy to say that with the assistance of the legislators and local leaders, the State Government is doing its best. But their main trouble has been the

financial constraint. I must acknowledge my thanks to Shri Buta Singh. When he visited Bangalore recently, he realised the severity of the drought situation there and he was good enough to sanction Rs.53 crores during this year as against a demand of Rs.151 crores. But during the last two years, 1984 and 1985, central assistance has been very meagre. Out of a demand of Rs.209 crores, the Central Government's assistance was limited to Rs.32.5 crores or so. Our State Government is estimating the loss to the state exchequer on account of the two consecutive droughts at about Rs.2000 crores and the loss on food production and loss on revenue is almost equivalent to one year's revenue of the State Government. How could the State Government work? What about their developmental plans? All the developmental works this year have been affected on account of the drought. You know, in Karnataka, most of our power projects and hydel projects. On account of this drought, there has been nearly 70 to 75 per cent power cut in the industry and the industrial production also suffered.

So Sir, I once again support the stand taken by Shri Desai that the central assistance and the guidelines given by the Centre to assess the drought situation should be thoroughly changed. The hon. Minister has assured the other day that there would be a change. It should be a change for the better. It should be realistic and that is what I say. Take the calendar year alone. The State Government has spent nearly Rs.100 crores out of which only Rs.53 crores have been given by the Centre. Like this, every year the State Government has been spending out of its developmental budget a huge amount to meet the drought situation.

I know that the time at my disposal is very limited. I will take only one minute more. We know the places which are chronically drought-prone. I have been a legislator nearly for 16 years and every year I have been speaking and also listening that the State Government and the Central Government measures for drought relief. But unfortunately, steps taken in this direction both by the State and Central Governments have been negligible. There should be per-

manent measures. We know, for example that Kolar is always a chronically drought-hit area. Now I am very happy to announce that the State Government of Karnataka have taken up certain measures by way of dry land farming about which the hon. Minister for Agriculture knows. They require massive funds for that. This exercise calls for crores of rupees. The State Government cannot cope up with it with their own resources. I request the Centre to give top priority for the permanent measures and I support the stand taken by Shri Desai in this behalf. Many people in Tamilnadu have been affected by floods and many others in other areas have been affected by drought. The Central Government should come to their rescue and it is the duty of the Central Government as also the State Governments to see that proper relief is given to the people so that their tears can be wiped out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many members have given their names to participate in the discussion. In order to accommodate all the members, I request the members to be brief and mention the exact point. They want to express their concern about the difficulties being faced by their constituencies. I request them to be brief so that more members can be accommodated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, according to the report of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations Organisation, the production of foodgrains in the world has doubled. But even now about 50 crore people are affected by the scarcity of foodgrains. The man has made tremendous progress in science, technology and in other fields, but even then the human energy and human resources have failed to face the natural calamities. The history of India shows that in India famines hit the country as many as 24 times between the year 1850 to 1900. So, a conclusion emerges that in India there is famine in some part or the other of the country after every two years.

The State to which I belong is afflicted with natural calamities. I am pained to

inform the House that Rajasthan is facing a situation of scarcity and famine for the last seven years continuously. There the famine and scarcity are not limited to foodgrains only, but there is scarcity of fodder and drinking water also. I would like to submit that the year of 1985 is a year of natural calamities for India. In the month of January 1985, the northern India and the central India were in the grip of cold wave and much damage was caused thereby. The coastal areas of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were hit by cyclone and excessive rains. There have been no rains in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and in some parts of Haryana after the second week of August. And this year the people are facing acute famine there. At the moment in Rajasthan itself more than 30000 villages are in the grip of famine, more than two crore people are afflicted with famine and three crore cattle heads have been affected by famine. There is no fodder and drinking water available for them.

The economy of western Rajasthan is based on pastoral cattle. Previously, in such situations of famine the cattle of Rajasthan were used to be taken to the neighbouring areas of Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh where fodder was available, but I am sorry to say that Malwa which is in Madhya Pradesh is also in the grip of famine. In the case of Malwa it was said "pug-pug roti, dug-dug neer" (bread and water are available everywhere). But even there is scarcity at the moment. As a result, the farmers and villagers of that region do not allow our cattle to enter their territory.

Similar is the case of adjoining areas of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government should provide financial assistance for the schemes formulated to supply drinking water from the Rajasthan Canal so that drinking water arrangements could be made.

Besides, the water of the local rivers should be used to construct reservoirs to end the drinking water crisis. The need of the hour is to make drinking water available to the people. The proposed projects to draw

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

water from the Indira Gandhi canal in the westren Rajasthan to make drinking water available to the people should be completed. Besides, the Banas river project for Jaipur city should also be completed immediately. Cent percent assistance should be provided to Rajasthan for that. The funds for the advance plan should not be adjusted in this plan. The Rajasthan Government have submitted a demand for Rs. 500 crores. I do hope that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will provide full assistance to the Rajasthan State to cope with the famine.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : I rise to participate in the discussion on the situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country.

Floods, droughts and other natural calamities like cyclone have become a common feature in our country. Drought occurs due to failure of rains, whereas floods and cyclones are the outcome of the fury of Nature. But Government of India are spending a huge amount of money on these things; e.g. in the 6th five year plan, they have spent about Rs. 1045 crores just to control the floods and for meeting the damages due to it.

I may be permitted to quote the damages due to flood in various parts of the country during the last three years:

1980-81 Rs. 1182 crores;

1982-83 Rs. 1714 crores;

and 1984 85 Rs. 2460 crores.

This is the magnitude of the damage we are facing due to floods. Even though Government of India have formulated a flood policy in 1954, and laid a time-bound programme just to eliminate damages due to floods twelve years back, nothing has been done in this regard. Even Mr. K.L. Rao who was the Irrigation Minister at the Centre had suggested various proposals; and had submitted a comprehensive report to control flood and

drought in all the parts of the country. But nothing has been done in that regard also.

The aim of the drought-fighting programmes should be to create the infra-structure in the States themselves, just like the proper management of water resources, proper expansion of irrigation facilities, that too minor irrigation, and proper use of ground water and a proper crop pattern. States should provide fodder banks and buffer stocks. This infra-structure should be built by the States. It is very unfortunate that even after 38 years of freedom, the States have not come forward to develop the infra-structure, to face these natural calamities.

Central Government have formulated a number of schemes, e.g. DPAP, NREP, dairy development programmes, RLEGP and IRDP. These programmes are particularly meant for the weaker sections and affected areas, but are to be implemented at the State level.

I will now come to my State, viz. Karnataka. As the earlier speaker had suggested, we are facing drought successively for three years now; that too, this year it is very severe. Nineteen districts are reeling under severe drought; 146 talukas are affected by it; 21,000 villages and about 16 million people were affected. Just imagine the magnitude of the problem prevailing in parts of Karnataka.

As it was said earlier, Central Government have come forward and given sufficient funds. They may not be sufficient to tackle the situation, but they have given sufficient funds.

I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the pattern of financing of drought, flood affected areas and States. Usually, for these drought affected areas, finance is given out of the money allocated from the plan allocation for a particular State whereas the flood affected States are given assistance under the non-plan expenditure. Since both areas are alike, I would request the hon. Minister that he can suggest to the Planning Commission that this drought

affected assistance should be treated as non-plan expenditure and it should not be produced from the plan allocation of a particular State. This is my sincere request to him.

Has the Government proposed to create a separate Ministry or a separate central agency to assist and help the concerned States which are affected by drought, floods as well as cyclonic storms? According to the Seventh Five Year Plan, nothing has been mentioned to tackle this problem and no money has been allotted. I request the Minister to allot sufficient money to tackle this situation.

There is a hue and cry throughout the country about the issue of fund. Has government got any proposal to supervise the money allotted for the affected States? With these words, I request the hon. Minister to give more aid to Karnataka so that they can tackle these problems more effectively.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : This is a very important subject and there are many members who want to speak on this subject. There are members who have given their names for speaking, but their names are not on the list of speakers. I request you to give some time to those members also to express their views.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : My State along with Orissa, Tamilnadu and other States, has become a victim of floods and cyclonic storms. We are suffering from floods and cyclonic storms in every part of India. As we know, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and even portions of Orissa are reeling under severe drought. I must bring it to the notice of the government that it is nothing but a revenge of nature. Successfully, we have been able to control rivers, but the drainage of the rivers has utterly failed. The river bed throughout the country has become higher and the carrying capacity of the rivers has become less and less with the passage of every year.

Whereas we require to cover up to 33 per cent of land by forests in the entire

country, in some parts it is only 12 to 10 per cent. The average of the whole country is only 22 per cent. Whatever dams have been built earlier, they have not been fully completed. For example, the Damond Valley Corporation; you will have to build two more dams if the construction has to be completed, so that you can take water from one to the other. The present dam is silted. Naturally whatever dam you make is now silted, because they are all 50 to 60 years old. We are seeing that the dams built earlier are to be replaced by new ones. It is becoming necessary because nature is talking revenge, that is why we find that some areas are flood affected and some are drought-prone areas. Naturally, our Government, with the help of other States should take a great deal of measures so that remedial steps can be taken. We have to increase our forests; we have to clean our rivers because all the rivers are silted, they have to be de-silted. In India we revere the rivers with great respect and sincerity. For example take the sacred river the Ganges. But the river Ganges is dying in front of us. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through which the river Ganges flows, in the rainy season there is a flood but there is no water in the summer season. All these things have to be looked into-

We are glad that Shri Yogendra Makwana was able to visit our State. We expected the hon. Minister also to come but we learnt from the other Press reports that due to some other engagements, he could not come.

Orissa is also frequently hit by cyclones and floods. Thousands and thousands of people are rendered homeless. In my State also, Midnapore the district from which I come, 24-Paraganas, Hawrah, and Hooghly, all those districts have suffered. Fifty thousand people are rendered homeless, about 4,500 square kilometres of area is completely destroyed and official figures put it as 18 deaths in West Bengal and 33 in Orissa. Many fishermen of Orissa and Bengal are still to be traced.

In Orissa the districts of Balasore

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar are flood-affected, while the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani, Balangir are suffering from drought. The newspapers and TV report about a mother selling a daughter and a brother selling a sister and all these things have come from Orissa which is a drought-prone area. Whenever the Prime Minister visits something is done, But the country cannot be run by one man, the Prime Minister alone. He was no doubt most unhappy with the situation. He saw in those States wherever he visited the situation. Whenever proposals are made, they are again kept in the cold storage after the Prime Minister comes back. This has happened in Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : How do you know that the proposals are kept in the cold storage?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Because we saw it in the Press, TV report also was there. Your Chief Minister, Shri J.B. Patnaik openly said that nothing of that sort had happened although it came out on the TV. TV is controlled by the Central Government, not by us.

So, that is the situation in many States. I do not say that my State is good. The situation there also is bad. I do not know what they are doing, but I request the Government of India to help the States.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Why do you not speak of West Bengal?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I gave it to you. You are free to speak to help the West Bengal Government.

Interruptols

There was a proposal from the Government of West Bengal which is lying in the Planning Commission, to make a dam on the river Subernarekha in Midnapore District of West Bengal. River Subernarekha caused great havoc to West Bengal this time. I request the Minister through you to see that this dam is constructed on this river.

Sunderbans has been the worst affected this time. Just on the other side of the Sundarbans is Bangladesh. The then Pakistan Government made a pucca and concrete embankment. Their entire embankment is jeepable. Even their military can march on this embankment. But on this side of the country i.e. in West Bengal, not even a bullock cart or a cycle can go. It is not only a question of West Bengal but it is a question of international border. I seek help of the Prime Minister and the Government of India through you to see that the embankment at least on the Sunderbans be taken up by the Central Government and made a pucca one, because what happens is that when the flood comes water enters into the West Bengal rivers and goes towards Bangladesh side. But there it gets hit against the pucca embankment and rushes back to our side. This is a problem which cannot be solved by the West Bengal Government alone. I request the Minister to see that the embankment on the Sunderbans be made a concrete one with the Central help.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Orissa suffers from cyclone, floods and other natural calamities year after year. I would like to say that 9 out of 13 districts, 121 blocks and 7509 villages have become the victims of the last cyclonic floods. The population affected is 40 lakhs and the area submerged is five lakh hectares of land. It had a heavy toll of life of about 40 people.

About the present form of granting assistance after the natural calamities, several Members from this side have already spoken on this. For flood grant is given and for drought, assistance given is deducted from the plan allocations. This makes the resource position of a backward State like Orissa tight. With the result, the areas of development also get eroded. I would urge upon the Government that the total assistance should be in the form of grant.

In October, 1985 the State Government demanded an adhoc assistance of Rs. 30 crores on account of floods in Orissa. But the Central Government has

said that the central assistance would follow after the assessment by a Central Team. The announcement was to be made on 15th of November. But so far no announcement has been made. I request the Minister to get it expedited.

I must say that Orissa suffers from all calamities—floods, cyclone, tornado and even drought. As far as cyclone is concerned, there should be updating and strengthening of standard ground observations from ground meteorological and ship observatories. When cyclone comes, telecommunication link gets disrupted between Paradeep and Bhubaneswar. This should also be strengthened.

We should have a national cyclone code for the country as the emergency plan for the coastal areas.

I must say that research in cyclone preparedness is an urgent necessity. Government should formulate a programme and carry out researches on how to face the situation caused by natural calamities.

Just now one of our hon. Members from Opposition—I think he is from Kerala—has spoken about the natural calamities. He was very sympathetic about these natural calamities being suffered by the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but he was speaking only in favour of Andhra and Tamil Nadu. Though he was sympathetic about the natural calamities being suffered by Orissa but he said that Orissa Government was callous in dealing with these calamities. I must tell him that in the last 200 years, Orissa has never seen such a severe flood. I am reminded of a flood in 1950s when there was a breach in the Dalaighai, which caused the collapse of the Government at that time. If in 1982 all possible action would not have been taken, the people there would not have tolerated the government in the State. The State Government took the natural calamities very seriously and all possible actions were taken with the help of the Central Government. The State Government is very serious about the situation there.

As far as the drought condition in some parts of the country is concerned, the proper approach will be to inaugurate the dry land water conservation efforts besides bringing the gap between irrigable and irrigated hectareage and getting ready well-laid out contingency plans for raising drought resistant crops. Here I must say that there should be an integral approach for the droughts and floods.

As far as flood control is concerned, our State requires permanent remedial measures. In this connection it may be stated that the floods control components of inter-State projects like Subernarekha should be fully financed by the Government of India.

I would also like to say another thing. Years back the Central Government had financed and constructed Hirakud project as a permanent measure for flood control on river Mahanadi in order to prevent further floods in the delta areas. As the Mahanadi is getting silted and its longevity is also going down, so I would like to say that the Central Government should now consider the construction of Mahanadi stage-II. Similarly, flood control projects on river Baitarni are also essential and should be considered by the Central Government at the earliest.

When all these natural calamities occur, we must concentrate on the poverty alleviation programmes like NREP and RLEGP. These programmes should be taken up in full swing. Of course, special attention needs to be paid to the types of works taken up. Obviously, measures like formation of percolation ponds, desilting of irrigation tanks and canals, soil conservation, afforestation and fodder cultivation on wastelands should get priority.

In the very same House, when I had spoken about cyclone, I had spoken about the coastal plantation. Coastal plantation is the most important thing and I had asked the hon. Minister at that time what steps were being taken by the Central Government to monitor this plantation programme. So, I would like the Central Government that they should take up the coastal plantation programme and

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

other flood control measures seriously so that Orissa, which is very prone to all these calamities—not a single year is left when the State does not face these calamities—gets rid of these calamities. With these words, I conclude.

DR. PHULARENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are thirteen panchayats in Contai constituency in Midnapore district of West Bengal, of which seven are affected by the recent cyclone and floods. A large number of people have been affected, many of whom are fishermen. The fishermen had gone to the sea for fishing. They had settled down on the sea shore with food for four to six months and they had also taken with them all their equipments for fishing. But unfortunately, because of the cyclone and floods, they lost everything.

Due to repeated warnings by radio, only two persons lost their lives, but a large number of people lost everything. Their houses were damaged and they lost all their belongings. Large number of their Agricultural fields were damaged and a number of tubewells had gone out of commission with the result in many areas there was no sweet drinking water. About 42 miles of embankments have been damaged. These embankments have not been maintained properly for quite a long time. That is why with the coming of the cyclones the embankments got damaged easily. Over and above that, no relief is provided by the Government of West Bengal. Finding no other alternative we had to go in deputation to the SDO Contai. You will be surprised to know that we were told by the authorities there that they had asked for relief materials, but it was not supplied to them by the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then who supplied the relief ?

DR. PHULARENU GUHA : You have not visited the area. Therefore you do not know. I have visited every corner of Contai and I know how much relief you have given. Whatever relief has been given, it was given only to the CPM

people. Several people did not get any relief. It has come in papers and it has not been denied that more than Rs. 23 crores of marginal money is with the Government of West Bengal and they have hardly spent any money to give relief to the needy people. You will see from the accounts that we have received from the Agriculture Ministry that the West Bengal Government did not ask for more money for relief. So, the West Bengal Government neither arranged relief themselves nor asked any big voluntary organisation like the Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Lutheran World Service for relief work in Contai. Usually when they are asked and they do it.

I would also like to take this opportunity to request the Government of India to send a team of different department people to review the condition of embankment, position of drinking water and agricultural facilities there. In this connection I would also like to mention that last year the Government of West Bengal had returned more than Rs. 8 crores given to them for arranging drinking water. People are suffering for want of sweet drinking water in the area and they returned the amount. I have already mentioned that the paddy in large number of areas has been destroyed. Arrangement for relief may be made for these people because they are not having anything to eat.

I would also like to say that a large number of 24-Parganas areas are also affected, but since there is no time, I would not be able to speak about that area. But I would say that the picture there is also same as it is in Contai. I would request the Government of India to ask the West Bengal Government to give relief to the affected people. I would also request the Government of India to make some permanent arrangement for the protection of embankment for proper facilities for agriculture, because there is no facility for irrigation in many parts of Contai area of West Bengal.

Lastly I would like to say that if cyclone were to continue for 15 minutes, may be 20 minutes more, not only the Con-

tal area, but a large part of Midnapore district would have been devastated, as it happened in October 1942.

The younger people here do not know about the condition of the people and what happened at that time. The West Bengal Government have no feeling for the people; so they are not doing anything for the people. I am sorry to say all these things. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatanm) ;
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Floods and droughts and natural calamities have become a regular feature.

Possibly, when the population has been less, the gravity of the situation was not realised fully.

But, Sir, with the increase in population, as well as the growth in the material wealth in the country, the havoc that has been caused by these has gone multiple high.

The loss to cattle and human life cannot be saved unless the necessary measures are taken up in time. If these measures are not taken in time, these will not serve any purpose at all. This is my respectful submission.

There is a feeling among the States that inadequate assistance is being given to many of them. But instead of finding fault in that way, as Members of Parliament have been representing the States, it can certainly be decided to increase the allocation in the Plan to see that adequate provisions are made to all the States and they are given the requisite amounts needed.

Similarly, a provision can be made in the States' Budgets also in the Plan allocations.

It has been observed many a time that losses are magnified and boosted up by several States and other agencies by which the really genuine people who have suffered and also the States which have suffered are not getting adequate funds.

It is observed in many a case that it is the poor and the middle-class people who have been worst-affected by floods. The allocation here can be increased taking this as a priority sector, by reducing the allocation to other sectors like Civil Aviation, Communication and so on. This sector has to be taken care of as per the priority allocations in our policy document. More than short term measures, it is the long-term measures which are necessary and these long-term measures have to be adopted.

In adopting long-term measures, I think, we should have a separate Control Board. We should have Flood Control or Natural Calamities Control Board. It should be formed at the All India level with necessary allocations, which can identify the areas which are being frequently affected by natural calamities. Losses have to be assisted and methods to rectify them or remedy them have got to be found out by that Board, without giving a chance for anybody to raise a finger or to attribute any motive on party lines.

This particularly requires adequate utilisation of the water resources which are in abundance in this country. By doing this we can not only increase the income but we can also reduce the losses caused by way of these floods.

Formation of Water Grids is one suggestion which has already been made. It may not be possible now, at this juncture, to have a National Grid. But certainly Regional Grids or State Grids can be thought of which should not cost more, by virtue of the number of projects that have come up in various parts of our country.

An Insurance Scheme can be thought of for compensating these people who are suffering due to floods and other natural calamities.

A separate fund can be thought of, or can be allocated, from different taxes and excise and customs duties that are being collected.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Tax exemption particularly must be given to the Corporate individuals who are prepared to contribute in a big way to the flood-affected people.

Encouraging voluntary agencies is one step which should be taken up in a big way.

18.00 hrs.

Andhra Pradesh recently has suffered in a big way because of this. That has got an additional feature of tidal waves and cyclones by virtue of its being a coastal sector. There also it is known that no assistance has been given by the Government of India so far. I request the hon. Minister to consider this immediately because as some of my colleagues said, assistance delayed is certainly no assistance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many Members have given their names to speak on the subject. Therefore, I feel we can extend this for some more time today itself.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We will continue it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many Members want to speak today.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We can have it tomorrow, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please continue this discussion tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, my feeling is that on the one hand the Members and Leaders are keen that we should discuss larger number of subjects. If we postpone discussions like this, many things cannot be discussed. Therefore, my personal feeling is that the Minister's reply cannot be finished today. But at the most the Members' speeches should be completed today, not tomorrow. So, I propose the time to be extended for this now.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : If the Minister's speech is there today, there cannot be any argument at all on this issue.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. The Minister's reply will be tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can we extend the time by one hour first? I am extending the time by one hour, we will see after that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, we will extend by one hour. I request the Members to finish their speeches within one hour because many Members want to be brief and so, they can finish within an hour. There are 12 Members to speak. If members take five minutes each, they can finish it in one hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Will the Minister's reply be tomorrow?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : His reply will be tomorrow. Let the Members finish first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: O. K., we will extend it by one hour.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : According to your list there are only 12 Members to speak. But there are many more members who want to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see.

18.03 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to present
Thirteenth Report of Business Advisory
Committee.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION ARIS-
ING OUT OF FLOODS, DROUGHT
AND OTHER NATURAL CALAMITIES
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUN-
TRY—Contd.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr.
Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giv-
ing me time to participate in this discus-
sion.

In an agricultural country like India,
this year also somewhere there is deluge
and somewhere drought. In Gujarat, out
of 17 districts, 10 districts are facing
drought conditions. Out of the 184
talukas, 127 talukas did not have rains.
Rajkot, Jamaagar, Junagarh, Kutch,
Banaskantha, Amreli, Mehsana, Sabarkan-
tha and other districts are in the grip of
drought. Rajkot is my constituency as
well as a district, I had warned about
it during the last session, but it is a
matter of regret that the Government did
not take it seriously.

Though the Gujarat Government have
speeded up their activities to face the
situation, but that will not suffice. The
Central Government will also have to
extend help in this regard. Otherwise, the
people of the State will have to face acute
difficulties. The human life and livestock
in Gujarat are in danger.

Today it is quite necessary to save
livestock. In my constituency, there is
acute shortage of fodder. To remove
this shortage, I suggest that like the
Government of Maharashtra which has
removed the shortage of grass by bringing
fodder producing unit machine and saved
the Kharif crop, the Government of
Gujarat should also do something by
adopting scientific methods or means so
that we are able to save animals from
going to slaughter houses. For this purpose,
the Central Government should also pro-
vide necessary equipments to the State
Government.

Today the employment problem is a
big problem. Therefore, maximum possi-
ble relief-works should be started and
adequate wages should be paid in these
days of price rise.

It is a matter of great surprise that
today in Saurashtra in my district where
big industries for manufacturing irrigation
pumps are existing, there is shortage of
water. The people are not getting even
sufficient drinking water. Government
should take necessary steps in this direc-
tion.

The Narmada Project is under con-
struction in Gujarat. Its water will have
to be made available to Saurashtra. The
women in Saurashtra have to go miles
away to fetch a pitcher of water. Just
think of their condition in hot summer.

A big project like Narmada is being
built in Gujarat and the people of Saura-
ashtra are not getting water from there. Is
it not injustice to Saurashtra ?

In conclusion, I would like to request
the Central Government to give full help
to the Government of Gujarat to make its
Master Plan regarding drought relief suc-
cessful.

I express my thanks for the opportu-
nity given to me to speak today.

**The speech was originally delivered
in Gujarati.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Sir, for the last ten days, the people of Tamilnadu, particularly the people of Madras city are shedding tears. The streets of Madras city are full of flood waters but the people of Madras have no water in their eyes to shed. They have dried up.

The hut dwellers, particularly the Harijans, are the worst affected people by the recent floods.

The whole of Madras city, more particularly North Madras, surrounded by waters. They are not able to come out. They are there as if they are having in island. Even now, water has not receded. They are suffering from the same miserable conditions for the last ten days.

Two buses and a lorry were swept by the floods resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives. This can give the full picture of nature's fury.

Over 5 lakh people in the coastal taluks of Tanjore district have been hit by the floods caused by incessant rain in delta since the last two weeks.

Kuravai crop in about 50,000 acres and Samba crop in about 3 lakh acres has been affected in Tanjore district alone.

Nearly one lakh people have to evacuate their residences due to the recent floods. Madurantakam was the worst-affected area. Heavy damages are still there. According to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Tamilnadu, 40,000 hectares in Tanjore district, 16,000 hectares of paddy and 20,000 hectares of roundnut in South Arcot district, 4,000 hectares of paddy and groundnuts in Chingleput were flooded. Hundreds of irrigation tanks have breached their banks. I want to state the sympathetic condition of the hut dwellers.

According to a spokesman, nearly 1,50,000 huts are damaged in Madras city. 12,300 huts in Chingleput district, 4,500 huts in South Arcot district and

12,000 huts in Tanjore district were destroyed in recent floods. The official figures will always be less. But the actual damage will be two or four times more than the figures I gave just now.

The loss of human lives is innumerable.

In North Madras, the calamity cannot be described in words. In Villiakkam, Ambathur, Porur, Virugambakkam, Kalaig-nar, Karunanidhi Nagar, the people are not able to come out of their houses.

Nobody is able to send any help to them from outside. The whole area is inundated with water.

As though adding fuel to the fire, in Porur, one industrialist ** is constructing a self-financed Medical College. Just to take out the water from his compound, he cut the agricultural passages in five places. By this reckless act, nearly 500 huts were surrounded by water and the paddy fields were destroyed. People were actually on the streets in the water.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are taking the name of a person. It is, more or less, an allegation. You cannot mention the name. The name cannot be allowed to be mentioned...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : He is not a Member of this House.

THRI N.V.N. SOMU : I have made a complaint to the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu also, but till now, no action has been taken.

Likewise, the Tiruvotriyur area which consists mostly of industrial factories is completely surrounded by water. The entire Tiruvotriyur area just like the Andaman islands — no transport, no food, no electricity, nothing is there. This calamity occurred because the banks of the Buckingham Canal which surrounds that area are not properly built. The only way by which we can prevent water from entering

those areas is by constructing the banks of the Buckingham Canal. This should be done immediately.

In the Porambur constituency mostly Harijans live in mud houses which gave way to rain waters. The compensation given by the State Government is not sufficient. An amount of Rs. 300/- per hut is given, and if there are five or six tenants, then they have to share it. What can these poor Harijans do with Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 ?

In R.K. Nagar and Royapuram constituency, people are living still in water. According to my memory, only in the year 1945, the floods affected the George Town area. As though adding insult to the injury, the drain-water mixed with the flood waters and people are suffering from foul smell and there is a danger of an epidemic breaking out. Immediately the drainage system of the Madras City should be modernised. I want to point out here that an engineer warned that Madras would float in drainage waters if the drainage system is not rectified immediately. The Prime Minister has spoken about modernising the drainage system of four metropolitan cities. Modernising the drainage system in Madras should be started forthwith. Otherwise, these sad stories will be repeated year after year.

Now, coming to railway damages, there is no train service between Madras and its southern parts. According to the General Manager of the Southern Railway, the estimated damages are to the extent of Rs. 2 crores, and he has described it as one of the worst metro-gauge calamities in the recent memory.

I have given a telegram to the Prime Minister to help immediately and generously. The State Government has requested for a relief of the order of Rs. 91 crores and an immediate relief of Rs. 30 crores. But the Prime Minister has given only Rs. 15 lakhs. It is merely an eye-wash. It is like offering a corn to a hungry elephant. Even the Chief Minister of a State, Karnataka, Shri Hegde, has given Rs. 10 lakhs. A neighbouring State Chief

Minister has given Rs. 10 lakhs, but the Prime Minister of the country has given only Rs. 15 lakhs. I request the Central Government to have mercy on the people of Tamil Nadu in this dangerous situation. Please do not show your step-motherly treatment in this hour of sadness also.

Before I conclude I want to say that in 1976 also we had a bitter experience. This raises the question whether right lessons have been learnt from the 1976 floods.

I want to conclude by quoting a report from the HINDU :

"Also reports from the area suggest that the response of government agencies was rather slow or at least not as fast as the worsening situation would call for, and when it did come, it showed a lack of coordination."

"Thus the State machinery was sluggish in moving with the rescue and relief operations in the early stages is clear from the experience of other areas as well. Recurring disasters of this type warrant a much greater degree of preparedness on the part of the Administration."

Sir, I request the Government to sanction a grant of relief amount to all the Railway employees, Central Government employees and also the State Government employees. Only the Central Government, can wipe out the tears from the eyes of the flood affected people.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am extremely happy to participate in today's discussion on the situation arising out of floods, drought and other national calamities in various parts of the country.

Sir, I agree with all the Hon. Members who have spoken on this subject, that too from Karnataka. I don't want to repeat because the time is very short. The situation in Karnataka is the worst one. Today, people have already started moving towards neighbouring States and Cities.

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

There is no drinking water and the water is being supplied through trucks from village to village. Water level in the reservoirs have gone down.

There is no fodder for the cattles. Cattles are already dying; they have been moved to the slaughter houses. This is the position in Karnataka.

A Central Team has visited the State and they have recommended some measures. The Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to give relief to the extent of Rs. 150 crores out of which our Government has released Rs. 8 crores already. The Karnataka Government has, very recently, held a meeting on the request of MPs on the 10th of this month to review the scarcity conditions prevailing in our State. In that meeting we come to know that the situation is going to be worse.

The Rabi crops have completely failed and the recent monsoon have not been extended to Karnataka, even though it had come very close to the State of Tamil Nadu. We have no hopes. Wherever the Rabi crops are sown, I don't think we will get them because of less moisture. This is the situation now prevailing in Karnataka.

I don't want to go further. I want to give some suggestions which will be a little bit of temporary and also some permanent measures to tackle this situation.

Number 1 : We have to provide employment for the people. For that we will be requiring more funds. I hope the Government of India will release more funds.

Number 2 : Drinking water has to be provided for the people. At the moment, Karnataka Government has requested the Central Government to release funds from the Relief Fund for creating mini water supply schemes. This is to augment the present water supply. It is very difficult to dig wells without water. So, to augment the present supply we will be encouraging mini water supply scheme. Karnataka Government has made a request

to the Government of India that whatever the amount which has been spent for the construction or completion of mini water supply scheme should be taken under the scarcity fund. So, the Government of India should take proper steps to release more funds to take up the mini water supply scheme. At present, amount is provided only for the transportation of fodder. Here, I would request the Government of India to provide more funds to purchase fodder from the areas where it is available, especially from the irrigated areas because this is the proper season during which we will get some fodder.

Therefore, along with the transportation charges we would request you to release more funds for purchase of fodder from the irrigated areas immediately.

At present funds are released to tackle flood situation. The funds which are released for flood situation are treated as grants. Whatever funds are released to tackle the drought situation, they are treated as loans. They are not treated as grants. I would request the Government of India to see that amounts released for tackling floods as well as for scarcity are treated uniformly.

Karnataka is already supplying subsidised rice and cloth for the green cardholders. This is very much inadequate and what I feel is that the Government of India should have a comprehensive plan to see that all the affected persons in drought areas are provided with foodgrains—rice or wheat whichever is available—uniformly till May-June when the Kharif season starts. This suggestion I would make on this occasion and I hope you would accept this suggestion.

Last but not the least—at present power cut is imposed even on the irrigation pump sets. The farmers are having an acute problem because for 6 hours or 10 hours there is no power for the irrigation pump sets. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to immediately intervene with the neighbouring State wherever power is available and see that the power position is improved and adequate power is made available in

Karnataka so that the acute shortage of power eases. The transmission lines from Ramagundam and Kalpakkam should be immediately completed and power made available to Karnataka.

I would like to say on this occasion that sprinkler irrigation should be encouraged *in toto* and wherever there are main distributaries, on the other side of the canal farmers should be permitted to use the water for sprinkler irrigation so that more areas come under irrigation with less water. Therefore, this suggestion also I would like to make.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

AN HON. MEMBER : She is making very good suggestions. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But let other members also make their suggestions.

SHARIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Finally, I request the Government of India to constitute a permanent committee at the central level to review the position in each State. Monthly reviews should be made wherever there is drought or floods so that a proper check is kept on the utilisation of funds and to understand the day-to-day problem and report to the Government so as to see that immediate remedy may be given to the people.

Very recently a Water Resources Committee has been constituted with Prime Minister as Chairman and the Irrigation Minister as Vice-Chairman and the Chief Ministers as members. There are various problems pending before the country and I hope the sub-committee constituted with some of the Chief Ministers will soon submit their report on national water resources so that they may solve the problem as early as possible and equal distribution of water is made to all the affected areas in future.

With these remarks I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI JHUIHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from an area of Rajasthan which usually was not affected by famine in the past. When famine in Rajasthan is talked about, it is usually about the desert areas of Rajasthan.

Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Agriculture Minister, through you that for the last two or three years the area which was quite fertile, which used to get timely rains and where there used to be no famine is now continuously facing famine-like conditions. I expect the hon. Minister to take note of this so that this does not become a permanent feature of the area.

The National Land Use Policy has been often mentioned during some time past. I feel because this Policy is not being properly followed up, our land is getting heavily damaged. The areas which should have been protected as forests or as marginal land, have been allotted for cultivation due to wrong policies. This has resulted in heavy erosion and loss in productivity. This process has been going on for the last three decades. I was Member of the Legislative Assembly for twenty years and I raised this question there time and again and said that this method was not proper and land should be used properly. The land should be utilised for the work for which it is suitable. Every land is not suitable for cultivation. As proper attention is not being paid to this aspect, the volume of floods in our area is increasing. Our area is facing famine conditions not because of scarcity of water but due to excess of water. In the absence of forests, the rainy water flows into the river within half an hour and after overflowing from the river it causes damage. In my own area about one thousand villages are facing famine. Therefore, I request that whatever formula you may otherwise adopt for Rajasthan, a separate formula for my area should be adopted.

Some thirty years back when there were princely states, there was no Planning Department. Even at that time there was a Department known as 'Mahakama Bandhat' in Kota which used to look after

[Shri Jhujhar Singh]

this work. I mean to say that even at that time when there was no planning, such measures were adopted to check the damage caused due to natural calamities. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister that first step in our area should be afforestation and efforts should be made to adopt anti-erosion measures expeditiously.

There are many rivers in our region. After every three or four miles there is a river but their water is not being properly utilised. Certain schemes for the proper utilisation of water have been sent by the State Government for the approval of the Centre. I request that these should be approved at the earliest, so that we are able to draw timely benefits for them.

One thing more. Because of these floods our entire canal system has been adversely affected and the problem of siltation has arisen. The Government are not taking any steps for desiltation. There are many canals which were completely choked with silt due to 1982 floods, but even after four years, these have not been desilted. The result is that the people are not getting water for irrigation. I request that the work of desilting of those canals should be taken up on priority basis and water should be made available to the people so that they are able to face the famine.

I would not take much time. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is one of the worst drought affected States in the country. 19 districts in the State are reeling under unprecedented drought. In 684 Mandals it is quite acute. A survey conducted by the State Government of the drought hit areas shows that at least Rs. 340 crores are needed to repair the damage and for spending on minor and major irrigation projects, roads and buildings. Another Rs. 122 crores are needed to provide loans to the artisans, handloom workers etc. and also to provide the drinking water and medical facilities in the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

drought affected areas. The State Government had sent a detailed report to the Centre on the drought situation and sought immediate relief. But it is most unfortunate that the Central Government have not sanctioned even a single rupee so far. The Central Government deputed a team to study the drought conditions in the State. The study team toured all the districts and saw itself as to how severe the drought was in the State. In spite of all this, no help has been extended by the Centre so far. It shows the negligent attitude of the Centre towards my State. The State Government had requested the Centre to sanction Rs. 20 crores to meet the immediate relief measures. Through you, Sir, I appeal to the Centre once again to sanction the amount needed so urgently. Already the State Government had spent Rs. 40 crores for the purpose. The State Government has urged the Centre to sanction Rs. 600 crores to meet the unprecedented drought in the State. But so far not even a single rupee has been sanctioned. This shows the callous attitude of the Centre towards the State.

Sir, Prakasham district in A.P. is worst hit by drought. This district should immediately be declared as drought affected area. There is acute shortage of drinking water in the constituencies of Ranigiri, Kambham, Darasi, Podili. Many cattle have perished already. There is no fodder for cattle. As a result of it cattle is being sold to slaughter house. It is pity that the drought situation in the country is so grave that the cattle has to be sold to slaughter house due to the shortage of fodder. Sir, almost all the tanks in the district have dried up. There is no crop. There is no food to eat. The situation in the district is so grim today that people are migrating to other parts of the State for their survival. The Central Government should realise the gravity of the situation and extend timely help to them. Sir, in the low lying areas of the district cotton is grown extensively. As the price offered for cotton is not remunerative, the farmers have already started agitating. Last years, cotton was sold at Rs. 700 per quintal but this year the ruling price is hardly Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per quintal. This is the plight of cotton growers today. Even paddy and

groundnut prices are far from remunerative. Farmers are worst hit as there is no remunerative price for their produce. Added to this plight, the cotton crop was affected by white fly and paddy was affected by red fly resulting in the huge loss of crops. Sir, this is the situation today in the worst drought affected area. There is no food or fodder. The misery of the people is beyond description. Sir, only day before yesterday Chirala and Vetapalam were subjected to cyclone. Standing crops in 10,000 acres have been lost as the entire area was inundated by flood waters. Keeping the gravity of the situation in view, I once again appeal to the Centre to release Rs. 600 crores as desired by the State to tide over the crisis. Without the timely central assistance, it is very difficult for the State Govt. to meet the situation. So far, not even a single rupee has been sanctioned by the Centre. The Central Government deputed a team to study the situation in the State. Why should they depute a team to study the situation in the State if they are not willing to extend any help? This is an example to show how my State is being treated by the Centre. Unless the Central Government sanctions Rs. 600 crores as requested by the State, it is very difficult for the State Govt. to tide over the situation. The State Govt. alone cannot meet the situation. Along with the problems of drought, now the problems arising out of floods are cropping up. Recent cyclone has affected Prakasham and Nellore districts very badly. All the standing crops in these districts have now been lost. Keeping all these difficulties in view, I request, through you Sir, the Central Government to release Rs. 600 crores to Andhra Pradesh immediately. I hope the Centre would extend all possible help to the State.

I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Before I begin my speech, my sympathies go to the bereaved families of those persons who had lost their valuable lives in States

like Orissa, U. P., Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka etc. by the floods of last October and November and also other calamities.

While coming to the State of Orissa, I am to state that I am the only unfortunate Member of this House whose constituency has been severely affected by the floods of October this year. Out of forty persons, who have lost their lives in the State of Orissa, as per the report received till today, 23 persons are of one village Badkhanpur in Balipal Block of Balasore district, which is in my constituency. You will be sorry to know that the entire village Badkhanpur which had a population of 782 and 92 families was swept away and uprooted by the floods of mighty Subarnarekha river.

The unprecedented floods of Subarnarekha, Mahanadi Baitarani, Budha Balang and Brahathi river of Orissa accompanied with cyclonic storms and saline inundation caused heavy damages to 678 of roads, 316 nos. of flood and saline protection embankments, causing more than 140 breaches on those embankments. About 35000 dwelling houses were totally collapsed and several thousand houses were severely damaged; 7500 villages were marooned. In all, forty-two lakhs of people of the State were affected in the floods during the last October. Standing crops of 2.5 lakh hectares were totally destroyed. The crops included all varieties of paddy including cash crops in many thousands of hectares.

The State Government of Orissa with their very limited resources and with the help of margin money with them have come to the rescue of the affected people and have done a lot. But a backward State like Orissa cannot bear the burden alone in this unprecedented situation, unless the Centre comes forward to help them in a big way. For relief, rehabilitation and restoration work, the State Government has sought Rs. 105 crores from the Centre.

I would very humbly request the Union Government to release the entire amount of Rs. 105 crores as a grant and not as a loan. In this connection, my heart-felt

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

gratitude goes to the hon. Prime Minister who was at that time touring in foreign countries. He was advising the Cabinet Ministers here to take all possible measures to meet the situation. The hon. Minister of State, Shri Makwana and the Central Team visited the area and they toured several parts of the affected areas and they were convinced about the heavy damage caused by the floods. So, I will very humbly request the Union Government to come to the rescue of the State Government and release the funds immediately.

Sir, before concluding, I must urge upon the Union Government that these are all short term measures and I request that permanent measures like completion of multi-purpose Suvarnarekha Project, Vaitarini Project and also the Indravati Project should be completed on a war-footing so that it will not only irrigate the lands but also prevent the floods.

In addition, while coming to the drought conditions in my State, one of my hon. friends Shri Choubey alleged that no work has been done in the drought affected areas visited by our hon. Prime Minister. These are all baseless allegations. We are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for visiting many interior places of Kalahandi District to see the conditions. All the projects suggested by the State Government are under implementation with the help of the Centre. The allegation regarding selling of girls is also baseless and it is only a planted story.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been severe drought in Kutch, Panch Mahal, Saurashtra and certain districts of north Gujarat. About 10000 villages of Gujarat have been affected by drought with the result that the production of grains like *baflra*, maize, etc. and pulses like *moong* etc. has been almost negligible.

I would like to tell you about my constituency Kutch. Out of 925 villages,

about 850 villages are presently in the grip of severe drought. The other villages too have been partially affected. Because of drought, the life of the people in Kutch has become miserable. For them the problem of employment has become very serious. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Yogen-dra bhai, has himself visited the area and he is aware of the situation prevailing there.

The people of Kutch do not have any other means of livelihood except rearing of cattle. The population of Kutch is 10,50,000 whereas the cattleheads are around 13 to 14 lakhs. The main source of livelihood of the herdsmen and peasants is these cattle. It has become very difficult for the people to arrange fodder and water to keep the livestock alive. If supply of fodder and water is not arranged, the livestock of Kutch will die and consequently people will have to suffer heavy financial losses.

For providing relief to the cattle, cattle camps are set up. Government aid for these camps is very meagre, and as a result the people managing these camps face a lot of difficulties. I urge the Government to increase the amount of aid being given to these camps. Presently, at many places, relief is being provided for the cattle by many charitable trusts and *Panjrapoles* also. Government should provide grass at concessional rates for these voluntary organisations. Along with the big cattle like cows and buffaloes, something will also have to be done to save animals like sheep, goats and camels. Gujarat today requires 15 crore kgs. of gross, whereas it has a stock of 8 to 9 crore kgs only. The Central Government would have to arrange supplies of grass from other States. The Railways should also play its special role in this relief work.

Kutch is a desert area. Therefore, scarcity of water always remains there. During the last three years rains here have been very scanty and this year there have been no rains at all. Consequently, drinking water is also in short supply. There is no major river or dam in Kutch to collect rain water.

* The Speech was originally delivered in Gujarati.

This is a general rule of nature that if rains come during the months of Asadha or Sravana and there are no rains during Bhadra, the level of underground water goes down. During the last three years, in Kutch area, the rains have not come even once during the month of Bhadra and this year there have been very scanty rains during the entire season. There is, therefore, acute shortage of water at present. Keeping in view this condition of Kutch, there is a proposal in the Seventh Five Year Plan to construct a canal from Macchu Dam for supply of water in certain areas of Kutch. This is a laudable proposal. It should be implemented very early. For the present, a tubewell should be sunk near this dam and a pipeline laid on war footing for supply of water from this point to Kutch area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might be aware that water of Narmada, Macchu and other rivers in Gujarat and water of many Rajasthan rivers flows down to the ocean without being utilised. Our Hon. Prime Minister is of the view that the water of all such rivers—big and small—which flows down to the ocean without being utilised should be utilised for the welfare of the people. To give shape to these ideas of the Hon. Prime Minister, I would like to request the Central Government that necessary step should be taken to supply water of rivers like Narmada and Macchu to Kutch and Saurashtra. If this is not being done due to paucity of funds, we should curtail the expenditure on other schemes and give priority to this work, because it is very difficult to live without water. Even after so many years of independence, if the people have to face difficulties for want of water, it is a matter of shame for us. I fully agree with Mrs. Jayanti about the difficulties being faced by the drought-affected people. The funds provided for the schemes under N&DP will have to be spent in toto on drought relief works. The Central Government will have to pay special attention in this regard.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the conditions prevailing in Gujarat and in my area.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu is enveloped in an unprecedented tragedy not witnessed during the past three generations. The fury of North-east monsoon has wrought havoc in many parts of Tamil Nadu. On November 13th and 14th we had 52cms. of rain. In that one week Tamil Nadu had 109 cms. of rain. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire State of Tamil Nadu is floating on floods waters. It is estimated that 1.5 lakhs of huts have been destroyed, 30,000 huts in Chengalpattu, 12,000 huts, in Thanjavur, and 4,500 huts in South Arcot districts have been washed away in the flood. About 100 people are reported to be dead. In many parts of Madras the people are not able to come out because 8 feet of water is stagnating. My constituency Chengalpattu is the worst hit. 2.5 lakh acres of land have been inundated. The people are undergoing untold misery. About 100 tanks have breached. About 600 villages have been flooded. Thousands of people have lost their hearths and homes. About 10 lakhs of people in my constituency are affected by the serious floods. In my constituency the Kallar Bridge has cracks in about 100 feet length. From Madras to northern parts of the State no transport is possible because of breaches in railway track. The Chembarapakkam tank can contain only 20 feet of water ; but today the water is upto 22.5 ft.

In Thanjavur district, about 1,20,000 acres of fertile land has become a cesspool. The standing kuruvai crop on 80,000 acres of land has been destroyed. Thiruthuraipoondh, Vedarantam, Siroguzhi, Mannargudi, Pattukottai and Nagapattinam are the worst hit in the floods. About 45 canals have breached. 25 highways have become unfit for transportation because of breaches. 114 schools and 16 hospitals have been damaged. The people of this area are in great distress, 900 feet of railway track on Kiliyar Railway Bridge has been washed away. Nearly 1 lakh telephone connections have been destroyed.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

Under the direct supervision and encouragement of our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R relief work has been undertaken on a war footing. In fact, the relief work has been taken in the same speed of cyclone. Our Chief Minister toured the flood-hit areas and assessed the problems of the people. He has directed in person the relief measures. 600 sub-centres have been opened through which food and clothing are supplied to the affected people. Medicines are also supplied through these sub-centres. The Naval and Coast Guard vessels have been deployed for rescuing the people who are drowned in the swirling waters. Even boats from private organisations and from the public have been requisitioned for saving the people from drowning. The stagnated water is being pumped out with motors.

The relief work has been undertaken on war footing.

Under the orders of the Chief Minister, the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board is working on Saturdays and Sundays ; there is no holiday for them. Our hon. Prime Minister's Visit to the State has boosted the morale of the people. His instant sanction of Rs. 15 lakhs for flood relief has earned him the gratitude of the people of Tamil Nadu. He visited many affected areas and held consultations with the Chief Minister. When we were talking with him, he himself stated that the loss due to the flood would be about Rs. 200 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked for only Rs. 120 crores for flood relief work. Before the Central Team submits its report about the extent of damage, I suggest that the Central Government should release immediately Rs. 30 crores for flood relief work. I have to say that the amount of Rs. 30 crores must be sanctioned immediately so that we can save the people from the clutches of death. I also take this opportunity to demand that from the Central Pool 50000 tonnes of rice should be allocated to Tamil Nadu forthwith so that the people in distress can be fed. In order to facilitate the transportation of people and goods from

Madras to northern parts of Madras the electric railway track between Madras and Chinglepattu should be restored immediately. Before I conclude I suggest that the flood relief assistance should be treated entirely as grant to the State of Tamil Nadu. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL (Kopargaon) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important matter. As you know, Maharashtra State has to face a drought situation every year, but this year there is acute shortage of drinking water also. Shortage of water has affected Kharif crop there. On behalf of the Central Government, the Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Yogendra Makwana had himself visited the State and studied the situation there. There is acute shortage of drinking water and land is very dry. That is why sowing of crop has not been possible there. Kharif crop has withered away in almost half of 300 Talukas. So far as Rabi crop is concerned, almost 70 percent of it has withered away. This is not the situation in any single district of Maharashtra. Ahmed Nagar, Nasik, Dhulia, Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Latur and many other districts have been badly affected by the drought. Drinking water is being supplied through tankers in more than 15,000 villages there. The definition prescribed for difficult villages needs to be revised. Water is being supplied to these villages through tankers for the last three consecutive years. No water supply scheme has been formulated for them as they do not come under the category of difficult villages. Therefore, definition of difficult villages needs to be revised.

Secondly, the farmers have suffered a heavy loss due to non-implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has made a statement in regard to the Crop Insurance Scheme that a National Crop Insurance Fund would be created, but we have not so far come across such a fund. This scheme has not benefited at all. It has become a bank guarantee scheme. The

insurance company gets the benefit of the amount on the basis of the declaration made by the collector or District Magistrate under this scheme. Thereby, only the company is benefited. It also needs to be revised.

In my district there is no water upto the depth of 300 feet and 80 per cent of the drilling operations have failed there. There are more than 5 lakh workers in Maharashtra for whom no drinking water facility is available. There is acute scarcity of water due to which the people there are facing great difficulties. Neither grass nor water is available for cattle there. Therefore, cattle camps should be set up near the dams, so that cattle could get grass and water. A project was sanctioned in 1976 for Upper Prawara, but work has not so far been commenced there due to which 5 lakh people of villages will have to be resettled. This has resulted in a very serious situation in Maharashtra.

Out of the amount of more than Rs. 500 crores demanded by the Maharashtra Government for starting drought relief measures, an amount of Rs. 250 crores must be given immediately as the Central Team has not so far been able to go there to study the drought situation. A proposal for sending a central team there was formulated twice but it had been cancelled both the times. I, therefore, request that the Central team may be sent there immediately for undertaking a survey. Pending such a survey and report of the Central team, an amount of Rs. 250 crores may be given to the Maharashtra Government forthwith.

Ahmednagar of Maharashtra is a perennially drought prone area. In order to solve the problem of perennial drought and to provide irrigation facilities, lift Irrigation or major and medium irrigation schemes should be formulated for that area.

After formulation of a plan at the State level in Maharashtra, it comes at district level and more funds are demanded. Then it is said that that cannot give funds more than that for the district as there is

paucity of funds. I, therefore, request the Central Government as well as the Maharashtra Government that this imbalance should be removed and necessary amendments should be made in the Famine Code and irrigation facilities should immediately be provided in 161 villages of the Upper Chamana Project of Ahmednagar.

I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to arrange a visit of the Hon. Prime Minister to Ahmednagar so that he himself may take stock of the worst situation created due to drought in Ahmednagar and order formulation of a permanent scheme to check such a situation of drought.

Out of 12 sugar mills in Ahmednagar of Maharashtra, three sugar mills are lying totally closed in the absence of sugarcane there, as a result of which hundreds of people have been rendered jobless. Neither sugarcane nor grass is available there due to which cattle are also dying. I, therefore, request you that a phased programme should be chalked out for that area.

I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards this and request that a visit of the Hon. Prime Minister to this area may be arranged in order to remedy the situation there.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a very vast country having different climates in different areas and they cause havoc in the form of floods and drought. Some parts of the country are facing floods whereas others are facing drought. Sir, I come from an area which is facing the severest drought of this century.

19.00 hrs.

Rajasthan is a State where drought and famine have become a permanent feature and that is why clouds of famine always hover over Rajasthan. It has been witnessing famine situation for the past three or four years consecutively and at present the situation is that rivers, nullahs, ponds and wells have gone dry and trees and

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

plants have also withered and even the faces of the people and cattle have become gloomy. There is no fodder for the cattle. People do not have water to drink.

I am very grateful to Shri Buta Singh who has visited Rajasthan and sanctioned Rs. 25 crores for it. Rajasthan is the second biggest state of the country from area point of view. The amount of Rs. 25 crores for it is like a drop in the ocean. The situation is very grave in Rajasthan and this amount is quite inadequate. So, this saying proves correct there. Even this amount has not been received in full. Under these circumstances, the situation in Rajasthan is becoming most alarming.

I come from the southern part of Rajasthan which is a hilly area. The famine condition is worst there and I have never seen such a situation during my life time. Even drinking water is not available to the people.

Drinking water is the basic need of a person. If we are unable to provide even drinking water facility to the people in this welfare state, it will be a very sad state of affairs.

Keeping in view the extraordinary circumstances of Rajasthan, I request the Central Government to pay special attention to it.

The Rajasthan Government have made a demand for Rs. 576 crores. If you are not in a position to sanction this much amount, at least half or one third of it must be provided. You have given only Rs. 25 crores. How can the people of Rajasthan be provided protection or relief with this amount?

In Rajasthan the people living below the poverty line mostly belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and they are wandering from one place to another in the absence of any food production. No famine relief measures have so far been undertaken there. I have returned only 2 or 3 days back after visiting the district. Your study team has also reached there. It has issued a statement that famine relief

measures will be undertaken w.e.f. 1st of November. We, the representatives of the people, are facing a very embarrassing situation. Everybody says that such a situation had never developed and even then famine relief measures have not been undertaken so far.

I, therefore, would like to request that more funds may be given to Rajasthan and famine relief measures be undertaken immediately.

I would also like to submit that drinking water problem must be solved. Tubewell and hand pump facility can be provided at a very low cost particularly in our area. You should pay attention towards this aspect.

I would also like to suggest that the Indira Gandhi Canal in western Rajasthan may be converted into a national project and it should be funded by the Centre.

One more suggestion is that as natural calamities are a perennial feature in this country; a fund should be created in the Seventh Five Year Plan to face natural calamities so that the State like Rajasthan and Gujarat may be provided requisite facilities.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to submit that at present all the three Ministers are present here and keeping in view the situation prevailing in Rajasthan, more and more attention should be paid towards it. I would like to make a specific mention about my district where arrangements should be made to provide fodder for the cattle and jobs for the people.

Today, foodgrains are rotting in F.C. I's godowns. The same should be supplied to the poor people facing famine constitutions so that they could get maximum benefit in this welfare state

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last three hours we have been discussing the vagaries

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

of nature's fury in the country. The irony is that on one hand many parts of our country are reeling under severe drought, on the other hand, excessive rain and devastating floods have created havoc in various parts of the country. In fact this is not a new phenomenon. Floods and droughts were there in our country before Independence and after. Only when both floods and droughts are controlled, we can have a happy atmosphere in the country.

The poor farmers are the worst hit on account of floods and droughts. The temporary solutions of the Centre and State Government have not helped the farmers. Therefore it is high time that we should ponder over some concrete and permanent solutions. We cannot simply put the blame on the Centre. The poor people who are not getting even 40% of the relief allocated by the Centre and the States. It is the middle man who is wholly responsible for this huge loss. If an amount of 8000 crores is allotted, only about 800 crores reaches the persons for whom it is meant. It is the middle man and the rich people who are getting the maximum benefit from these allocations.

As already stated by several hon. Members, floods have affected the States of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamilnadu and parts of Maharashtra. Severe drought is rampant in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. I have seen with my own eyes the sufferings of poor farmers in my State due to drought. In many parts of the State foodgrains are not available. There is scarcity of drinking water. There is not enough of fodder for the cattle.

According to the census in Karnataka, the number of cattle has gone down to one crores from one and a half crores. Every year lakhs of cattle are being sent to the slaughter houses. If this is not stopped immediately, agriculture in my State will be in jeopardy.

In Karnataka we find 4 to 5 bore wells in each village. These wells have become useless as there is scanty rain in the whole State and water level is going down day by

day. Therefore, my suggestion is to provide drinking water facilities. It has become very essential to have one mini water supply scheme for a group of one thousand villagers.

Our country might have attained self-sufficiency in food but in Karnataka there is shortage of food as 136 out of 173 talukas are reeling under severe drought. Hence supply of wheat and Jowar to these places has to be taken up immediately. Fodder banks have to be opened to provide fodder to the cattle. Unless the cattle wealth is improved agriculture in this country cannot prosper.

There are several schemes like food for work, NREP, R.L.E.G.P etc. But, unfortunately, through these schemes not even 35 per cent of the allocated fund is reaching the deserving and needy persons. Calculation of allocation are manipulated. Vested persons are getting the major chunk of this allocation. There is pilferage at every stage and the poor farmer gets a meagre amount. Thus it has become inevitable to set up watch dog committees to check pilferage.

Social forestry and afforestation programmes have to be given the utmost importance. At present forests are disappearing. Forest zone are becoming arid zones. A permanent solution has to be found to this problem.

Water should be nationalised. Karnataka State has only 20% irrigated land whereas the neighbouring States have 60 to 65% irrigated land. There must be some kind of balance between States. In Karnataka about 80 lakh acres can be brought under irrigation. But the State has no capacity to take up this work. Netravati project, Hemavati project and Upper Bhadra and Upper Tunga projects have to be taken up early.

In my constituency of Tumkur, the growers of coconut and arecanut are worst affected on account of drought. The total loss in these crops is to the tune of 300 crores on account of scarcity of water. Bore wells have to be dug and sprinkle water facilities and drip irrigation are to be

[Shri G.S. Basavaraju]

provided to the growers of arecanut and coconut.

Our Prime Minister is very ambitious to lead our country into a new era of progress and prosperity. Therefore I suggest that the construction of all five star hotels and big buildings in the country must be stopped at once up to 2000 AD. The amount allocated for the urban area for the building etc must be diverted towards irrigation projects. Dastur Committee report and the reports of other expert committee have to be considered and Gange and Brahmaputra should be linked with Kaveri. This link not only solves the problems of floods, and droughts but also of unemployment. This link will undoubtedly take our country towards prosperity.

Lastly, I urge our hon. Minister Shri Buta Singhji to release immediately an amount of Rs. 120 crores for the drought relief programmes in my State of Karnataka. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. I do not want to take much time, I would like to be very brief. Floods and cyclone are coming very frequently in our country. We have been seeing the periodicity of cyclone. Therefore, let us bring a permanent solution to these floods and cyclone. I would like to suggest to the Union Government to send a study team to Holland. In Holland, they have adopted a new technology for their coastal areas also where more than 30% of the rural common people are residing. I wish that all the Ministers and the officers sitting in the Official Gallery should go to Holland and study that technology and then adopt the same in our country. Secondly, I would like to say that while sanctioning the relief grants, the Union Government should not show any political considerations, whether it may be West Bengal or Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu or Karnataka or whatever

State it may be, because it is the common man who is hit by floods and cyclones. I wish that Government will show immediate consideration in sanctioning the relief programmes. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the other Members also will follow the same practice and make brief speeches because there are so many other Members to speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You can continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, we are finishing it now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Floods and famines is an important subject. Why not to have a discussion for four or five hours and continue it tomorrow? This is a subject on which all important Ministers, like the Minister of Irrigation, Minister of Planning, etc should be present because, after all, we will be making all the points in this discussion. This is a subject which concerns ten crores of people of India. It is not my subject. We must not take it lightly. Instead of starting at 4 O'clock, you should have started it at 12 O'clock. This is a subject which affects every human being of our country and in spite of that, they are not taking it very seriously. We do not know what is the study report, we do not know what is the memorandum from the States. All the papers must be supplied to the Members.....

[Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, please sit down. Now Shrs P. R. S. Venkatesan.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand what to say, to whom to say, and what to hear. But I would like to submit that the then Minister Shri Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhary had placed the recommendations of the National Flood Commission

constituted in 1980 in the House with great enthusiasm. It contains about 240 recommendations. Had at least a few recommendations out of them, which are the main recommendations and which are essential for this country, been implemented, then I would not have risen to speak before you. I represent the area where people are facing the ravages of floods. Several hon. Members have raised voice about the scarcity of water, but we are in deep trouble due to excessive water. We are not only faced with the problem of water of our rivers but the water of the rivers of other States is also causing trouble to us. We are troubled with the water which flows to our State from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and from Himalays. Actually we have been totally ruined.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What has been left then?

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sjr, sometimes we exchange pleasantries here but what is the truth? The hon. Agriculture Minister should pay attention to the two aspects when survey of some flood affected areas is undertaken by him. When there are floods, they last for about three months and when the water recedes, the after-effects also last for additional three months. In this way we are affected by the floods atleast for a period of six months. A scientific study of this aspect should be undertaken. You have satellite and you get imaginary photographs. In my opinion when the flood situation arises, after 5 to 7 days the photographs of the affected areas should be studied. Then you will come to know what the position is. You may construct dams on the Ganga, the Yamuna or any other rivers in the east or the west. We have nothing to say about it. We only want to say that big habitat schemes are being drawn out to set up metropolitan cities, but you have not cared to rehabilitate those people who live along the banks of the rivers and whose houses have been ravaged by floods. Their houses have been destroyed and they have lost even their cattle, but we are not prepared to provide them even a modest hut. We simply indulge in tall talks.

I have got a survey conducted namely

"A case study of Monghyr and Jamalpur Sadar Blocks." Both are flood zones. It has made some recommendations and on the basis of it I can say that we are not in favour of constructing embankments to control the Ganga river. The temporary, semi-temporary and permanent measures to be taken to save the areas from the destruction caused due to overflowing of the Ganga river will cost not Rs. 100 or 200 crores, but block-wise it will entail an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 1.25 crore or Rs. 1.50 crore. What is the block-wise input and output today and what is our investment status and investment plan? What is the investment plan for the floods, unless we study it, we cannot get relief, howsoever we may take about it. After ten years, we shall undertake garland plan. We shall control the rivers of Nepal and generate power from it. These are all theoretical talks. I have no faith in all these things. The members of panchayats should be asked regarding their needs and difficulties. After compiling their needs, action should be taken on them. Planning should be undertaken at the block level and their needs be met fully. The problem cannot be solved by simply saying that foodgrains and money have been sent and relief amount has been disbursed. I may be excused for saying that the Assessment Board sent from here to the State Governments which includes officers from Under Secretary level to Secretary level and the employees of the Blocks formulate certain plans and ask for allocation of certain amount so that the necessary work is carried out. But have you undertaken any post-investment operation to know how the money has been used and how much money has been spent in the last 38 years? Whether there is the situation of floods or drought, have the recommendations of geomorphological or geophysical nature ever been looked into? Or whether we have simply approved the plan sent by the B.D.O. and released money for that plan? If a house is washed away due to the erosion by the Ganga or the Yamuna river, then full amount should be granted to the owner of the house to construct a new house by treating it as a natural calamity.

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

You might be knowing about meandering. You should pay attention to the belt that meanders whether it is in the Kosi river or in the Ganga river or in the Yamuna river. This type of land is called "Diara land". Unless you carry out geological study of this area and try to know what is the demand and aspirations of the people, how can you take steps in this direction?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request you to allow me to speak for the full time which you had allotted to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, I cannot allow you as you like. That is why I have to be more careful.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Let it go up to 12 O'clock. Sir, It hurts my feeling; that is why I have to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can express your feelings. But others are also there. They have to speak.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : I am not taking much time, Sir. My request to the Minister is this: Let there be a block level planning which can be assessed and formulated by the people of that area. There should be a Master Format which can be created. There should be a questionnaire which should be floated. The damages by flood can be properly assessed. What emerges from these discussions and suggestions of these people who are affected by floods, can be taken up as a scheme for immediate implementation. My suggestion is that Investment Status and Investment Plan should be prepared. The Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture should prepare the scheme in this regard. Unless and until you assess the situation properly nothing tangible can be achieved. You may allot some fund but it will not ultimately help the people. What we find is that the money allotted is being squandered. You must have a proper check over the money that is being allotted. We should have a proper check at every stage. Otherwise,

you will go on spending like this and the result will be a dismal one.

[Translation]

You may construct embankments along the Ganga, the Yamuna or any other river to control them but nothing tangible will come out.

With these words, I conclude my speech and urge you that attention should be paid towards their small demands. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to express my thanks to you for allowing me time to speak.

*SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN (Cuddalore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the flood situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Members who preceded me referred to the drought and flood situation prevailing in different parts of the country. The unprecedented floods in Tamil Nadu have caused havoc in Madras, Thanjavur, Chengleput and South Arcot districts and in Pondicherry Union Territory. Thousands of poor people have lost their hearths and homes. They are suffering hardships which cannot be described in a few words here. In Poornampet in South Arcot district, a bus carrying old and young men and women and children was washed away by the floods. The visit of Prime Minister at this critical hour in Tamil Nadu gave great consolation to the suffering people. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I wish to convey my gratitude to him for having sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs for relief work and for assuring more financial assistance. The loss may run to several hundreds of crores. The Central Government should give liberal assistance for flood relief work in Tamil Nadu. The Madras-Tiruchirapalli railway track has breached at many places. The Central Railway Minister should take steps for restoring the track immediately. In many districts the telephone lines have been cut. The concerned Minister should restore these telephone connections at the earliest.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

The Central Government should sanction flood relief assistance liberally. I also suggest that a central team should be constituted to supervise the implementation of flood relief work in Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should take all the necessary steps for the restoration of normalcy in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Union Territory by sanctioning liberal flood relief assistance.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words, and I can assure you that I will not repeat what my colleagues have said so far.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain problems that Gujarat is facing this year, which probably they have never experienced before. Gujarat declared 5 out of 17 districts as drought affected area. But out of the remaining 12, almost 10 are in a drought situation. Their situation is so bad that you cannot release it today and if steps are not taken in the next month or so, the summer is going to be very dangerous and difficult for the Government to tackle.

I would like you to consider a few points. First of all, Gujarat today is asking for drinking water in the areas of Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat. The drinking water problem is so serious that we do not have any major canal in the area, nor can water be brought by the pipeline or by boring tubewells because of salinity in the ground soil. So, you have to think of a new proposal. Today, we are in the year 1985. Can we not think of modern technology, can we not think of modern science and technology which has been developed in our country for solving this problem? Whenever we give a suggestion for desalination, we are told always that it is too expensive and I agree that it is uneconomical. I agree, it is expensive and I agree that it is uneconomical at the present stage. But when you

consider another eight months to go, and specially during the last 4-5 months when you have no drinking water, will you not consider that point now that instead of thinking of it at that time it would have been better that such a proposal could have been thought of earlier? So, I request you to please consider these points, not just boring tubewells and laying new pipelines to bring drinking water from long distances which may also not be effective. Why can't you think of schemes by which water can be conserved? Why can't you give a suggestion to all the coastal towns in Saurashtra and Kutch for making use of sea water for sanitation and drainage? By using double pipeline you can use the sea water. Then you are saving almost 40 per cent of your sweet water by only using the alternative schemes.

But it is an expensive scheme. It means a few crores of rupees. But this is the right time to implement the schemes and it is the right time to think of these schemes. If you ask the municipality to pay for that, or give a loan, it is not going to be possible for them to repay and that too, after they have to face a situation like this.

We have thought of bringing water by pipelines from distant areas in my area of Saurashtra and Kutch. We are trying to give drinking water to the cities at the cost of the rural areas. The villagers are going to be without water. I am talking of drinking water, not irrigation. They are going to be without drinking water and we are going to think of bringing water to the people of the cities costing crores of rupees and that too only for this year. I would request the Government to give a second thought to this point.

Another thing is the rural relief works that are being considered for the labour of the rural areas. You only allow one person from each family to come and do the labour work. Why I want to bring this point at this moment is "Don't consider Saurashtra in the same way as you consider Western Rajasthan or Eastern Madhya Pradesh or parts of Andhra Pradesh." They are drought-prone. I mean they always are in drought. They

[Shri D.P. Jadeja]

are used to the situation. But we are not. We, on the contrary, are shouting for the first time for water because last year we had low rain-fall. This year we have no rain. The situation today is such that in certain areas, water is being sold to people at Rs. 2/- a bucket. This is November, 1985. Our rains are expected in June-July, 1986. This is the situation. That is why we are saying "Please give more attention to this part of Saurashtra and Kutch and also to North Gujarat which has never faced a situation like this before." 46 years ago, there was a drought in this part of Saurashtra. That was a different period. Migration took place not only of cattle but also of human beings. From my district alone, 15 lakh people are affected and they may have to leave that region. I can warn you that by June, only a couple of lakh of people will be able to stay there. I would like to request the Government to make use of the radio and the TV. Let the people know what the position is, what the facilities are and what the situation is everywhere. Let them make arrangements to migrate or to go away or to make alternate arrangements.

In short, I have a few more points. But all that I would say is that when we are talking about drought situation and suggesting remedies for people, let us suggest some remedies for animals also and among those animals affected are not only cattle but also sheep, goats and camels and there are also wild life preserves in the area of Saurashtra and Kutch where there is no drinking water for these animals.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I shall not take much of your precious time.

I belong to Madhya Pradesh particularly the Malwa region. There has never been famine in Malwa. There is a saying there—

*Dug dug roti pug pug neer
Yeh dharti sukhi padl hui.*

Today the people there are craving for bread and craving for water. Cattle heads do not have any grass to eat. This is the worst famine of this century. We used to hear about deserts from our friends from Rajasthan, but today the desert has spread in Madhya Pradesh also. I would urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to take steps to check it and maximum funds should be allotted to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for this purpose.

The State Government have started relief works, but it is not possible for the State Government to provide employment to lakhs of people. There is no water in the wells, rivers and nullahs. The entire area is in the grip of drought.

A team for the Centre had visited the region. The team has seen the situation. I would urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to visit the area himself and help the people. Until the new Kharif crop arrives, some arrangements should be made to provide employment to those people. Pumps have been installed at the depth of 300 ft, but even then no water is coming out. So arrangements for 6 inch boring machines should be made. Fodder should be made available to the cattle from whatever source it is available.

I would like to submit that when drought or floods occur, only then the Government takes action to check them. The arrangements in this respect should be made in advance. Bunds should be constructed on the rivers and rivulets. Afforestation should be undertaken there. In this way, water will be available for irrigation and grass will also be available. This will help in combating drought. My district Jhabua is facing drought since 1965 but only small works like construction of ponds, roads, schools and other work are being undertaken there. This will not solve our problem. Some permanent scheme should be evolved for these areas so that drought is ended and people live peacefully. We cannot express the plight of the people in words. People are leaving their homes,

Cattle are dying and the State Government have no funds. The Centre should give them maximum help and provide jobs to the people. Arrangements for fodder should be made. If there is need of railway line somewhere, it should be laid there. Similarly, dams should also be constructed where they are needed. The problem before the people is that of their very survival. With these words, I thank you for giving me time. I wanted to raise the issue of only Malwa here.

SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT (Banswara) : I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I represent Banswara, Doongarpur district of Rajasthan. At present Rajasthan is facing famine and my constituency is a tribal area and is also backward. The tribals hate begging, but today the situation is such that tribals are begging in the streets of the cities. We have heard that Rana Pratap had eaten breads made of grass, but today tribals are not getting *chapatis* prepared even from grass. The tribals never eat meat of dead animals, but due to the severe famine which occurred last year and this year, the tribals of Doongarpur, Banswara were forced to eat rotten meat of dead animals and they fell ill. This is the situation prevailing there. The people of Doongarpur, Banswara used to go to Madhy Pradesh and Gujarat for their livelihood, but even there we have the conditions of severe famine. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are our neighbouring states, but people are not able to go there due to the famine in Malwa region. There are 1465 and 1100 villages in Banswara district and Doongarpur district, respectively. The total population of these villages is 15 lakhs. Besides this, other people numbering two lakhs also live there and the rest are tribals. I would like to urge that works relating to construction of roads, ponds, afforestation, construction of ridges and bunds on the rivers and rivulets should be undertaken so that the people may escape starvation by earning their livelihood.

I would also like to say a few words about foodgrains. There are 400 panchayats in both the districts, but there the

people are not getting foodgrains. Even if foodgrains are available, the people do not have the purchasing power to buy them. Therefore, jobs should be provided to the maximum number of people. Rs. 300 crores have been spent on the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam. It provides water to 165 villages. But all the farmers have not been provided with the facility of irrigation. I would, therefore, like to submit that lift irrigation scheme should be implemented there. This will help in reducing famine and the people will get employment also. I am grateful to the hon. Agriculture Minister for providing Rs. 25 crores to Rajasthan on 3rd October. The Rajasthan Government is not in a position to provide help to the people from their own resources. Hon. Shri Makwana Sahib is himself a tribal and he is aware of the conditions of the tribals. Hon. Shri Buta Singhji also belongs to a poor section of our community and he is also aware of the conditions of the people there. I would request him to save the people from the ravages of famine. I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to visit our area and make arrangements to provide employment to the maximum number of people and help them. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of villages in Maharashtra have been affected by drought. I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister for sending Shri Yogendra Makwana, Minister of State for Agriculture to assess the situation there. He has already reported on this matter to the Centre. As forests are being denuded indiscriminately and the rainfall was scanty during this year, the State is drought-stricken. The Central Government should immediately check the indiscriminate felling of trees in the forests. Encroachments should be removed and afforestation should be encouraged on a large scale. The Central Government should immediately release the funds which have been asked for by the Maharashtra Government as assistance. 1026 villages in Dhulia district are badly affected by drought. Necessary arrange-

Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit]

nents for providing drinking water are most essential. Due to paucity of funds, construction of dam for providing irrigation facilities in the Adivasi areas of Maharashtra is not being completed. There is urgent need for providing financial assistance to complete it. The Fair Price Shops in our area distribute 1 kg. of foodgrains per unit. I would request at least 5 kgs. of foodgrains must be issued. With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I want to make a complaint to you Shri Daga rightly said that whenever this subject was discussed, the water Resources Minister, the Planning Minister and the Energy Minister should also be present here along with the Agriculture Minister so that we might feel that our suggestions were being listened to. What action is taken thereon, that is to be seen later on...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are a team and definitely they will do it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I request the Agriculture Minister to communicate the views of the Members to other concerned Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, yes, they will do it. They are all inter-linked.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: To control floods and drought in a country like India is certainly an uphill task and they cannot be fully controlled. But we can certainly try to minimise them. The Agriculture Ministry is doing a commendable work in this direction, but I think that keeping in view the enormity of the problem there is need to go deep into the problem and give it a serious thought. The first and the foremost need is to identify those areas which are prone to floods or are generally affected by drought.

The factors causing floods or drought in a particular area should also be studied. Besides, the Agriculture Minister should also consider whether any long-term solution could be found out to solve these problems and if so, what methods should be adopted to achieve them. If assistance is required from the State Governments in this regard, it should also be sought wherever necessary.

For instance, long term scheme with regard to proper utilisation of water resources has often been talked about, but I do not think that we are utilising our water resources in a proper way at all. In a particular area where we utilise ground water we do not lag behind in even pressing other means of utilising the water resources, while on the other hand some areas remain totally neglected. There is need to formulate scheme for those areas also.

While speaking about the flood affected areas, Shri Yadava was referring to the problem of siltation in the rivers of the northern India which needs immediate attention. As a result of siltation, when there is heavy rainfall, floods come in the plains and play a havoc there. I would like to suggest that at least the River Ganga should be made a model and desilination work be undertaken on a war footing therein. Similarly, the dams on the rivers are also facing the problem of siltation. The removal of silt from them needs immediate attention. A plan should be drawn up for it.

The funds which are being spent to meet the situation of floods and drought are not being properly utilised. I can say for sure about Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that we cannot save ourselves from the floods unless and until we formulate some scheme at the very source of the rivers. I was surprised when I saw that the Members from Bihar did not give any suggestions in this regard. I would request the Government to have talks with Nepal Government immediately and provide them with the necessary assistance in this work. Besides, soil-conservation and soil protection work should be taken up on a large scale in the Himalayan region. The concerned

State Governments should be given assistance for the construction of dams. The funds that are being allocated for this purpose are quite meagre. Special emphasis should be given in this regard. So far, the required emphasis has not been given.

I would also request the hon. Minister to direct the State Governments to make necessary changes in the criteria for declaring any particular area as a drought prone area. The criteria being followed hitherto is very old and needs to be changed according to the changed circumstances. Changes should be made in it keeping in view the present day circumstances. The entire amount for drought relief which has been asked for by U.P. Government should be immediately made available to them. Besides any further Central assistance in this regard should also be decided upon immediately.

I would also like to suggest that a contributory fund with contribution from the State Governments and the Central Government should be set up which may help the state in case of such a situation. The reason being that our Agriculture Ministry has very limited resources and even though the Agriculture Minister may wish to provide more funds liberally, he is not able to do so and the Ministry has to function in a miserly way. It has to go slow even when there is a calamity and that is why there is always a complaint against it. In case of need, timely and adequate assistance is very essential and, therefore, the hon. Minister should have consultation with the Planning Commission and set up a fund wherein the State Governments and the Central Government may contribute so that whenever there is famine or floods, the necessary aid could be provided to the affected areas.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is badly hit by severe famine and unless Shri Buta Singh gives full assistance to the Rajasthan Government, the situation is not going to improve. Over 2.5 crores of people are affected by famine and about 12.5 lakh people are required to be given employment. If they are given daily wages at the rate of Rs.

11.50p.; the daily expenditure would exceed Rs. one crore and if it is continued for a year it means Rajasthan will have to spend more than Rs. 365 crores. The Rajasthan Government's demand for Rs. 300 crores is thus totally justified.

Hon. Minister, Sir, the cattle population in Rajasthan is very large. 20,000 cows migrated to my area and this had led to acute scarcity of water and fodder in my area. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that no drinking water is available between Jalore and Bhilwara. There was a pond in my area, but soon after the influx of these cows the pond dried up. Therefore, until provision of drinking water, fodder and feed for these milch cows and other livestock is made available at subsidised rates, the people will not get any relief.

Grass is being sold at Rs. 40 per maund in Rajasthan and the people are not able to afford such a costly grass and fodder. How can they make their livestock survive in such a situation? I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to provide subsidy to an extent which may enable even the poorest of the poor to buy fodder for his animals and make them survive. The Rajasthan Government have asked for Rs. 100 crores as Central assistance for this work.

Handpumps were installed all over Rajasthan, but unfortunately, half of them have dried up. About tube-wells, the situation is far worse, because all of them have dried up because they were not drilled very deep. We had asked for rig machines for deep digging but they were not made available to us and that was why we were not able to drill the tube-wells very deep. If these rig machines are made available to us, we would be able to drill tube-wells deep and provide drinking water for both men and animals. But the rig machines have not been made available to us so far.

Now, as the hon. Minister himself represents Rajasthan, I would request him in particular, to immediately provide these things so that the people of Rajasthan do not face any more difficulties in

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

future and their livestock and they themselves could survive. There is need to provide adequate funds for Rajasthan on a large scale.

Rajasthan has aptly asked for Rs. 600 crores to make provision for tankers to transport drinking water, to restart the dried up handpumps and for other works of irrigation and for drilling more tube-wells. Besides, a provision of another Rs. 60 to 70 crores will have to be made for execution of these works and for machinery etc. In all, there is a need for about Rs. 700 crores and you are ready to allocate just only Rs. 20 to 25 crores. But it would not serve the purpose. Lakhs of animals are want of water and fodder in Rajasthan. Despite the announcement of an assistance of Rs. 25 crores, no amount has been made available to the State Government so far. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that if he wishes to give relief of the people and their livestock alive, he should immediately release the funds. Adequate provision should be made for fodder and drinking water for the cattle and we do not require anything more from you. These things should be immediately made available to the people of Rajasthan so that they could get some relief. The Central Government has always stood by the people of Rajasthan and have saved them from many critical situations like famines, etc.

Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi made an announcement in Rajasthan during one of his visits there this very year that the Centre would continue to help the people and would not make them suffer on any account. Despite this assurance, no provision has been made so far. I would, therefore, request you to make immediate arrangements in this regard and keep the promise of the Hon. Prime Minister. You should save the people of Rajasthan from the natural calamity. I hope you would certainly help us in this regard.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is winter and if one visits a drought-affected village, one would find people in tattered rags shivering in cold. You can see lakhs of

people in Rajasthan who are facing starvation and who have no water to drink. I am not joking, I have seen it myself. How can we know what they have to suffer? Someone said that the people of Rajasthan had always been facing famine and that they had learnt to live with agony and pain. What shocking times we live in.

It has been said that a rural labourer would get Rs. 11 as daily wage but today if he gets even Rs. 6 as wage it would be adequate for him. Kindly make an announcement to the effect that the minimum wage should be Rs. 8 per day and not less than that in any case.

AN HON. MEMBER : They should get at least Rs. 10.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If you get them Rs. 10, it would be very good, but even if they get Rs. 8 per day, it would be a great achievement.

I would like to say a few words about the Fair Price Shops. I would like you to kindly request the hon. Civil Supplies Minister to pay a visit to Rajasthan and see for himself the number of Fair Price Shops that are actually operating. Their number is three lakhs on paper only, but the number of shops actually operating is not more than even 2,000. When the worker gets his wages, he should be provided with cheap foodgrains on that very day. It has often been observed that the worker gets his wage after two or three months and the trader sells the foodgrains at a higher price on that day. The Fair Price Shop owner closes down his shop. Where a Fair Price Shop has been opened, it should be ensured that the worker gets foodgrains in time. Those who have say 40 acres of land, they should not be deprived of cheap foodgrains. What will he do with his Land, when he does not have foodgrains to eat? The Adivasis are surviving on wild life. I would request the hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh who represents Rajasthan to visit my area and see what the people are eating for their survival. They mix half kilogram of saw dust with a quarter kg. wheat flour and make Chapatis. If I am lying, you

can punish me. This is what is happening in the country today. I feel sad to say so, but it is actually happening in the country.

I would like to bring to your notice that the people of Rajasthan are on the verge of starvation and you can take away their cattle and livestock free of cost. When you look at them, it seems they are weeping. They are ready to sell their cattle, but there are no purchasers. Much of the precious livestock is being lost and the cows die on way.

20.00 hrs.

Power is not available there. As there is no power there is no water. The entire water from Pali, Sendarh and Nimach is being supplied through pipes to the cities. Needless to say that this is being done to provide uninterrupted supply of power for neon lights, the cinema houses and T.V. in the big cities while it is not available to the rural poor even for drilling water which has receded to 50 or 100 ft. further below the normal water level. This is what is going on. Justice should be done to the rural poor and the urbanites should also bear some hardship.

I do not want to say bitter things, but I would be frank in saying that those who have suffered for the last four years, will bring forth handicapped children. Henceforth, more handicapped children will be born in the country and statistics will reveal as to how many people turned blind or become handicapped due to starvation. Time will reveal it and then the Social Welfare Minister will rise and decry it and appeal for providing assistance to them.

I would request you to utilise the funds allocated for advance planning for the Seventh Five Year Plan to complete the irrigation projects which remain incomplete. Besides, as I had pointed out to you, the rural poor may be consulted in this regard and those tasks may be completed which are pointed out by them. Small irrigation schemes should be launched. The villagers will be able to suggest to you good schemes which the bureauc-

racy will not able to suggest. We are here to keep the promises we had made to the people, but I dare say that time has come when they will throw us out if we did not discharge our duty faithfully.

You are a Cabinet Minister and you have been elected from Rajasthan and, therefore, it becomes our rightful claim to ask you to pay a visit to those villages and assess the situation. We are proud today that we are given audience. I had requested that the Ministers of Planning, Power and Civil Supplies should also be present during such an important discussion, but no Minister is present here. Even the leaders of the opposition parties are not present. So, this discussion is just a formality. This subject was not taken up to treat it in a lighter view.

Rajasthan is the land of warriors. They can bear starvation. But a farmer on whose face starvation, deprivation and disease is writ large for the last four years, who has sold his land and all his belongings, where would he go? He would seek protection from Rajivji and appeal for mercy. You are a Cabinet Minister and, therefore, you should wipe their tears. This is your foremost duty and so it is ours too. If we work in this direction, only then can we check drought in Rajasthan, otherwise it would play havoc and corpses would be scattered all over the streets and villages in Rajasthan. Cattle are dying in thousands and would continue to die. The officials of your department have prepared a report within three days. Ask them where did they go? We neither know what is in the report nor do we know about the memorandum submitted by our Government. A full discussion on the report, the memorandum, the observations of the study team, and the fate of the schemes should take place in the House. MPs of the concerned States should be consulted in particular, about the schemes of their respective States. For instance, the MPs from Rajasthan should be consulted in respect of the schemes to be taken up in Rajasthan and similarly the MPs from U. P. and Karnataka should be consulted regarding their own States. We have not gone through the report of the study team

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

appointed by the Government in this regard. The facts and figures are with you and they are not revealed to us.

[English]

Please ask them to keep a copy of that report in the Parliament. Library, so that we can go through it and find out for ourselves what the Study Team has done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, the hon. Members have taken this matter seriously. The Minister has also taken it in all seriousness.

We have a serious drinking water problem in many parts of the country and many hon. Members have also mentioned about that. But what has been happening is that when we plan, most of the projects

are taken up from the point of view of cost-benefit ratio of the irrigation projects concerned. Along with this, if they link the issue of drinking water also, it would be more beneficial.

Many hon. Members have asked for aid for almost all the States including Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar, UP, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. They do require a lot of money to tackle this problem.

The Minister will reply tomorrow. Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned.

20.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 19, 1985, Kartika 28, 1907 (Saka)