

**Eighth Series, Vol. V, No. 34**

**Tuesday, April 30, 1985  
Vaisakha 10, 1907 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Second Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

*Price: Rs. 4.00*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday April 30, 1985/Vaisakha 10, 1907*  
(Saka)

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Budget Provision for Karnal Refinery

\*649. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) this year's budget provision for the planned Karnal Refinery;

(b) the approved investment for this refinery; and

(c) whether at the present rate of budgetary provision, the refinery will be completed by the dateline, September, 1989 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Rs. 1 crore.

(b) Rs. 1359.07 crores.

(c) According to Government approval, the project is to be mechanically completed by September, 1989. Adequate provision of funds will be one of the factors affecting the completion schedule of the Refinery.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, I must, for once, congratulate the Minister for his clever brevity. Out of the approved investment of Rs. 1,359 crores, only Rs. one crore has been allotted this year, and the Minister said that availability of funds will be one of the factors. Now, as part of my first question, I would like to ask this. I am happy to see the Petroleum Minister noting down because I would like answers to each one of these parts of the question. Firstly, he said the availability of funds is one of the factors. What are the other factors. Over and above this one crore of rupees allotted this year, have you incurred other expenditure on acquisition of land for the Refinery. On the jaunts of the officers to the United States and Western Europe to procure a hydro cracker, a hydrogen plant, how much is spent? Have you placed orders with some of our public undertakings like the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, to what extent you have placed orders and whether all this is adequate is reasonable with the provision of Rs. one crore for this year? This is my first question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Still you are having some more questions to ask !

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will also do the same if you come here.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has taken a revenge on his brevity!

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, the honourable learned Member has put the first question with regard to the availability of funds whether it is the only reason for

affecting the completion schedule of the Refinery. Sir, I had said that if funds are not available, it is one of the factors which would affect the completion schedule of this Refinery. There may be many other things in between the acquisition of land....

SHRI G.G. SWELL : What are they ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : That is being done there. There are other things.

The time schedule requires the availability of equipment from BHEL and BHPV and others. Therefore, even if funds are made available, probably these factors may delay the project. I cannot anticipate things as such. Therefore, I have stated that the availability of funds is one of the reasons which may compel us and the delay may be there.

So far as the other question is concerned, we have placed advance order to BHEL for power plant to the tune of Rs. one crore. Advance payment to BHPV for crude and vacuum columns is made for Rs. 0.35 crores. Engineering fee to EIL is Rs. 0.20 crores. We have also made payment for Government land as well as private land. We have also made payment for the soil investigation down payment to Kurukshetra University site grading and bridges down payment to M/s. Bridge & Roof is Rs. 0.25 crores. Railway survey deposit with Indian Railways is Rs. 0.25 crores. Construction of power and electricity deposit with HSEB is Rs. 0.25 crores. Construction period expenses are Rs. 0.22 crores. So, it comes to Rs. 4.45 crores.

Though the total allocation which has been made in the present Budget is only Rs. one crore, in the year 1984-85, we had a provision of Rs. 7 crores. Out of this provision of Rs. 7 crores, these payments have been made and committed.

I have no information with regard to the jaunts abroad. But I will furnish this to the hon. Members. That may be minimum. It may be one of the lowest items included. The main constraint with regard

to the Karnal refinery for the present is, adequate provision and the budgetary support for completion.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Well, it would appear from what the Minister has said and also the brevity of his answer that he is pessimistic about the completion of this refinery by 1989. This is one of the giant refineries which we have proposed to set up—the setting up of which was already approved. I am told that it is a 6-million tonne refinery designed to meet the requirements of petroleum products by the year 1989-90 for the whole of North Western India comprising Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Western U.P. and parts of Rajasthan. It is also designed to refine our domestic Bombay high crude.

Now, I think, the Minister will agree that this project is not going to be completed by 1990. But the petroleum requirements of these areas are not going to wait for you. The demands will be there. How are you going to meet these demands by that time ?

The only other alternative before you is to import the crude and petroleum products. If you are going to import it, what would be your landing port and how far away the landing port will be with this area that you are proposing to serve ?

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the landing port has infra-structural facilities, how they are going to transport petroleum products from the port to the consuming area, what will be the total cost involved and whether the total cost involved will be much more than the cost of this Refinery.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am thankful to the hon. Member who has highlighted some of the very important needs of the country with regard to this Refinery. I am one with him that this Refinery must come up in time. I am in agreement with him that the import of petroleum products may pose difficulties and also the transportation of petroleum products from the port which is Kandla to the consuming centres would pose greater difficulties. There may be sometimes trans-

port bottlenecks in the consuming areas. It is also a fact that this Refinery has a 6 million tonne capacity and this Refinery is going to process the Bombay High crude.

In view of all these things and considerations, this Refinery was proposed and, fortunately, it was approved by the Planning Commission. But probably because of constraints of resources, the Planning Commission is not providing the requisite funds. My Ministry is trying very hard to get funds from the Planning Commission. We have suggested to them that some of the funds' requirement can be met by our internal resources also. All these matters are still under the consideration of the Planning Commission. We hope that the Planning Commission in view of the urgency and the need of this Refinery to be set up will consider it favourably.

**SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA :** Both Karnal and Mangalore Refineries were sanctioned at the same time. Mangalore Refinery is a cheaper project as compared to Karnal Refinery because it is situated near the shore belt. The amount which has been given so far is negligible....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** This is about Karnal Refinery. You are asking about Mangalore Refinery. If you want to put any supplementary regarding Karnal Refinery, you put it. Why are you going from Karnal Refinery to Mangalore Refinery or to some other Refinery? You have to give sufficient notice to the Minister so that he is in a position to reply to that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA :** So many foreign agencies are coming forward to take up such projects in Karnal and Mangalore. Will the Government make some arrangements in regard to getting financial assistance from foreign countries in order to get through these projects at an early date? According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the Planning Commission is not agreeing to place the funds at the disposal of the Ministry or to make some other financial arrangements for completing such projects. The foreign countries are coming forward to take up the oil refinery projects in our

country. May I know whether the hon. Minister will examine this aspect of getting foreign assistance from other countries for early completion of these projects?

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** The hon. Member has put a question with regard to Mangalore Refinery though the question relates to the Karnal Refinery. However, I am of the view that Mangalore Refinery which has been approved by the Planning Commission in principle is being held up for constraint of resources and as the hon. Member has suggested about the via media, this is a suggestion which can be examined by the Planning Commission and the Government at a different level.

#### Qualifications for Appointment of Standing and Panel Counsels

\*653. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules and minimum qualifications prescribed for appointment of Central Government Standing and Panel Counsels; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ :** (a) and (b) Persons appointed as Central Government Standing Counsel and Panel Counsel are practising advocates who fulfil the qualifications prescribed under the Advocates Act, 1961 and are enrolled on the Roll of the Bar Council concerned. It has not been considered necessary to make any separate rules in this regard. The appointment is made keeping in view the experience, standing at the Bar and other relevant considerations.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have been referring to the Standing Counsels and Panel Counsels all along, but, what are the reasons for not framing rules in this regard? When there are no rules, you kindly let me know what the definition of an Advo-

cate is. The definition of an Advocate given in the Advocates Act is as under :—

[English]

“(a) Any person admitted as advocate on the roll of the Bar Councils;”

“(b) ‘Advocate’ means an advocate entered in any roll under the provisions of this Act;”

Any advocate who has just taken his degree and has been enrolled by the Bar Council becomes an advocate and then you can appoint him as Standing Counsel or on the practising Panel of Counsels.

[Translation]

Does the hon. Minister have power to appoint an advocate or does he seek the opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court in the regard and if such an opinion is not sought, what are the reasons for that? When they have a panel, do you choose from that panel or do you appoint a boy who has just received the degree or who is known to some Minister?

Do you approach the Supreme Court or High Court for Standing Counsel or Panel Counsels? Also, please tell me the basis of appointment under which Standing Counsels or Panel Counsels have been appointed. Has the criterion of selection been finalized in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court or not and if not, what are the reasons for that?

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : The Advocates Act defines who is an advocate. There is no anomaly about it. But when the question of appointing a Standing Counsel comes, it is not merely that he should be an advocate and only then he can be appointed. The convention has been—and that has been followed over the years and we have seen in the records—that only the meritorious advocates who have some standing at the bar and who have been spoken of well by the judges in the court, are only appointed as Stand-

ing Counsel. I cannot think of any Counsel who is not deserving to be appointed as a Standing Counsel.

So far as Panel Counsels are concerned, this equally applies to them also because they also are required to do the same type of job as that of the Standing Counsel.

They are also required to be counsels of standing, reputation and integrity. All these factors are taken into consideration when appointments are made. I would like to be informed if at all any such appointments have been made of those who do not deserve it. All these apprehensions of the hon. Member are totally unfounded.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : How do you say unfounded? How do you judge it? Do you consult the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before you appoint the Counsel? That is my suggestion. How do you judge them? They may be practising for 10 years but they may not be good at the bar. A lawyer may have a practice of 5 years only but he can by his brilliance give a good performance. How do you judge them? Why are rules not framed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : We make inquiries from all sources—not confined particularly to the Chief Justice or Judges and I think the Government should be left free to choose its own source of inquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : How did you determine that the counsels who have been appointed now as Standing Counsels or Panel Counsels in the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court are competent counsels and what are the names of the authorities who judged their competence?

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : I would like to inform my friend that we have panel counsels and senior panel counsels. A senior counsel or a senior advocate is

designated by the full court. Whenever a counsel's case is there before the court, whether he or she should be designated as a senior counsel, the whole court goes into it and decides that so and so should be enrolled as a senior counsel. So all Counsels who have been put on the senior panel they have been designated as Senior Counsel by the Supreme Court and the High Courts as the case may be. So their competence and integrity and everything is judged by the court itself and we take only those counsels who are senior counsels. Junior Counsels are bound to be with over 5 to 7 years practice and having a substantial standing at the bar. At that level no counsel has been appointed who does not come within the conventional qualifications of Senior Counsel or Junior Counsel.

In the Delhi High Court we have three standing counsels functioning. All of them are of over 15 years of practice, having exclusively practised in the High Court itself and the Judges speak very highly of them. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got this impression.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In your reply you have stated : "The appointment is made keeping in view the experience, standing at the bar and other relevant considerations."

Now you are already considering the experience. You are also considering the standing at the bar. Then what are these 'other relevant considerations'?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : I would like to confide in you. This is when we receive communications from the hon. Member of Parliament.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : An advocate who is dealing in writs, if he is appointed as Public Prosecutor, I don't think he will do justice. Supposing an advocate who is practising on the civil side is appointed as Government pleader on the criminal side or the writs, he may not be doing justice. So do you take into consideration the particular field in which he has specialised. Then do you ask for a panel from the High Court or the Supreme

Court Judges and select from those panels?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : It is well-known that under Sec. 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code I cannot appoint a Public Prosecutor. He has to be of 7 years and above standing and the court has to recommend his name—the High Court and the District Court. But the Union of India does not appoint public prosecutors. They are being appointed by the State governments themselves. So far as the Union of India counsels are concerned they are known as government pleaders or standing counsels. They are more or less for civil works. Hardly any criminal case is being defended by them. We are trying to put one standing counsel who has experience of writ and appellate cases and one counsel additional who knows also criminal laws.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in spite of all the requisite qualifications and experience, female advocates are ignored. Will the hon. Minister issue directions to the effect that appointment of female advocates may also be made if they have the requisite qualifications and experience and they should not be ignored in this matter? I also want to know the number of female advocates appointed on such Panels during the last two to three years?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : I am glad that a question has been asked about women. Of the appointments we have made recently, 50 per cent are women.

[English]

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : There are senior counsels those who are practising law in Supreme Court and also in High Court. They are getting good emoluments—lakhs and lakhs of rupees per month. If the Government selects a senior counsel as a standing counsel and he is not accepting the invitation or offer made by the Government, then, is there any mandatory provision in the Advocates Act

or Cr PC compelling the persons who are being selected by the Government that they have to accept the offer made by the Government.

SHRI A.K. SEN : There is no such provision and I would not like to be defended by any counsel who will have to be forced into the job.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister consider that just like selecting public prosecutors in the States the names of panels may be recommended by some authority.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : We have submitted already that we take into confidence the judges and other people who are concerned with the knowledge of the counsels and no authority can be prescribed for judging the standard of the bar.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, about the appointment of standing counsels and panel of standing counsels I would like to know whether the hon. Minister in his Ministry is having any review over the functioning, particularly how many decrees or how many cases against Central Government we have lost.

I am constrained to put forth that the provision of excise duty over the matches announced in the recent budget was contested in the Madras High Court and an injunction has been granted. A similar injunction was also granted in 1983 for the same provision. As a result of it we are incurring huge losses. In these two occasions the Standing Counsel never uttered even a single word against granting injunctions. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry has made any review over the functioning of the panel of standing counsels.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : These are two completely diverse questions. We were discussing about the appointment of standing counsels and panel counsels. With regard to the arrears of revenue cases and other pendency we will require a separate notice. But we have got a complete control over the counsels who appear in the cases and when the counsels appear and the court judgements are received they

are processed in the Ministry and whenever there is any defect or error we go in for appeal. There is no question of a counsel being held responsible for losing a case. It is the judgement of the court.

#### Oil Exploration in India by Soviet Union

\*654. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to give an on-shore/off-shore area for oil exploration to Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the Indo-Soviet Protocol signed in March, 1985 in New Delhi, the Soviet Organisations would be given an area in an identified basin to conduct intensive integrated exploration.

Decisions regarding the area, work programme and time-frame are still to be taken.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I want to know from the Minister whether seismic survey was conducted by Soviet Union in 1977-78 in the oilfields of our country and they have delineated the zone of Hydrocarbons and we are going to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in the field of production of crude oil. I also want to know whether the Minister has taken up with the Soviet Union and signed contracts for production oriented exploratory drilling and what is the outcome of this before 1985. Secondly, Sir, the Minister has told us that in 1985 the protocol was signed with the Soviet Union for exploration of oil. The Soviet Union is the sole pioneer of finding Hydro-carbon areas in our country. May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact whether they have signed the protocol for exploration and seismic survey or production-oriented exploratory drilling.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a fact that cooperation in the field of

oil exploration dates back to 1956 when ONGC started extensive surveys for oil on the basis of the recommendations made by Soviet geologists. Under the present agreement which has been arrived at with the Soviet Deputy Minister who visited India in the last week of March, 1985, this question of enlarging the scope of cooperation between India and USSR was discussed. The two sides agreed to a new approach for having intensive and integrated exploration which could lead to early development of hydro carbons in certain defined areas in some basins. Under this approach the Soviet Organisations would conduct exploratory operations like geo-physical surveys, data processing and interpretation, exploratory drilling and in case of discovery drilling of step-out wells, to establish the potential of the field. The responsibility for production from the field would be that of the ONGC. With regard to the cooperation which has been there, there are many areas in which this cooperation is operating. If you permit me, I can read this list, but it is a long list.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Sir, before 1985, was there any contractual obligation of the Government of India with the Soviet Union for production-oriented exploratory drilling? In 1977-78, they have delineated the zone of formation of hydro-carbons and old formations. Both off-shore and on-shore, which will lead to our goal of attaining self-sufficiency. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact as to how many contracts have been signed for production oriented exploratory drilling with the Soviet Union before 1985.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** There was no contract as such and there was no promise of self-sufficiency made by the Soviet Union.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Sir, since the hon. Minister has stated that there is a long list of areas identified for exploration programme, I do not want to insist on him to spell out the whole areas. I would only like to know from him whether the West Bengal State is also included in the list for exploration programme by the Soviet experts in the Bay of Bengal basin. I would also like to know from

him whether the Soviets have already started their operation in the area.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** The Soviets are carrying out many activities in West Bengal. One such activity has already been undertaken. One Soviet contract party is engaged in carrying out specific survey in Ranaghat, Jaboli and Krishna Nagar areas in West Bengal. The party has already started survey work on 9.5.1983. Another Indo-Soviet party is engaged in carrying out seismic survey in Diamond Harbour in West Bengal. So, the party already started the work on 14.12.1982. These Soviet interpretation groups are stationed in Calcutta. These groups are engaged in re-interpretation of the data pertaining to the areas. This is with regard to West Bengal.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** What about Orissa ? The hon. Minister may lay the list of areas on the Table of the House.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We will ask him to lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Sir, about five years ago, there was an intensive survey of the Saurashtra High. There has been a lull since then. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any protocol signed for taking up survey work in Saurashtra area.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** With regard to the Saurashtra area, the area to be given to the Soviets for survey work is still under the stage of discussion and nothing is known as to what area will be given to them.

[Translation]

S.T.D. Service between Delhi and  
Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)

\*655. **SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of S.T.D. service with Delhi foreign tourist parties visiting Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), which

is a famous Tourist Centre, have to face great inconvenience as the information about their arrival there is not received in time;

(b) whether attention of Union Government has been drawn through repeated written requests on behalf of the local tourist agencies, hotels and the district administration for providing this facility; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The trunk calls between Khajuraho and Delhi are subject to delay. Khajuraho is a manual exchange and there is no proposal for a STD service between Delhi and Khajuraho.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present the trunk calls are routed via Chhatarpur, Satna and Jabalpur, a distance of about 450 Kms, all on open wire. Between Jabalpur and Delhi there is a microwave system. To improve the trunk services between New Delhi and Khajuraho, a direct manual circuit will be provided between New Delhi and Chhatarpur, wherein the section from Delhi to Sagar will be on Microwave medium and only about 100 Kms. portion of the circuit will be on open wire. The transit point will also be reduced only to one at Chhatarpur. This re-engineering is expected to be carried out by March end 1986.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the World famous tourist centre Khajuraho, which is visited by foreign and Indian tourists in thousands in big groups. What happens is that these tourists reach there but the local tourist agencies do not get information to this effect in time, as a result of which, the tourists are put to inconvenience. Se-

condly, sometimes such situations also arose where the foreign guests reached there, but our officers could not reach there as they did not get information about them in time. As the hon. Minister has just now told us they propose to set up a microwave line from Delhi to Sagar, and from Sagar to Chhatarpur and the circuit, will be on open wire, I want to know from the hon. Minister when the proposal for a microwave line, from Sagar to Chhatarpur was made and whether your proposal now to keep an open line up to Sagar will not create inconvenience ?

I want to tell you that if you want to link Chhatarpur, you will not be able to connect Chhatarpur with Delhi through this microwave line, because a lot of difficulty is experienced between Chhatarpur and Sagar. This circuit extends from Sagar to Chhatarpur and from there up to Khajuraho and sometimes it so happens that the information does not reach in time as a result of which our big tourist parties and other big people are put to inconvenience.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is a fact that Khajuraho is a World famous tourist spot and it has its own cultural importance, keeping these things in view, the scheme to introduce telephone service between Delhi and Chhatarpur and the suggestion which I have just given and which we intend to implement by March, 1986, will remove the present inconvenience to a great extent. I think, if we deviate from our present programme, it will result in delay in this work and the work which we have now taken up will be able to largely meet the demand of the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just now asked in my question that initially the proposal was to provide microwave line upto Sagar and Chhatarpur and a cut has been effected for the line between Sagar and Chhatarpur for which you have proposed to lay an open line. I want to know the reasons for that ? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a Member of Parliament since 1966. No telephone trunk call for Chhatarpur has materialized till today without the intervention of a Minister. Can the link which you have provided for

trunk calls from Jabalpur, Sagar or Satna not be changed into a direct link between Delhi and Chhatarpur for the convenience of the public?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, it is true that at present trunk service between Delhi and Chhatarpur or Delhi and Khajuraho is not that efficient. Even urgent calls take four hours to materialize, what to speak of the ordinary calls. I do not know, how much times they take.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI :** Sir, even the lightning calls do not materialize for as many as 2 days.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I have myself admitted that the service are not satisfactory, but I can assure you that the arrangements made by us and which we are implementing will result in the service to a great extent.

*[English]*

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR :** I would like to know whether there is a proposal to link places of international tourist importance with the STD system. There are three places in Bihar—Nalanda, Gaya and Rajgir, which are to be connected with STD. I feel that it should be a national policy.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** It is certainly our endeavour to connect places which are interationally known, from the tourists' point of view or otherwise and this is exactly what we are doing in case of Khajuraho, which is otherwise a very small and isolated place. But for the tourist interest, we would not have directed all our attention to it. And the scheme applies to Nalanda and other places which he mentioned.

**SHRI S.M. GURADDI :** As stated by the Minister that the tourist centres are to be connected with the STD. Then I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of auto-exchanges for the district headquarters first. They also have to be connected with this STD service at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Before we connect all district headquarters with STD, they should at least have the automatic exchanges. I can confess that not many of them have even automatic exchanges as of to-day. Our 7th Plan envisages that we will gradually put all the district headquarters with automatic exchanges, after which as and when the traffic warrants, STD would be provided.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of India. The means of communications are in a very bad shape in this State. No P.C.Os have been installed at the tourist centres of the State, like Khajuraho. There are many cities, like Ratlam where automatic telephone exchanges should be installed. I want to know the number of cities in which you are going to provide automatic exchanges and the number of cities which are proposed to be linked through S.T.D. or microwave during the Seventh Plan.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, this is a very important question. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall certainly reply to that.

*[English]*

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a few new microwave link projects are being delayed due to the defective equipments supplied by the Indian Telephone Industries, e.g. Vidhisha-Bhopal and Indore-Dewas microwave link projects are known to me. They are delayed due to the defective equipments supplied by the Indian Telephone Industries. I would like to know what effective steps are being taken to commission these delayed projects immediately.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** It is true that the supplies from Indian Telephone Industries with respect to certain types of equipment are getting delayed. I would not say that these projects have been delayed because of defective microwave instruments supplied by Indian Telephone Industries. But there is a lag in the supply,

and some targets have not been able to be achieved. We are trying to improve the working of the ITI with respect to this, viz. to see that timely supply of equipment is made. I am sure that with our new thrust in this direction, these projects will be completed soon.

**University Recruiting Centres for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers**

\*656. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal for setting up recruiting centres for officers and non-commissioned officers in each University providing priority to successful cadets of National Cadet Corps;

(b) if so, the time by which such centres will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SJIRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

The Officer cadre to the Armed Forces is recruited through the Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and screening by the Services Selection Boards. Since the Indian Army is a voluntary force, no compulsory quota has been fixed in recruitment for any category of class or people. For the National Cadet Corps 'C' Certificate holders who qualify in the Union Public Service Commission Examination and the Services Selection Boards, 32 seats per Course (out of the total seats of 150) in the Indian Military Academy, 6 seats in the Naval Academy and 10 per cent of vacancies in the Air Force Academy have been earmarked. Till January 1985, all the National Cadet Corps 'C' Certificate holders who qualified in the Union Public Service Commission examination and the Services Selection Boards have been absorbed in the Indian Military Academy. Indeed, vacancies earmarked for them have

remained unfilled. The number of seats earmarked for them is, therefore, adequate.

2. There is no direct recruitment to the Junior Commissioned Officers cadre. Recruitment is made to the Other Ranks through the 68 Recruiting Offices functioning throughout the country. In this recruitment, the following weightage is given to National Cadet Corps certificate holders :—

(a) NCC 'A' Certificate holders ....  
5 marks.

(b) NCC 'B' Certificate holders ....  
10 marks.

(c) NCC 'C' Certificate holders ....  
15 marks.

3. The minimum qualifications are Matric for the matric-entry stream and fifth standard for the normal entry stream.

4. In view of adequate facilities being available for the successful cadets of the National Cadet Corps, it is not considered necessary to set up recruiting centres for Officers and other ranks in universities.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In the statement, the hon. Minister has stated that there are 68 recruiting centres for the Army, and specially the officers, i.e. the commissioned officers go through the Union Public Service Commission, and the Services Selection Board. The National Cadet Corps's concept was a little bit diluted after the Mahajan Commission's report; nevertheless, it is still providing the strength and inspiration to a number of young men in various Universities. The University Recruiting Centres are there for the commissioned officers, i.e. for directly screening them, specially for 'C' Certificate-holders. As the Minister is aware, Certificate 'C' examination is a very tough examination in the examination days, and all the heavy equipments are handled by the cadets—just as for the Services Selection Board. So, regarding the youngsters who obtain Certificate 'C', I find from the statement that only 32 out of the 150 get into the Indian Military Academy. Will the Minister consider, therefore, increasing the strength of Certificate 'C' holders for direct entry into the Indian Military Academy, and provi-

ding the centres in the University itself, to create a sense of belonging to the Army, right from the studentship in universities.

**SHRI V.P. NARASIMHA RAO :** The statement very clearly states that at present the pattern is that the officers cadre in the armed forces is recruited through examinations conducted by the UPSC and screened by Services Selection Board. What the hon. member in effect wants me to do is to bypass this and have a direct recruitment for 'C' Certificate Holders so that they could be straightway sent to the Academy. Now, this is something which involves a departure from the present practice; and so far as increasing of seats is concerned, that may not be a problem; but, as the statement clearly states the vacancies earmarked for them have not been filled; they have remained unfilled at the moment. So, while it may not be very difficult to increase the seats, let us see whether seats already allotted can be filled in the coming years. So, a departure which in effect he is suggesting, I am not in a position to commit anything; at the most, after I get a report from the Director-General which I have promised to the House during the debate, we shall go into that. But, I think it may not be a good idea to bypass UPSC and the Services Selection Boards. As I said, we will look into that. But this is my first reaction.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Is he aware that—I do not know whether it is still there—from the successful cadets of the NCC in colleges universities, a large number of them were taken into a training of OTU; and if they qualified in that examination and training, they were directly taken into the Services Selection Boards. I happened to be involved in this course; that is why I know the details of it. Will the Minister once again consider to bring that course so that successful cadets directly go to the OTU training and from there they go to the army as Commissioned Officers?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** As I said, it essentially involves a departure from the present pattern and a bypassing of the UPSC. I keep my mind open, but I cannot make a commitment. This will depend on so many other changes which we

may have to bring about. So, let us wait and see how it works.

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Is there any proposal to have a Bengali regiment, Tamilnadu regiment and such other regiments which still have not formed on the line of Bihar Regiment, Sikh Regiment, Dogra Regiment which follow State name and perhaps sometimes the caste name?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I have to conclude that he wants NCC to be regimented according to the States. This is a question in regard to NCC, not the army regiments.

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Are you ready to begin from here also?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I have already answered a question categorically in this House that no such new regiments on those lines will be created. Now, if the hon. member wants us to start from NCC, again the answer will be in the negative.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** About 35 years ago, a system of entry for officers through NCC was if a cadet had graduated and passed part 'C' examination, he only faced a Services Selection Boards interview; and after the interview, he did one year training at the Indian Military Academy after which if found fit, he was given a commission. I am one of those products. He has got a very good number of NCC Cadets. Every course of one year duration used to have about 50—80 cadets directly coming through this procedure. If this procedure was followed 35 years ago, when we got good officer material, it should be there today also. So, the question of not being able to follow this system again should not be there. I feel that there should be no difficulty. Would the hon. Defence Minister be pleased to assure us that the system which once existed can be made to exist and revived?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** This is too much of a commitment to say that what was followed 35 years ago is still valid today. As I said, I am prepared to have a second look at it. Let the report

from the Director General come. There was a system, which was changed. Now the system is through the UPSC. It is not so lightly that I can say that I am going to dispense with the system.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. The hon. Member is absent.

PROF. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

[Translation]

Linking of Chittorgarh with Delhi and Jaipur by S.T.D.

\* 658. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new building has been constructed in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan for bringing about improvements in telecommunication system there ;

(b) the time by which necessary equipments will reach there to ensure smooth functioning of telecommunication system ;

(c) the details of the other equipments required for this purpose ;

(d) whether keeping in view the importance of Chittorgarh from tourism point of view, Government propose to link this town with Jaipur and Delhi by S.T.D.; and

(e) if, not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An automatic exchange of MAX-II type is under installation and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

(c) Important equipment like switches and relay sets is still awaited and are expected to be supplied during the current year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA SHAKTAWAT : The hon. Minister has himself admitted that Chittorgarh is important from the tourism point. But, it is very backward so far as telecommunications are concerned. The building is ready there for the last one year, but the work has not yet started as the equipments have not been provided. As state by the hon. Minister, two equipments are not yet there. Similarly, many other equipments such as battery charges, meter rack, master clock, etc. have also not been made available there. I would like to know the time by which all these equipments will reach there.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have already stated that in view of the importance of Chittorgarh, we want that the communication services should be improved there. Therefore, we are trying to accelerate the speed of on-going projects there and I am confident that the on-going scheme will start functioning fully by the end of this year.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : The hon. Minister has replied to part (d) of my question in the affirmative and said that he is going to link Chittorgarh with Delhi and Jaipur through S.T.D. I want to congratulate him for that. I would like to know the time by which this work would be completed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We propose to link Chittorgarh with Trunk Automatic Exchange of Jaipur during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Thereafter, all places like Udaipur, Delhi and Jaipur will be linked with Chittorgarh through S.T.D. We shall endeavour to do it during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Just as hon. Minister has replied to the question about Chittorgarh, he has said in reply to a question that the district headquarters which have automatic exchanges would

be directly linked with Delhi. I want to know the time by which you will link the district headquarters having automatic exchanges direct with Delhi through S.T.D.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** What I had said was that many of the district headquarters did not have automatic exchanges yet. Therefore, there is no question of their conversion into S.T.D. During the Seventh Plan, first of all, they will be converted from manual exchanges to automatic exchanges. Thereafter, depending on the local traffic and the importance of the place, further work will be taken up.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Bhilwara has an automatic exchange and it is an important city also. Will the hon. Minister link it with Delhi and Jaipur through S.T.D. this year ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Bhilwara is a very important place. In view of this, a new Telephone Exchange building is being constructed there and it will be inaugurated soon.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Question hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Paper Plants in Orissa

\*650. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state : (a) the places in various States where paper plants have been set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to establish any paper plant in Orissa;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached Union Government for setting up more paper plants in that State; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) A statement is attached.

(b) : No such proposal is under consideration of Central Government at present.

(c) and (d) : Recommendations for setting up of various paper projects have been received from the State Government from time to time. Apart from the paper mills already in existence in Orissa at the start of the VIth Plan, four paper mills have been set up in the State during the plan period.

### Statement

*List Showing the names of Places in Various States where Paper Plants have been set up During the Sixth Five Year Plan Period.*

### ANDHRA PRADESH

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Location</i>                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1.            | Bhadrachalam                                        |
| 2.            | Kurnool                                             |
| 3.            | Bamuluri                                            |
| 4.            | Mandapeta<br>Distt : East Godavri                   |
| 5.            | Muthangi<br>Vill : Sangareddy Taluk<br>MEDAK Distt. |
| 6.            | Nellore                                             |
| 7.            | Near Guindy<br>Water Works<br>Guddapah              |
| 8.            | Pattancheru<br>Distt : Medak.                       |
| 9.            | Srikakulam                                          |
| 10.           | Khammam                                             |
| 11.           | Distt : Nizabad.                                    |

**BIHAR**

12. Bagha  
P.O. Narainpur  
District : Champaran
13. P.O. Garhbanaili  
Purnea
14. P.O. Tiltrathi  
Baruani Ind. Area  
Distt. Begasarai (Bihar)

**CHANDIGARH**

15. Chandigarh

**GUJARAT**

16. Ninet
17. Gangadhara  
District : Surat
18. Ankleshwar
19. Laskana  
Distt : Surat
20. Vapi  
District : Valsad
21. Vapi  
District : Valsad
22. Kalol  
District : Panchmahal
23. Rajeda Near Balva  
District : Ahmedabad
24. Vapi-396195
25. Ankleshwar  
District :  
Broach
26. Udhna  
Distt : Surat
27. Distt : Bharuch
28. District : Bulsar
29. Vapi  
District : Valsad
30. GIDC Indl. Estate  
Distt : Valsad
31. Valsala  
Near Hola Rly. Station  
Distt : Baroda

**HARYANA**

32. Deruhera  
District : Mohindergarh
33. Faridabad
34. Sirsa
35. Deruhera, District : Mohinde-  
rgarh.
36. Panipat
37. Daruhera  
District : Mohindergarh.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

38. Barotiwala  
Distt : Solan
39. Kala-Amb.
40. Kala-Amb.
41. Barotiwala  
District : Solan
42. Barotiwala  
District : Solan
43. Nalagarh  
District : Solan (HP)
44. Vill. & P.O. Barotiwala  
Distt : Solan (HP)
45. Lalji, Barotiwala  
Distt : Solan (HP)
46. P.O. Kala-Amb.  
District : Sirmur (HP)

**KARNATAKA**

47. Thandevapura  
Nanjangud, Mysore.
48. Kollegal Taluk
49. Mandli Village
50. Sathyagala Village  
Kollegal Taluk  
Mysore Distt : (Karnataka)

**MAHARASHTRA**

51. Taluk : Khandla  
Distt : Satara  
Maharashtra

52. Village Chamera  
Distt : Bandora,  
Maharashtra
53. Mayur Road,  
Near MSEB  
Sub St. Worara,  
Distt : Chandrapur
54. Vill. Manegaon & Takli,  
Teh. Savner, Distt : Nagpur
55. Distt : Kolapur  
Varananagar (Maharashtra)
56. Sihara Kanhan  
Distt : Nagpur
57. Nagpur
58. Via Bhusawal  
Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
59. District : Godichiroli  
(Maharashtra)
60. District : Kolhapur  
(Maharashtra)
61. Jalagaon (Maharashtra)

## MADHYA PRADESH

62. Banmore  
District : Merena
63. Jatarpur  
Vidisha
64. Vidisha (MP)
65. Village : Dhemka
66. Industrial Estate,  
Vidisha (MP)
67. Distt : Bilaspur (MP)

## NAGALAND

68. Tuli Mokakchung

## ORISSA

69. Jharia, Distt : Mayurbhanj
70. Balagopalpur, Distt : Balasore
71. Joyporo, Distt : Koraput
72. Jagatpur, Distt : Cuttack

## PUNJAB

73. Akron,  
Hoshiarpur

74. Nangli  
Amritsar
75. Village : Malikpur Ahmedgarh  
Distt : Sangrur
76. Post Banah,  
Hoshiarpur
77. Bhatian,  
Ludhiana
78. Rajpura,  
Patiala
79. Bhatinda
80. Sangrama Sahib,  
Teran Taran Road,  
Amritsar
81. Teh : Batla,  
District : Gurdaspur
82. Kotkepora, Punjab
83. Distt : Ropar, Punjab
84. Muktsar, Malout Road,  
Vill : Rupna  
Near Chand Bhan

## RAJASTHAN

85. Delhi-Alwar Road,  
Distt : Alwar
86. Derula, Alwar,  
Rajasthan
87. Gunjol  
Teh : Mathdwara  
District : Udaipur
88. Rupaneli (Bhilwara)
89. Distt : Alwar
90. Vill : Raghunathpur  
R.S. Talera  
Distt : Bundi,  
Rajasthan

## TAMIL NADU

91. Pungar Vill :  
Bhavaninagar
92. Mayuram P.O.  
Needur  
Distt : Thanjavur
93. Pullan Viduthi-622304  
Alangudi Taluk

94. Tirunelveli  
 95. Vilampatti P.O.  
 Via Nillapotar  
 Madurai Distt.  
 96. Thanjavur Distt.  
 97. Distt : Ramanathapuram  
 98. Vadakuthu, Panruti Taluk,  
 District : South Arcot.  
 99. PO Pollachi  
 (Coimbatore)

## UTTAR PRADESH

100. Muzaffarnagar  
 101. Ghaziabad  
 102. Dhampur  
 103. Chithera (Dadri)  
 District : Ghaziabad  
 104. Ghaziabad  
 105. Sahibabad  
 106. Muzaffarnagar  
 107. Rampur  
 108. Sikrikalan  
 Modinagar  
 109. Sikandrabad  
 Bulandshahar  
 110. Bara Pech  
 111. Vill. & P.O. Babri  
 Muzaffarnagar  
 112. Rai Bareilly  
 113. Vill. Sikka  
 P.O. Shamli,  
 Muzaffarnagar  
 114. Noida,  
 District : Ghaziabad  
 115. Aravali  
 Distt : Agra  
 116. Rai Bareilly  
 117. Modinagar  
 118. Khalilabad-  
 Basti  
 119. Sahibabad  
 Ghaziabad

120. Noida  
 Ghaziabad  
 121. Disrriect : Faizabad  
 122. Nanuta Distt.  
 123. Vill. & P.O. Makhiyat  
 Bhopa Road,  
 Muzaffarnagar  
 124. Vill. Bhainsa  
 22, K.M. on Meerut Road  
 Mawana (Meerut)  
 125. Plot No. 4/1 Industrial  
 Estate-2, Faizabad (U.P.)  
 126. 38/2 Site No. 4,  
 Sahibabad Indl. 3,000 Estate,  
 Sahibabad (U.P.)  
 127. P.O. Lalkua,  
 Distt : Nainital 20,000  
 U.P. 262-402.

## WEST BENGAL

128. South Chanmari  
 P.O. Kalyani Distt : Nadia  
 129. Chottoparua  
 Rani Ganj  
 130. Raninagar P.O.  
 Chakdah  
 Distt : Nadia  
 131. Shiwramnjar  
 P.O. Manikpura  
 Distt : Midnapur  
 West Bengal  
 132. Bhandartikari,  
 P.O. Parbasthali,  
 Distt : Burdwan,  
 West Bengal.

## Growth Rate in Engineering Industry

\*651. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineering industry has recorded a 7.6 per cent growth rate during the eight months period from April-November, 1984 over the corresponding period of the previous year :

(b) if so, whether a wide section of the engineering industry has shown improved results during this period but certain sectors like road rollers; paper and pulp machinery have clocked negative growth rates ;

(c) the main reasons for showing this negative trend ;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase production during 1985-86 ; and

(e) the programmes that are likely to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to C.S.O. Index of Industrial Production, growth rate of the industries in the Engineering Sector was 7.3 per cent during April-November 1984 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shortage of power, raw material & temporary imbalances in supply and demand are some of the main factors responsible for deceleration in production in some of the industries which showed negative growth.

(d) and (e) The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial, licensing & import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures. Steps have also been taken to improve the infrastructural support.

**Capacity Utilisation of Gurgaon Unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited**

\*652. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of the Gurgaon plant of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ;

(b) whether the plant is working only for one shift with capacity utilisation around 30 per cent ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the plant has the capacity to formulate medicines to meet the entire demand of the country and despite that the IDPL is getting formulations done from private parties on loan licensing ;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(f) whether some of the most expensive machines imported for the plant are yet to be installed ; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A Statement is attached:

(b) No, Sir; The plant is being run in two shifts excepting for injectables. The capacity utilisation is indicated in the statement referred to in reply to part (a) above.

(c) The main reasons for under-utilisation of capacity are inadequate supply of power and labour problems and demand constraint.

(d) and (e) : Plant does not have capacity to formulate the entire demand of the country.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is resorting to loan licensing only in exigencies such as :

(i) Where the items were not in IDPL's range of production

(ii) Capacity constraint and tight schedule of supply.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

|                                        | Original<br>Installed<br>Capacity | 1982-83 |             | 1983-84 |             | 1984-85 |             |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|                                        |                                   | Actual  | %Capacity   | Actual  | %Capacity   | Actual  | %Capacity   |
|                                        |                                   | Prodn.  | Utilisation | Prodn.  | Utilisation | Prodn.  | Utilisation |
| (i) Tablets Million                    | 1141                              | 544.27  | 48          | 600.5   | 53          | 449.8   | 43          |
| (ii) Capsules „                        | 50                                | 15.65   | 31          | 17.58   | 35          | 14.09   | 28          |
| (iii) Syrup KL                         | 600                               | 230.20  | 38          | 217.68  | 36          | 194.33  | 32          |
| (iv) Ampoule Million                   | 50                                | 3.77    | 5           | 0.509   | 1           | 0.721   | 1           |
| (v) Vials „                            | 20                                |         |             | 3.11    | 16          | 2.93    | 15          |
| (vi) Powder MT                         | 145                               | 103.16  | 71          | 127.44  | 33          | 99.70   | 26          |
| (capacity raised to 390 MT in 1983-84) |                                   |         |             |         |             |         |             |
| (vii) Ointment „                       | 25                                | 0.42    | —           | 0.314   | 1           | —       | —           |

**Setback in Telecommunication Projects  
in 1985-86 Due to Shortage of Funds**

657. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecommunication progress in the country will suffer a severe setback as 54 per cent of its demand for funds for 1985-86 has been cut down ;

(b) if so, how are the expansion projects going to be affected ;

(c) the areas in the country where the expansion schemes will have to be slowed down or not taken up ; and

(d) whether it is going to affect the on-going or new schemes in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work on expansion projects will be slowed down.

(c) There will be cuts in expansion schemes spread all over the country.

(d) The on-going projects in Maharashtra as in other States will receive priority over new projects.

**Invention of new Drugs by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune**

659. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some new drugs have been invented at the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune;

(b) if so, the details of these drugs and their annual production ; and

(c) the names of the diseases against which these drugs are effective ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges into Auto Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

\*660. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manual exchanges functioning in Orissa and the names of the cities which are having such exchanges ;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges in Orissa converted into auto exchanges during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of manual telephone exchanges likely to be converted into auto exchanges during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : (a) There are 45 manual exchanges functioning in Orissa. The details are given in the attached statement.

(b) Five telephone exchanges were converted into auto during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) The exchanges would be taken up for automatisisation progressively in the 7th Five Year Plan subject to availability of equipment and funds.

# STATEMENT

Manual Exchanges in Orissa and the names of stations having such exchanges

| <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>Station at which located</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anandapur               | Keonjhar                        |
| Aska                    | Ganjam                          |
| Athgarh                 | Cuttack                         |
| Balasore                | Balasore                        |
| Balugaon                | Puri                            |
| Barbil                  | Keonjhar                        |
| Baripada                | Mayur                           |
| Barapalli               | Sambalpur                       |
| Bhanja Nagar            | Ganjam                          |
| Biramitrapur            | Sundergarh                      |
| Boudh                   | Phulbani                        |
| Burla                   | Sambalpur                       |
| Chatrapur               | Ganjam                          |
| Dhanmandal              | Cuttack                         |
| Dhenkenal               | Dhenkenal                       |
| Hirakud                 | Sambalpur                       |
| Jagatsingpur            | Cuttack                         |
| Jaipur Road             | Cuttack                         |
| Jaipur Town             | Cuttack                         |
| Jatni                   | Puri                            |
| Jeypore                 | Koraput                         |
| Joda                    | Keonjhar                        |
| Kantabhanji             | Bolangir                        |
| Karanjia                | Mayurbhanj                      |
| Kendrapara              | Cuttack                         |
| Kendupatna              | Cuttack                         |
| Kesinga                 | Kalahandi                       |
| Keonjhar                | Keonjhar                        |
| Khariar Road            | Kalahandi                       |

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| Khurda         | Puri       |
| Koraput        | Koraput    |
| Lahunipari     | Sundergarh |
| Nayagarh       | Puri       |
| Nowrangpur     | Koraput    |
| Padampur       | Sambalpur  |
| Paralakhemundi | Ganjam     |
| Phulbani       | Phulbani   |
| Rairangpur     | Mayurbhanj |
| Rajgangpur     | Sundergarh |
| Rayagada       | Koraput    |
| Sambalpur      | Sambalpur  |
| Sundergarh     | Sundergarh |
| Talcher        | Dhenkenal  |
| Tatlagarh      | Bolangir   |
| Vikrampur      | Dhenkenal  |

#### Cement Production in Sixth Plan

\*661. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production  
of cement during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the actual achievement made in the  
production of cement during the Sixth  
Plan ;

(c) the details of total cement con-  
sumption during that period ; and

(d) the number of new cement manu-  
facturing units set up in different States  
during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS  
AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VEERENDRA PATIL :

(a) The Sixth Five Year Plan Docu-  
ment had envisaged an out-put of 34 to

34.5 million tonnes of cement by 1984-85,  
namely.

(b) Production achieved during the  
terminal year of Sixth Five Year Plan  
was of the order of 30 million tonnes of  
cement.

(c) The consumption of cement during  
the Sixth Five Year Plan was of the  
following order :

| Year    | (In million tonnes)<br>Consumption |
|---------|------------------------------------|
|         |                                    |
| 1980-81 | 20.53                              |
| 1981-82 | 22.65                              |
| 1982-83 | 24.84                              |
| 1983-84 | 29.71                              |
| 1984-85 | 30.37                              |

(d) 50 (Fifty).

#### Master Plan for Postal and Telecommu- nication Network for Hill, Tribal and Backward Areas

\*662. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had issued  
guidelines to the Postal and Telecommuni-  
cation Circles regarding the development  
of hill, tribal and backward areas of their  
Circles during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the development made by the  
Postal and Telecommunication Circles  
after the implementation of the policy and  
before the extension of the policy ;

(c) whether these Circles have prepared  
a Master Plan of Postal and Telecommuni-  
cation network for hill, tribal and backward  
areas and submitted the schemes to his  
Ministry for Seventh Plan ;

(d) if so, the schemes prepared for the  
Seventh Plan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SARI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) **POSTAL SECTOR:** As norms already existed for expansion of postal facilities in the rural areas including tribal and backward areas of the country, no separate guidelines were required to be issued to the Circles during the Sixth Plan Period. Targets based on outlay approved by the Planning Commission for each Annual Plan of the Sixth Five Year Plan were allocated to the Circles for achievements in which separate targets were indicated for backward and the tribal areas. These targets also included the hill areas falling under the backward and tribal areas.

**TELECOM. SECTOR:** Yes, Sir.

(b) **POSTAL SECTOR:** Rural post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan including 1570 in 6752 the tribal areas and 1576 in backward areas.

**TELECOM. SECTOR:** Total likely achievements in Sixth Five Year Plan are:

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Switching Equipment Capacity— | 32,000 lines       |
| (ii) Telephone Exchanges          | — 381              |
| (iii) STD Routes (Point to Point) | — 12               |
| (iv) UHF Schemes                  | — 1017 routes Kms. |
| (v) Long Distance PCOs            | — 1677             |
| (vi) Telegraph Offices            | — 1364             |
| (vii) Telex Capacity              | — 220 lines.       |

(c) and (d) **POSTAL SECTOR:** Plans for postal development in normal, backward and tribal areas have been formulated for the Seventh Plan and sent to Planning Commission. The Plan is yet to be finalised.

**TELECOM SECTOR:**

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Major schemes prepared for im-

plementation during the Seventh Plan are:

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Switching Equipment capacity | — 177,400 L        |
| (ii) Telephone Exchanges         | — 955              |
| (iii) STD Routes (Pt. to Pt.)    | — 158 UHF Schemes. |
| (iv) UHF Schemes                 | — 63               |
| (v) Long Distance PCOs           | — 2841             |
| (vi) Telex Capacity              | — 830 Lines        |
| (vii) Telegraph Offices          | — 2500 (Tentative) |

(e) **POSTAL SECTOR:** Does not arise.

**TELECOM. SECTOR:** Does not arise.

**Ban on setting up Small Scale Units by Multinational Companies**

\*663. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose ban on setting up of small scale units by large industrial houses and multinationals on the ground that these are harming the interests of small scale entrepreneurs and that a ban is necessary in order to prevent the hold of M.R.T.P. companies over the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether all small scale units, directly or indirectly controlled by these large houses, are proposed to be taken over by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERNDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b) According to the definition of a small scale unit, it shall not be a subsidiary of or owned or controlled by any other undertaking. If a small scale unit is owned or controlled by any other undertaking, it automatically ceases to be a small scale unit and the

question of grant of an industrial licence to such a unit can be considered only if it undertakes to export a minimum of 75% of its production.

(c) : There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to take over the small scale units, directly or indirectly, controlled or owned by large houses.

**Additional Telephone Exchanges at Koregaon, Malad and Kandivalee.**

\*664. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish additional telephone exchanges in Koregaon, Malad and Kandivalee as the people living in these busy suburbs are facing great difficulty due to only one Telephone Exchange ;

(b) the time by which these are proposed to be set up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Additional telephone exchanges have been planned at Goregaon (not Koregaon) and Kandivalee which are now served from Malad Exchange. There is no scope for expansion of Malad Telephone Exchange.

(b) and (c) : It is expected that the new telephone exchanges at Goregaon and Kandivalee will be set up in 1989-90.

**Setting up of Chemicals and Fertilizers Factory in Karnataka**

\*665. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizers and chemicals factories in public sector located in Karnataka ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need for setting up of a chemicals and fertilizers factory in public sector in Karnataka ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are no public sector chemical/fertilizer factories in Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) : Does not arise.

**Gas Found in Rajasthan**

\*666. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found gas in Ghotaru and Manhar Tibba of Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of Gas and the mode of its use ;

(c) whether the Commission has got only one rig as a result of which the progress of drilling work has been very slow ;

(d) whether the Commission proposes to arrange for modern rigs to accelerate the speed of the work ; and

(e) if so, the time by which rigs will be arranged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total recoverable reserves of these two gas fields are estimated at about 540 million cubic metres. The exploitation of these gas fields has not commenced so far.

(c) According to the scheduled drilling programme, one rig is working in Rajasthan at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 3 rigs are planned to be deployed in 1986-87.

**Growth of Monopoly Houses**

\*667. SHRI YASHWANT RAO  
GADAKH PATIL :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Monopoly Houses have increased their assets from Rs. 66,14 crores to Rs. 11,284 crores during the last few years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to curb the expansion of Monopoly Houses in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) : The assets of top 20 Monopoly Houses in 1979 ranked by size of their assets in the year 1980 were Rs. 6614.89 crores. The assets of top 20 houses in 1982 ranked by size of assets in that year increased to Rs. 11,284.61 crores.

(c) MRTP Act is not against growth of large industrial houses *per se*. The objective of the MRTP Act is not to totally prevent the growth of the Monopoly Houses in the country but to regulate their expansion and growth keeping in view the national, economic and industrial priorities and to ensure that such growth does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment.

**Duty on Formic Acid**

\*668. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the basic duty on formic acid has been increased from 70 per cent to 100 per cent ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a very wide gap between imported and indigenous prices of formic acid ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review the import policy with a view to ban the import of formic acid ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Import and Export Policy, 1985—88, Government have banned the Import of formic acid by placing it in Appendix 2B. Government have also restricted the import of formic acid under the Replenishment Scheme (Appendix 17) from 0.25% of the value of exports of leather and leather goods to 0.09%.

**Turkey's interest in Import of Scooters, Motor-Cycles**

4764. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Turkey has evinced interest in the import of scooters, motor-cycles and collaboration in the auto-ancillary sector ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement, if any, arrived at in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN) : (a) and (b) : During the recent meeting of the Indo-Turkish Joint Committee, the prospects of cooperation for establishment of manufacturing facilities for two wheelers in Turkey were recognised. It is expected that a Turkish delegation may visit India for discussions with the Indian manufacturers.

**Transfer Vouchers of L.P.G. Connections**

4765. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :  
SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH :  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

SINGH

SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU  
will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether various dealers of the Indian Oil Corporation in Delhi/New Delhi dealing with LPG connections have

received a large number of transfer vouchers from all over the country, with particular reference to trans-Yamuna area ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether those transfer vouchers are holding lesser amount of security ; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the genuineness of those transfer vouchers ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Transfer Vouchers (TVs) received by the distributors in Delhi/ New Delhi during January-February, 1985 are as under :—

|                | <i>Indane TVs</i> | <i>Other Co. TVs</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| January, 1985  | 4460              | 36                   |
| February, 1985 | 3586              | 33                   |

There are 8 Indane distributors operating in the Trans-Yamuna area. The details of TVs received by them are as under :—

|                | <i>Indane TVs</i> | <i>Other Co. TVs</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| January, 1985  | 475               | 141                  |
| February, 1985 | 400               | 44                   |

(c), to (e) In terms of the policy currently in vogue, LPG distributors are required to release gas connections against such TVs by collecting the security deposit at the rate indicated in the TVs. As and when the TV is presented to a distributor, he releases the connection to the consumer and seeks confirmation from the originating distributor about its genuineness.

### Spurious sale of Kerosene in Gurgaon

4766. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Big spurious Kerosene Sale racket in Gurgaon' appeared in 'Economic Times' of 15 January, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of the alleged racket; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM : (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Government has seen the news report.

(b) and (c) The news report mentioned, among other things, growth of unlicensed diesel-dumps, sale of adulterated HSD and non-availability of kerosene at the ration shops.

The matter was taken up with the State Government. It has been reported that District Magistrate, Gurgaon, inadvertently issued "no objection certificate" to some outlets to deal in diesel, and it was subsequently found that they were dealing in kerosene also. On the advice of the State Government, the District Magistrate, Gurgaon, has cancelled the "no objection certificate" of these retail outlets, who were the source of adulteration. The Distt. authorities have also initiated criminal proceedings against the retailers who were found storing HSD in bulk without a licence in the prescribed form.

### Delhi Telephones Area Managers

4767. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made from the point of view of subscribers' day-to-day dealings with the Telephone Department about the utility of

the system of Area Managers in the capital, particularly its impact on the correct billing, efficient working of the telephone services, immediate compliance of the complaints about faulty telephones and other related matters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps he proposes to take to accommodate all public dealing sections in a compact position ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) No such formal assessment has been made about the working of the system of Area Managers in the capital.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action to accommodate all public dealing sections in a compact position has already been initiated wherever feasible.

**Linking of Towns in Maharashtra with Bombay by S.T.D.**

4768. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns in Maharashtra planned to be linked by S.T.D. with Bombay during 1985-86 ;

(b) the names of towns planned to be linked by STD with Delhi During 1985-86 ; and

(c) whether any request in this regard has been made by Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) Bhusawal, Chandrapur and Shrirampur are likely to be linked by S.T.D. with Bombay during 1985-86.

(b) Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Chandrapur and Shrirampur are likely to be linked by S.T.D. with Delhi during 1985-86.

(c) Yes, Sir. Request for S.T.D. to some of the stations has been received.

**New Marketing Strategy by OPEC**

4769. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the new marketing strategy reported to have been initiated by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to prevent further decline in crude oil prices and the reaction of the developing countries to the proposal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ;

(d) the response of the OPEC and non-OPEC countries ; and

(e) the present position ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM : (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :** (a) to (e) There have been Press Reports that OPEC countries have decided to hold on to the targets of production assigned to various members and have also devised measures to enforce these production quotas amongst its members. This is more in the nature of self-policing to discipline members of their own organisation.

In the total world oil production, the share of OPEC oil is declining and that of non-OPEC oil is increasing. Even if OPEC quota is strictly adhered to, this should not be a matter of serious concern. However, the market is being constantly watched for an appropriate response to any developing situation.

[Translation]

**Expansion of Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory**

4770. **SHRI MADAN PANDEY :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to expand the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory with a view

to increase its capacity is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Survey for limestone deposits in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

4771. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out limestone deposits

in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa ; if so, the details of its findings ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up cement plants in those areas ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Geological Survey of India have surveyed and estimated limestone reserves of about 10792 million tonnes in Gujarat, 8218 million tonnes in Madhya Pradesh and 840 million tonnes in Orissa of which cement grade limestone reserves are 7356 million tonnes in Gujarat, 3713 million tonnes in Madhya Pradesh and 165 million tonnes in Orissa.

(b) Details of approvals given by way of issue of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration with DGTD for expansion/setting up of new cement units in the three States are given in the attached Statement.

#### Statement

*List of units which have been issued Industrial Licences/Letters of intent/Registration with DGTD for Expansion/Setting up of units for manufacture of Cement in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa*

| Name                                  | Location               | Capacity<br>(Lakh tonnes<br>per annum) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>GUJARAT :</b>                      |                        |                                        |
| <i>I. Larger Units :</i>              |                        |                                        |
| 1. Cement Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. | Veraval                | 10.00                                  |
| 2. Digvijay Cement                    | Sikka<br>Jamnagar (SE) | 4.85                                   |
| 3. Digvijay Cement                    | Sikka<br>Jamnagar (SE) | 4.85                                   |
| 4. A.C.C. Ltd.,                       | Sevalia<br>Kaira (SE)  | 0.80                                   |
| 5. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.,       | Mahua                  | 5.00                                   |
| 6. Arbuda Cement (White)              | Dhantral               | 0.45                                   |
| 7. Gujarat Himalaya Cements (White)   | Ranavav                | 0.50                                   |

**II. Mini :**

|                                          |             |      |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| 8. Shri R.M. Khatau (Jagdamba Cement)    | Danta       | 0.66 |
| 9. M/s. Shatrunjay Cements Ltd.          | Bhavnagar   | 0.66 |
| 10. Shri Niranjan Shah                   | Junagarh    | 0.66 |
| 11. M/s Ambika Cement                    | Junagarh    | 0.66 |
| 12. M/s Combined Cement Co. (P) Ltd.     | Kutch       | 0.66 |
| 13. Shri Om Prakash Shyam Sunder Agarwal | Mehsana     | 0.66 |
| 14. M/s Vekman's Pvt Ltd.                | Junagarh    | 0.66 |
| 15. S/Shri S.K. Gandhi & R. B. Gandhi    | Banaskantha | 0.66 |
| 16. Shri L.T. Bansali                    | Banaskantha | 0.66 |
| 17. Shri Hashmukh Vinod                  | Banaskantha | 0.66 |
| 18. Radhakrishna Cements Ltd.            | Banaskantha | 0.66 |
| 19. Amigarh Cements                      | Banaskantha | 0.66 |
| 20. Kandhar Cements (P) Ltd.             | Junagarh    | 0.66 |
| 21. Marvel Fairs                         | Amroli      | 0.66 |
| 22. Jupiter Cements                      | Jamnagar    | 0.66 |

**III. Registered with DGTD :**

|                                             |               |       |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 23. P. H. P. Cement Industries              | Bhavnagar     | 0.27  |
| 24. M/s Kutch Cements (P) Ltd.              | Kutch         | 0.21  |
| 25. Sh. Girnar Cement Co. (P) Ltd.          | Junagarh      | 0.30  |
| 26. M/s. Swastic Cement Co. (P) Ltd.        | „             | 0.30  |
| 27. M/s. Gujarat Cement (P.S. Shah)         | Bhavnagar     | 0.50  |
| 28. Suvin Cements (P) Ltd.,                 | Surendranagar | 0.30  |
| 29. M/s. J.K. Cement (P) Ltd.               | Kutch         | 0.10  |
| 30. M/s Swaminarayan Cement                 | „             | 0.10  |
| 31. M/s Ruparel Cement (P) Ltd.             | Bhavnagar     | 0.30  |
| 32. M/s Ajmera Cements (P) Ltd.             | Junagarh      | 0.30  |
| 33. M/s. Patel & Lalka Cement               | Kutch         | 0.108 |
| 34. M/s. H. Ramchand Cement (P) Ltd.        | „             | 0.108 |
| 35. Dr. Gopalbhai Meghjiibhai Patel, Gondal | Junagarh      | 0.30  |
| 36. M/s. Deshi Cement (P) Ltd.              | Rajkot        | 0.30  |
| 37. M/s. Gala Cement (P) Ltd.               | Kutch         | 0.108 |
| 38. M/s. Star Cement Works                  | „             | 0.15  |
| 39. Dwarkadhish Cement Ind.                 | Junagarh      | 0.12  |

**MADHYA PRADESH :****I. Large Units :**

|                                  |               |       |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. Cement Corporation of India   | Akaltara (SE) | 5.00  |
| 2. -do-                          | Neemuch (SE)  | 10.00 |
| 3. Birla Jute & Indl.            | Satna (SE)    | 2.00  |
| 4. A.C.C.                        | Jamul (SE)    | 2.00  |
| 5. Gwalior Rayon                 | Mandhar       | 5.00  |
| 6. Raymond Woollen Mills         | Jangir (SE)   | 5.00  |
| 7. A.C.C.                        | Jabalpur      | 10.00 |
| 8. Modi Cements                  | Raipur        | 9.00  |
| 9. Jaypee Rewa                   | Rewa          | 10.00 |
| 10. Mysore Cements               | Damoh (SE)    | 4.75  |
| 11. Hyderabad Asbestos           | Satna         | 9.00  |
| 12. Standard Mills Co.           | Raipur        | 10.40 |
| 13. J. K. Synthetics             | Sidhi         | 10.00 |
| 14. Bharat Commerce & Industries | Raipur        | 5.00  |

**II. Mini :**

|                                  |          |      |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|
| 15. Shri Rana Hanuman Singh      | Balaghat | 0.66 |
| 16. Shri S.K. Khaitan            | Damoh    | 0.66 |
| 17. M.P. State Indl. Corpn. Ltd. | Balaghat | 0.66 |
| 18. Dhar Cements Ltd.            | Dhar     | 0.66 |
| 19. Bharat Food Industries Ltd.  | Sidhi    | 0.66 |

**III. Registered with DGTD :**

|                                    |             |      |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| 20. M/s. Calcara Products (P) Ltd. | Raigarh     | 0.33 |
| 21. M/s. Abhishek Cement           | Damoh       | 0.33 |
| 22. M/s Gwalior Cement Co.         | Shivpuri    | 0.30 |
| 23. M/s. Quality Cement Ind. Ltd.  | Narsinghpur | 0.30 |
| 24. M/s. Gandhari Cement Mfg. Co.  | Dhar        | 0.33 |
| 25. Shri S.L. Poddar               | "           | 0.30 |
| 26. Shri Ramjidas Sharma           | "           | 0.30 |
| 27. Shri Rajesh Kr. Agarwal        | "           | 0.36 |
| 28. Shri Akhilesh Jain             | "           | 0.30 |
| 29. Shri S. Jaswant Singh          | "           | 0.33 |
| 30. M/s Vandana Cement Co. Ltd.    | "           | 0.30 |
| 31. M/s Varun Cement (P) Ltd.      |             | 0.30 |

|                                                      |             |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 32. Smt. Sadhna Agarwal                              | Dnar        | 0.30  |
| 33. Shri Narendra Pathak                             | Narsinghpur | 0.33  |
| 34. Shri Bhajrang Cement (P) Ltd.                    | Bastar      | 0.33  |
| 35. Rudra Cement Co.                                 | ,,          | 0.33  |
| 36. Suvidha Commercial Co. (P) Ltd.                  | Dhar        | 0.33  |
| 37. Shri Prakash Chand [M.P. Cement (P) Ltd.]        | Balaghat    | 0.33  |
| 38. Shri Tikamdas Naniwari                           | Dhar        | 0.33  |
| 39. Shri D.S. Gill (M/s. Sharma Rag ine Valves Ltd.) | Balaghat    | 0.33  |
| 40. Shri R.K. Bajaj (Bundaldhand Cement)             | Damoh       | 0.165 |
| 41. Shri Brijmohan Agarwal                           | Raigarh     | 0.33  |
| 42. Shri Vinod Kr. Agarwal                           | Balaghat    | 0.33  |
| 43. Shri G.S. Sharma                                 | Dhar        | 0.33  |
| 44. Shri Surenderlal Shastri                         | Damoh       | 0.33  |
| 45. Shri Ram Sharan Agarwal                          | Raigarh     | 0.30  |
| 46. Shri Manohar Dev                                 | Dhar        | 0.66  |
| 47. Shri Saligram Parita                             | Balaghat    | 0.33  |
| 48. Shri Borulal Rathi                               | Dhar        | 0.33  |
| 49. Shri Anil Kaur Mullick                           | ,,          | 0.165 |
| 50. M/s. Pollipet Cement (P) Ltd                     | ,,          | 0.33  |
| 51. M/s. M.P. State Indl. Corpn.                     | ,,          | 0.33  |
| 52. Shri Uraj K. Misra                               | Panna       | 0.33  |
| 53. Shri V. Vijayan                                  | Bhind       | 0.165 |

**ORISSA :****I. Larger Units :**

|                                |                           |       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. Indl. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa | Bargarh (SE)              | 1.65  |
| 2. Hindusthan Steel Ltd.       | Chilhatti (M.P.)/Rourkela | 21.40 |
| 3. Indl. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa | Sambalpur (SE)            | 4.35  |

**II. Mini :**

|                                             |            |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|------|
| 4. Indl. Promotion & Investment Corpn. Ltd. | Koraput    | 0.66 |
| 5. IPI-SP Cement Co. Ltd.                   | Sundergarh | 0.66 |

**III. Registered with D.G.T.D. :**

|                                  |          |      |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|
| 6. Shri Haruda Nanda Biswal      | Koraput  | 0.30 |
| 7. The Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd. | Koraput  | 0.33 |
| 8. Shri Amarchand Sharma         | Bolangir | 0.33 |

**(S.E. : Substantial Expansion)**

**Industries causing high Pollution**

4772. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the twenty industries already identified as causing high pollution; and

(b) the special conditions prescribed for approval of the setting up of the industry concerned and regulating the working of existing ones from environmental and pollution control angles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement—I.

(b) : The requisite information is given in the attached statement—II.

**Statement—I**

1. Primary metallurgical producing industries viz., Zinc, lead copper, aluminium and steel.
2. Paper, Pulp and Newsprint.
3. Pesticides/Insecticides.
4. Refineries.
5. Fertilizers.
6. Paints.
7. Dyes.
8. Leather Tanning.
9. Rayon.
10. Sodium/Potassium Cyanide.
11. Basic Drugs.
12. Foundry.
13. Storage Batteries (lead acid type).
14. Acids/Alkalies.
15. Plastics.
16. Rubber Synthetic.

17. Cement.

18. Asbestos.

19. Fermentation industry.

20. Electro-plating industry.

**Statement—II**

The following condition is imposed in the letters of intent issued for setting up of industrial undertakings :—“Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further, such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government, in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located”.

It has been decided by Government that in respect of the 20 high polluting industries, the letter of intent will be converted into an industrial licence only after the following conditions have been fulfilled :—

- (i) The State Director of industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angel by the competent State authority;
- (ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.
- (iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements.

**Setting up of Chemical Plant**

4773. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for esta-

blishing a Chemical Plant for production of more rare chemicals like Zirconium Chloride, titanium oxide and various types of titanium aluminium silicon alloys based on the utilisation of more rare materials in Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government has approached Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) : It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member desires information in regard to the setting up of a chemical plant in Orissa for the manufacture of Rare Earth Chemicals. M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public sector undertaking, is establishing a mineral sand complex (OSCOM Project) at Chatrapur in Ganjam Distt. of Orissa for the manufacture of following minerals :—

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Rutile   | (e) Sillimanite       |
| (b) Ilmenite | (f) Synthetic rutiles |
| (c) Zircon   | (g) Hitox             |
| (d) Monazite |                       |

In addition to above, one Letter of Intent has been issued in October, 1982 to M/s. Reliance Steel Ltd. for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide at Chatrapur in Ganjam District of Orissa.

No proposal for setting up another such plant has been received from the State Government.

#### Seminar by Cement Research Institute of India on use of lime plaster

4774. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts or research regarding the use of lime which was used centuries ago to construct such edifices as the Qutub Minar, the Victory Tower at Chittor and

the Meenakshi Temple at Madurai, as a major alternative to cement for the nation's housing schemes;

(b) whether any technical experts Committee has been appointed by Government in this regard.

(c) whether recently the three days Seminar sponsored by the Cement Research Institute of India discussed this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : Research on use of lime and other alternate materials to substitute use of cement in housing schemes is a continuous process and the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (till recently known as Cement Research Institute of India) has been engaged in R&D efforts towards this objective;

(b) : A Committee of technical experts was appointed by the Government in March, 1982, to undertake a techno-economic study on the use of lime/pozzolana cement for use in constructions.

(c) and (d) : A Seminar on Role of Building Materials Industries in conversion of Wastes into Wealth was organised by the National Council of Cement and Building Materials in March, 1985, to discuss the use of lime with industrial wastes. The items covered during the Seminar included *inter alia* utilisation of available agricultural and industrial wastes for making building materials and outline suitable national strategies and directions for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The Seminar also discussed utilisation of lime sludge wastes from paper, sugar, fertilisers and other chemical industries for manufacture of building materials.

#### Construction of Telephone Exchange Buildings in Rural/Semi Urban Areas

4775. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any criteria for the construction of buildings for telephone exchanges in the urban/rural areas;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and the number of telephone exchanges circle-wise (State-wise in case of multi-State circles) which have departmental buildings;

(c) whether any comprehensive programme for the construction of suitable buildings for telephone exchanges in rural/semi-urban areas has been drawn up for the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(d) if so, a brief outline thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to cover rural/semi-urban areas ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The building programmed is drawn only for large telephone exchanges of MAX-I type for which special type of building is required to be constructed to meet the specific technical needs of the Telecom. Department. The small exchanges which are mostly installed in the rural areas, are housed in suitable rented buildings.

(b) The number of telephone exchanges circle-wise (state-wise in the case of Multi-State circles) which have departmental buildings, is given in the attached Statement.

(c) As regards the approach for the 7th Five Year Plan the exercise has just begun for the construction of suitable building for telephone exchanges. The details regarding provision for each State will be known after our demands are finally approved.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(f) In Rural and semi-urban areas are normally served by small exchanges which may be manual or automatic. Such exchanges are normally installed in rented

buildings except where a departmental building is already available.

Statement

| S.No. | State           | Number of Telephone Exchanges in Departmental building as on 31.3.85 |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Andhra          | 299                                                                  |
| 2.    | Bihar           | 34                                                                   |
| 3.    | Gujarat         | 33                                                                   |
| 4.    | Jammu & Kashmir | 17                                                                   |
| 5.    | Karnataka       | 142                                                                  |
| 6.    | Kerala          | 87                                                                   |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh  | 93                                                                   |
| 8.    | Maharashtra     | 45                                                                   |
| 9.    | Assam           | 35                                                                   |
| 10.   | Manipur         | 17                                                                   |
| 11.   | Meghalaya       | 18                                                                   |
| 12.   | Nagaland        | 24                                                                   |
| 13.   | Tripura         | 21                                                                   |
| 14.   | Haryana         | 22                                                                   |
| 15.   | Himachal        | 13                                                                   |
| 16.   | Punjab          | 22                                                                   |
| 17.   | Orissa          | 20                                                                   |
| 18.   | Rajasthan       | 34                                                                   |
| 19.   | Tamil Nadu      | 164                                                                  |
| 20.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 173                                                                  |
| 21.   | West Bengal     | 35                                                                   |
| 22.   | Sikkim          | 2                                                                    |

[Translation]

Supply of Gas Cylinder in Patna

4776. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether dealers for supply of cooking gas cylinders have not been appointed in Patna in adequate number, proportionate to the population of the city;

(b) if so, whether complaints of non-supply of gas cylinders have been highlighted through the press from time to time; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to remove the difficulties faced by the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) : While the number of LPG distributorships in any city is not decided according to its population, the size of the population is taken into account for assessing the economic viability of a distributorship. More distributorships are proposed to be opened in Patna by the Oil Industry in a phased manner under its annual Marketing Plans.

(b) and (c) Complaints of occasional shortfall in LPG supplies in various markets in the country including Patna city appear in the press from time to time. Supplies from alternate sources and other necessary measures are taken by the Oil Industry to remove such shortages.

[English]

#### Public call Offices in Orissa

4777. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 50 per cent of the Public Call Offices in Orissa remain out of order resulting in heavy loss to the Department.

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

(c) the steps Government have taken to rectify them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Complaints when received are attended to promptly.

#### Growth of Paper Industry

4778. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the problems of Paper Industry;

(b) if so, the main problems facing the Paper Industry; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government for further growth of paper Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major problems of the industry relate to increasing investment requirements, dwindling raw material supply, escalating input cost, availability of essential inputs such as, coal and power and modernisation and renovation.

(c) The problems of the Paper Industry are kept in view by the Industry, Government, Financial institutions and other concerned agencies, while formulating appropriate remedial measures. Some of the units have taken up modernisation and technological upgradation with a view to achieve increased economic usage of raw materials, higher yield, reduction in energy consumption, improvement of quality, pollution control and prevention of obsolescence. A package of fiscal reliefs, by way of excise concessions, and reduction/waiver of customs duty for imported raw materials has been extended to the paper industry. Infrastructural support has also been improved by increasing allocation of coal to the industry.

#### Laying of Sewerage in Civil Areas of Delhi Cantonment

4779. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase of laying sewerage in the civil areas of Delhi Cantonment has been completed ;

(b) if not, the reasons for this inordinate delay ;

(c) the time by which the first phase is likely to be completed and the second phase likely to be commenced ;

(d) the names of the areas to be included in the second phase ; and

(e) the time by which the second phase will be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b) : The first phase is nearing completion. Only levelling of ground and other minor works remain to be completed.

(c) The probable date of completion is 31 May, 1985. The Second phase is likely to be taken up during the current year.

(d) The areas covered under the Second phase are Gopinath Bazar and village Naraina.

(e) The likely time of completion of the Second Phase will be two years from the date of commencement of the work.

#### **Construction of Overhead Tanks by Delhi Cantonment Board**

**4780. SHRI MANIK REDDY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of overhead tanks by the Delhi Cantonment Board in Sadar Bazar and other areas has started ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b) No, Sir. This work could not be started during 1983-84 due to lack of funds. This is being taken up during the current year.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **S.T.D. Service from Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh**

**4781. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no STD link between Delhi or other big cities and Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh as a result of which people have to face lot of difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide STD service from Barabanki ;

(c) if so, the time by which this facility will be made available ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) Barabanki at present does not have STD facility either with Delhi or any other big city.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Barabanki is proposed to be provided with STD facility during 7th plan period.

(d) Not applicable.

#### **[English]**

#### **Import of Digital Telephone Systems from Norway**

**4782. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of integrated digital telephone exchange systems being imported from Norway ;

(b) the names of the districts where these will be installed ;

(c) the criteria for selecting the Districts ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Krishna

District in Andhra Pradesh had been selected earlier ; and

(e) if so, why this District has been left out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Equipment for four secondary areas costing approximately Rs. 8 crores are being imported, as commodity assistance from Royal Government of Norway. The details are given in the statement attached.

(b) The names of the districts in which they are being installed are : Barmer (Rajasthan), Mathura (U.P.), Kohima (Nagaland) and Nainital (U.P.).

(c) The criteria for selection was based on characteristics of the rural area like hilly, desert and backward in nature.

(d) No, Sir. Krishna District was not considered for the plans proposed for implementation using Norwegian Equipment.

(e) In view of (d), not applicable.

#### Statement

| Sl. No. | Type of equipment      | Annexure Quantity |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.      | MCR Bxchanges          | 21                |
| 2.      | RTX (Transit Switch)   | 7                 |
| 3.      | E & M MUX              | 39                |
| 4.      | Sub Mux + Remote Mux   | 27                |
| 5.      | P.C.M. Line Terminal   | 18                |
| 6.      | P.C.M. Regenerator     | 48                |
| 7.      | 500 MHZ Radio Terminal | 63                |
| 8.      | 2 GHZ Radio Terminal   | 8                 |
| 9.      | P.C.M. Cable           | 89 Kms.           |

#### Modernisation of Telephone network through Issue of Bonds and Debentures

4783. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state whether Government have a proposal to finance modernisation of the telephone network through issue of bonds and debentures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Department of Telecommunications have ambitious plans for modernisation and expansion of telephone network during the 7th Plan. The question of raising resources for financing the plan is under consideration of the Department of Telecommunications in consultation with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India. Issue of bonds is one of the matters under consideration.

#### Complaints about Violation of M.R.T.P. Act

4784. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints of unfair trade practices and abuse of concentration of economic powers received by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the last three years and the nature of those complaints ; and

(b) the action taken thereon, how many complaints have been disposed of and how many are still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) (a) and (b) : Section 36B of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act dealing with unfair trade practices came into force only with effect from 1.8.1984. During the period from 1.8.1984 to 31.12.84 the M.R.T.P. Commission received 98 allegations purporting to fall under this section. Broadly, the nature of the allegations related to holding of contests, offering of free gifts with the intention of not supplying them, claiming efficacy characteristics and affiliation which

the products did not have, etc. In all, 46 allegations were deemed fit to be inquired into. In 8 cases, suitable orders have been passed.

As regards complaints relating to abuse of concentration of economic power, presumably the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to ascertain details of complaints about monopolistic trade practices. During the last 3 years the Commission received only one complaint relating to monopolistic trade practice. The gravaman of the complaint related to charging of unreasonably high price in respect of defence supplies obtained by the Director General of Supplies & Disposals inasmuch as the price quoted by the supplier in 1984 was 33% higher than the price quoted by him in 1981 although the rise in cost etc. did not justify the charging of such higher price. The Commission has ordered preliminary investigation for purposes of conducting an inquiry under section 10 (b) of the MRTP Act. The report of preliminary investigation is awaited.

**Manufacture of drugs from Intermediates  
Granted duty Concessions**

4785. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of drug intermediates, listed in the budget for which duty concessions have been granted, imported last year ;

(b) the names of final drugs that are manufactured out of these intermediates and the names of the units which manufacture the end products ; and

(c) the extent of benefit in value per pack which will be passed on to the consumer as a result of the above ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving the names of drug intermediates, extent of duty concession granted in the budget, drugs for which they are used and name of the manufacturers of drugs wherever available is attached.

(c) It is difficult to quantify the benefit to the consumers. However, the concessions are expected to improve the availability of the drugs.

**Statement**

| S. No. | Name of the Intermediate | Concession granted in the budget       | Major Bulk Drug for which the intermediate is used | Name of the Manufacturer of the Bulk Drug                                                |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)    | (2)                      | (3)                                    | (4)                                                | (5)                                                                                      |
| 1.     | Guanidine Hcl.           | Countervailing duty has been withdrawn | Trimethoprim                                       | Burroughs Wellcome, CIPLA, German Remedies, Fairdeal Corpn. and a number of other units. |

| (1) | (2)                                                                      | (3)                                        | (4)                               | (5)                                                             |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.  | D-Penta Lactone<br>DL-Penta Lactone                                      | -do-                                       | Pentothenates                     | None of the<br>Units have<br>yet started<br>the produc-<br>tion |
| 3.  | 2-Amine Thiazole                                                         | -do-                                       | Phthylalyl<br>Sulphathiazole      | IDPL,<br>May & Baker                                            |
| 4.  | Piperazine Hexahy-<br>drate                                              | -do-                                       | Piperazine<br>and its salts       | IDPL<br>and number<br>of other<br>units.                        |
| 5.  | Diethyl Carbamoyl<br>Chloride                                            | -do-                                       | Diethyl<br>Carbamazine<br>Citrate | Burroughs<br>Wellcome<br>RELENI<br>U.C.B. and<br>IDPL           |
| 6.  | 3 Amine Oxazolidone<br>Sulphate                                          | -do-                                       | Iurazolidone                      | M/s. Chen-<br>wel                                               |
| 7.  | DI-Alanine                                                               | -do-                                       | Vitamin B6                        | IDPL                                                            |
| 8.  | Rifampicin S<br>3-formul-Rifampicin<br>SV 1 amino-4-methyl<br>Piperazine | Customs duty<br>reduced to<br>zero percent | Rifampicin                        | Production<br>yet to com-<br>mence.                             |

**Postal Division for Wynad District  
in Kerala**

4786. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of  
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government propose to  
establish an independent postal division  
for Wynad district in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be  
established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**[Translation]**

**Opening of Gas Agencies and Petrol  
Pumps in Himachal Pradesh**

4787. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals or demands  
for opening gas agencies and petrol pumps  
in Himachal Pradesh are under considera-  
tion of the Government;

(b) if so, the number thereof along  
with details in this regard;

(c) the criteria being adopted at pre-  
sent for allotment of gas agencies and pet-  
rol pumps; and

(d) the number and full particulars of the persons who have been allotted gas agencies by the Ministry without holding any interview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of Retail Outlets LPG dealerships/distributorships proposed to be opened by the Oil Industry in Himachal Pradesh is given in the attached statement.

(c) After identifying the locations for development of retail outlets/LPG distributorships the same are included in the Markering Plans for award of dealership/distributorship. Thereafter the concerned oil companies release press advertisements in leading news papers in the area inviting applications. The applications thus received in response to specific advertisements are screened and forwarded to duly constituted Oil Selection Board (OSB) for holding the interviews of eligible candidates. The Oil Company concerned then issues letters of intent in accordance with the panel recommended by the Oil Selection Board.

(d) The details of such LPG distributorships awarded are as under :—

| Sl. No. | Name                                   | Location      |
|---------|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | Smt. Vimala Mahajan                    | Simla         |
| 2.      | H.P. Food & Civil Supplies Corporation | Rampur-Bashar |
| 3.      | H.P. Food & Civil Supplies Corporation | Keylong       |
| 4.      | H.P. Food & Civil Supplies Corporation | Theog         |
| 5.      | H.P. Food & Civil Supplies Corporation | Pooh          |

#### Statement

| Retail Outlet (RO)<br>Location    |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Panarsa                        |
| 2. Dhalli                         |
| 3. Gagai                          |
| 4. Meer Wangatoo                  |
| 5. Bangani/Lathiani               |
| 6. Barari                         |
| 7. Ram Shahar                     |
| 8. Sirkaghat                      |
| 9. Kalamb                         |
| 10. Benikhet                      |
| 11. Rohru (Since commissioned)    |
| 12. Bilaspur (Since commissioned) |
| 13. Ghumarwin                     |
| 14. Rajgarh                       |
| 15. Swarghat                      |
| 16. Karsog                        |

#### L.P.G.

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Una                              |
| 2. Palampur                         |
| 3. Sunder Nagar                     |
| 4. Simla (3 locations)              |
| 5. Dharamshala (Since commissioned) |
| 6. Solan                            |
| 7. Kasauli                          |

[English]

Purchase of Mosquito Nets from  
B.N.C. Mills, Rajnandgaon

4788. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mosquito nets are purchas-

ed from the BNC Mills, Rajnandgaon by the Defence Department ;

(b) if so, the value of the purchases ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the price thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No direct purchase of mosquito nets has been made from BNC Mills, Rajnandgaon. Ordnance Factories, who fabricate mosquito nets against indents placed on them by services, procure the nettings required for such fabrication through Central purchase agency namely Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

#### Price Control on Pesticides

4789. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the multinational firms in Andhra Pradesh have been selling their products as under :

Captan 50 WP ; Rs. 60,000 to 96,000 Mt.

Carbendazim 50 WP : Rs. 2,10,000 to 3,40,000 Mt.

Zinab : 75 WP : Rs. 38,000 to 54,000 Mt.

Diazinon 20 EC : Rs. 59.60 to 96.00 Lt.

Heptachlore 20 EC : Rs. 49.90 to 72.00 Lt.

Monocrotophos : Rs. 105.00 to 164.00 Lt.

(b) the names of the multinational firms which are dealing with the above and are having proprietary rights and their trade name ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to impose a statutory price control on the

above plant protection chemicals as in the case of fertilizers to prevent the exploitation of the farming community by the trade ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There is no statutory price control on pesticides and details of prices at which pesticides are sold are not monitored.

(b) Of the products mentioned, as per available information, only two i.e. Carbendazim Tech and Zineb Tech. are being manufactured by FERA companies, viz. M/s. BASF India Ltd. and M/s. Indofil Chemicals Ltd. and are being marketed under the brand names Bavistin and Zineb Z-78 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to study the cost price structure of technical grade pesticides/pesticide formulations. The matter regarding imposing of any statutory price control of pesticides will be considered only after receipt of the report.

#### Production and Sale Price of Slag Cement Vis-a-vis Portland Cement

4790. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories producing slag cement in private sector and their names and sites ;

(b) the cost of production per tonne of slag cement and portland cement for the years 1966-67, 1976-77 and 1983-84 ;

(c) whether ex-factory price for both kinds of cement for sale are the same ; if not, what is the sale price of both kinds of cement for the corresponding years respectively ; and

(d) whether Government propose to produce slag cement in public sector with slag being taken from State-owned steel plants for supplying cement cheaper to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A statement indicating the details of the factories in private sector which reported production of slag cement in 1984 is attached.

(b) The cost of production of cement for the year 1966-67 is not available. According to the Report of the Tariff Commission of 1974, the actual ex-works cost of production of naked cement in 1972/1972-73 ranged from Rs. 69.71 to Rs. 126.60 per tonne of cement. The Tariff Commission had indicated in their Report of 1974 that since no separate price had been in vogue for Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement, the statement of costs worked out by them was inclusive of the cost of production of Slag Cement. Ex-works cost of production of naked cement in the year 1977/1977-78 ranged from Rs. 115.66 to Rs. 187.15 per tonne of Ordinary Portland Cement and from Rs. 130.69 to Rs. 171.68 per tonne for slag cement. According to the cost profile for the year 1979-80/1980-81 studied for the Committee on Development of Cement Industry, the ex-works cost of naked cement ranged from Rs. 169.3 to Rs. 415.9 per tonne in respect of Ordinary Portland Cement and from Rs. 157.7 to Rs. 317.7 in respect of Portland Slag Cement.

(c) Yes, Sir. The ex-factory retention price for both kinds of cement namely Ordinary Portland Cement and Portland Slag Cement are the same.

(d) In addition to the existing five cement factories in the public sector, the following additional schemes have been approved for production of slag cement in the public sector.

| Sl. No. | Name of the cement Factory                 | Location                            |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.                 | Madhukunda Dt. Purlia (West Bengal) |
| 2.      | Industrial Development Corporation; Orissa | Bargarh Dt. Sambalpur (Orissa)      |

3. Cement Corporation of India Ltd. Clinker and part grinding at Chilhati (Madhya Pradesh) and grinding at Rourkela, Orissa.

#### Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Cement Factory           | Location                           |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | ACC Limited                          | Chaibasa Dt. Singhbhum (Bihar)     |
| 2.      | ACC Limited                          | Jamul Dt. Durg (M.P.)              |
| 3.      | ACC Limited                          | Khalari Dt. Ranchi (Bihar)         |
| 4.      | ACC Limited                          | Sindri Dt. Dhanbad (Bihar)         |
| 5.      | Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.               | Visakhapatnam (A.P.)               |
| 6.      | —do—                                 | Nadikudi (A.P.)                    |
| 7.      | Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.                  | Bagalkot Dt. Bijapur (Karnataka)   |
| 8.      | Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works        | Banjari Dt. Rohtas (Bihar)         |
| 9.      | Orissa Cement Ltd.                   | Rajganpur, Dt. Sundergadh (Orissa) |
| 10.     | Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd. | Japla Dt. Palamau (Bihar)          |
| 11.     | Durgapur Cement Works                | Durgapur Dt. Burdwan (W.B.)        |

|     |                                                |                                        |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 12. | Mysore Cement Ltd.                             | Amasandra<br>Dt. Tumkur<br>(Karnataka) |
| 13. | Panyam Cements &<br>Mineral Industries<br>Ltd. | Bugganipalli<br>Dt. Kurnool<br>(A.P.)  |

|    |                                             |                                                |
|----|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | Well-Head &<br>Water Injection<br>Platforms | 14.85 crores<br>(estimated lump-<br>sum cost)  |
| 6. | Main Deck and<br>Heli Deck                  | 4.08 crores (es-<br>timated lump-<br>sum cost) |

**Procurement of Equipment by O.N.G.C.**

4791. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has placed orders for equipment such as jacket etc. with Mazgaon Dock Limited, Bombay and Nhava Yard, Nhava, in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contract price of each equipment;

(d) whether some of the orders given for equipment to MDL and Nhava Yard have been cancelled by ONGC; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of equipment and the contract price of such orders placed on MDL is given below :—

|    | <i>Equipment</i>                                      | <i>Contract Price</i>        |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | R-12, Flare, Piles Deck, Bridge, Main Piles, SBM etc. | 12.67 crores                 |
| 2. | SBM for 'SHD'                                         | 6 crores                     |
| 3. | NQG Jacket, Main Piles Pipe Lines etc.                | 45 crores                    |
| 4. | Process platforms                                     | Prices are under negotiation |

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Orders placed on MDL for water injection platforms WI—8, WI—9, WI—10 and well head platform N—3 were cancelled as MDL was slipping in the delivery schedule and the delay would have affected the production of crude oil.

*[Translation]***Loss of Life while Collecting scrap at Central Proof Range, Itarsi**

4792. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives while collecting scrap in Central Proof Range at Itarsi since its inception to date;

(b) the name of the Agency proposed to be set up for collecting scrap in this range and existing arrangements for collecting this scrap;

(c) whether Government propose to make necessary amendment to the Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act, 1938 in this regard;

(d) if so, when it will be amended;

(e) the criteria adopted for giving compensation to families of the deceased persons, the amount actually being paid as compensation till the time proper arrangements will be made in the Range, the number of families given compensation by the Government upto now and the amount paid to each family along with names of the deceased persons; and

(f) the number of such Ranges in the country and the State-wise location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) 59 (Fifty Nine) since 1972 to date.

(b) The collection of scrap is not considered feasible since it involves grave risk to the life of the persons collecting it. As such there is no proposal to set up any agency for this purpose.

(c) & (d) There is no proposal with the Government to amend the 'Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act, 1938'.

(e) The Madhya Pradesh Govt. have notified the Range as a "Prohibited Area", the entry to which is illegal and punishable, the question of giving compensation to affected families, therefore, does not arise.

(f) There are three such Proof Ranges in the country at present :—

- (i) Central Proof Establishment, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh,
- (ii) Long Proof Range, Khamaria, Madhya Pradesh,
- (iii) Proof Range, Balasore, Orissa.

[English]

#### Attraction for Armed Forces Services

4793. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the Armed Forces services more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : A statement is attached.

#### Statement

##### *Pay and service conditions of members of Armed Forces*

Terms of conditions of Service personnel are being constantly reviewed by the Government with a view to improve the quality and morale of the forces and to make the career in Service more attractive.

(i) In January, 1983 Government sanctioned a number of allowances and concessions to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. Officers up to the rank of Brigadiers have been given free ration now.

(ii) In 1984 Government sanctioned further concessions costing Rs. 16.4 crores specially with a view to improve the conditions of service of JCOs and other ranks.

(iii) Second Cadre Review has been completed and orders have been issued. The total financial implication of this is about Rs. 14.63 crores. Thus over the past two years, sanctions worth Rs. 60 crores have been issued for improving the conditions of Service of Armed Forces.

(iv) The Fourth Pay Commission set up by the Government will inter alia look into the present structure of emoluments taking into account the total packet of benefits in cash and kind, including death-cum-retirement benefits available to Armed Forces personnel and suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible having regard to their terms and conditions of services.

#### Indianisation of parts Maruti Car

4794. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ambassador of Japan in New Delhi has cautioned Government against indianisation of parts of Maruti car and vehicles manufactured in this country under collaboration; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Japanese Ambassador to India has made statements that quality of Maruti car might suffer if ancillary components were indigenised at a rapid rate.

(b) The Government are aware of the need for modernisation and expansion of the auto ancillary industry. This industry has since been delicensed for Non-MRTP units. The existing units are being encouraged to modernise and expand.

#### Manufacture of Toxic Insecticide in Pune

4795. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Union Carbide workers in league with some businessmen in Pune have been engaged in manufacturing a toxic insecticide without due safeguard;

(b) whether it has created panic among the people of Pune that Bhopal like tragedy may repeat there; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the lives of the people of Pune ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A unit M/s Kamdhenu Pesticides, located in Pune and which has been in existence since 1974, has been licensed under the Insecticides Act, 1968 to manufacture the formulation 'Sevin'. This unit obtains Carbaryl technical from M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. and formulates this by blending with China clay and other fillers under the supervision of the Union Carbide staff.

This unit does not manufacture the technical material, for which MIC is

required. The process and formulation also does not involve storage or utilisation of any poisonous gas and therefore, the question of a Bhopal like tragedy being repeated in Pune does not arise as such.

#### Collection of data by District Industries Centres

4796. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether uniform definitions for purposes of collection of statistics and also monitor and cross check the data being collected by the District Industries Centres at the district/State level have been adopted as has been suggested in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan (p. 58);

(b) whether any evaluation of the performance of the DICs as a promotional agency has been done; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) States are responsible for collection of statistics relating to District Industries Centre's, monitoring and cross checking the data. For this purpose, Monitoring Cells have been created in the State Directorates of Industries.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

#### [Translation]

#### Complaints Regarding Entries of Deposits by Head Office, Lucknow

4797. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Senior Superintendent, Head Post Office, Lucknow has received complaints to the effect that entries of deposits, made by the depositors under

various savings schemes (CTD and RD) in Sub/Branch Post Offices are not made in their accounts by the Head Post Office as a result of which depositors have to face a lot of difficulties at the time of withdrawal of money; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 23 complaints pertaining to differences in balances in Recurring Deposit/ Commulative Time Deposit accounts were received during the year 1984-85. Of these, 10 complaints have been settled and the remaining 13 complaints are under process. The delinquent official has been placed under suspension.

[English]

**Licences to foreign Countries for Collaboration in consumer goods industry**

4798. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of consumer goods industries in which foreign companies have been given licences during the last three years and the particulars of such companies to which such licences were given;

(b) the details of consumer goods industries for which foreign collaboration was allowed during the last three years and particulars of the collaborating companies on foreign and Indian side where such permissions were given in the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for such licences or permission for such collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) : Govern-

ment have approved 590, 673 and 752 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved, viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on quarterly basis by the Indian Investments Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) : The tie-ups are sanctioned on the basis of needs in areas of production technology, import substitution and export promotion.

**Workers in Khadi and Village Industries in different states**

4799. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers working under different schemes of Khadi and Village Industries in different States.

(b) how many of them are women; and

(c) the minimum and maximum earning per person and their average income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A statement showing employment position in KVI sector during 1983-84 is attached.

(b) The share of women in overall employment in the Khadi & village Industries sector is about 45%.

(c) During 1984-85 maximum per capita earning in Khadi & Village Industries sector was Rs. 2401 per annum while minimum per capita earning was Rs. 100. The average per capita earning was Rs. 750/- per annum.

## Statement

*Statement wise and industry wise Employment*

(lakh person)

| Sl. No.                  | States and<br>Union Ter-<br>ritories | Khadi  |         |      |        | Total<br>Khadi |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|------|--------|----------------|
|                          |                                      | Cotton | Woollen | Silk | Muslin |                |
| I. States                |                                      |        |         |      |        |                |
| 1.                       | Andhra Pradesh                       | 0.41   | 0.05    | 0.01 | 0.02   | 0.49           |
| 2.                       | Assam                                | 0.09   | *       | 0.21 | *      | 0.30           |
| 3.                       | Bihar                                | 1.96   | 0.05    | 0.03 | 0.02   | 2.06           |
| 4.                       | Gujarat                              | 0.71   | 0.02    | *    | —      | 0.73           |
| 5.                       | Haryana                              | 0.19   | 0.05    | —    | —      | 0.24           |
| 6.                       | Himachal Pradesh                     | 0.01   | 0.07    | *    | —      | 0.08           |
| 7.                       | Jammu & Kashmir                      | 0.02   | 0.21    | —    | —      | 0.23           |
| 8.                       | Karnataka                            | 0.21   | 0.16    | 0.01 | 0.01   | 0.39           |
| 9.                       | Kerala                               | 0.15   | —       | *    | 0.19   | 0.34           |
| 10.                      | Madhya Pradesh                       | 0.08   | 0.07    | *    | —      | 0.15           |
| 11.                      | Maharashtra                          | 0.04   | 0.10    | *    | *      | 0.14           |
| 12.                      | Manipur                              | *      | —       | —    | *      | *              |
| 13.                      | Maghalaya                            | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |
| 14.                      | Nagaland                             | *      | —       | *    | —      | *              |
| 15.                      | Orissa                               | 0.03   | —       | 0.01 | *      | 0.04           |
| 16.                      | Punjab                               | 0.45   | 0.12    | —    | —      | 0.57           |
| 17.                      | Rajasthan                            | 0.53   | 0.87    | —    | —      | 1.40           |
| 18.                      | Sikkim                               | *      | *       | —    | —      | *              |
| 19.                      | Tamil Nadu                           | 0.86   | —       | 0.03 | 0.01   | 0.90           |
| 20.                      | Tripura                              | 0.01   | —       | —    | *      | 0.01           |
| 21.                      | Uttar Pradesh                        | 4.69   | 0.36    | *    | —      | 5.05           |
| 22.                      | West Bengal                          | 0.05   | —       | 0.32 | 0.06   | 0.43           |
| II. Union<br>Territories |                                      |        |         |      |        |                |
| 1.                       | Anandman and<br>Nicobar<br>Islands   | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |
| 2.                       | Arunachal Pradesh                    | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |
| 3.                       | Chandigarh                           | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |

\* ; Less than 500.

(Lakh persons)

| Sl. No.    | States and<br>Union<br>Territories | Khadi  |         |      |        | Total<br>Khadi |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|------|--------|----------------|
|            |                                    | Cotton | Woollen | Silk | Muslin |                |
| 4.         | Dadra and Nagar Haveli             | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |
| 5.         | Delhi                              | 0.04   | *       | *    | —      | 0.04           |
| 6.         | Goa, Daman and Diu                 | *      | —       | —    | —      | *              |
| 7.         | Mizoram                            | —      | —       | —    | —      | —              |
| 8.         | Pondicherry                        | *      | —       | —    | —      | *              |
| Total I+II |                                    | 10.53  | 2.13    | 0.62 | 0.31   | 13.59          |

\* : Less than 500.

| States              | Katha | Fruit Processing | Bamboo & Cane | Aluminium | Polyvastra | Total Village Industries | Grand Total Khadi & Village Industries |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   | —     | 0.01             | 0.04          | —         | *          | 2.43                     | 2.97                                   |
| 2. Assam            | —     | *                | 0.01          | —         | 0.01       | 0.53                     | 0.83                                   |
| 3. Bihar            | —     | *                | 0.01          | —         | *          | 0.75                     | 2.81                                   |
| 4. Gujarat          | —     | *                | 0.02          | —         | 0.01       | 0.35                     | 1.08                                   |
| 5. Haryana          | —     | *                | *             | *         | —          | 0.39                     | 0.63                                   |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 0.08  | 0.01             | 0.01          | —         | —          | 0.40                     | 0.48                                   |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir  | —     | *                | 0.06          | —         | —          | 0.29                     | 0.52                                   |
| 8. Karnataka        | —     | *                | 0.01          | *         | *          | 0.80                     | 1.19                                   |
| 9. Kerala           | —     | *                | 0.05          | —         | 0.01       | 1.35                     | 1.69                                   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh  | —     | —                | 0.02          | *         | *          | 0.34                     | 0.49                                   |
| 11. Maharashtra     | 0.01  | 0.02             | 0.16          | *         | *          | 3.00                     | 3.14                                   |
| 12. Manipur         | —     | —                | 0.02          | —         | —          | 0.16                     | 0.16                                   |
| 13. Meghalaya       | —     | —                | *             | —         | —          | 0.02                     | 0.02                                   |
| 14. Nagaland        | —     | —                | *             | —         | —          | 0.03                     | 0.03                                   |
| 15. Orissa          | —     | *                | 0.01          | —         | —          | 1.00                     | 1.04                                   |
| 16. Punjab          | —     | *                | 0.02          | *         | —          | 0.58                     | 1.15                                   |
| 17. Rajasthan       | —     | *                | 0.06          | —         | *          | 1.03                     | 2.43                                   |

\* : Less than 500.

| 1                              | 2                 | 3 | 4    | 5    | 6 | 7    | 8    | 9    |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|------|------|---|------|------|------|
| 18.                            | Sikkim            | — | *    | *    | — | —    | *    | *    |
| 19.                            | Tamil Nadu        | — | *    | 0.06 | — | 0.01 | 5.47 | 6.37 |
| 20.                            | Tripura           | — | —    | 0.06 | — | —    | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| 21.                            | Uttar Pradesh     | * | 0.01 | 0.02 | — | *    | 1.77 | 6.82 |
| 22.                            | West Bengal       | — | —    | 0.02 | — | *    | 0.97 | 1.40 |
| UNION TERRITORIES              |                   |   |      |      |   |      |      |      |
| 1.                             | Arunachal Pradesh | — | —    | —    | — | —    | *    | *    |
| 2.                             | Chandigarh        | — | *    | —    | — | —    | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3.                             | Delhi             | — | *    | —    | * | *    | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| 4.                             | Goa Daman & Diu   | * | —    | 0.01 | — | —    | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 5.                             | Pondicherry       | — | —    | —    | — | —    | *    | *    |
| Other Union Territories : Nil. |                   |   |      |      |   |      |      |      |

| States            | PCPI | Ghani Oil | Village leather | Cottage Match | Gur & Khand-sari | Palm Gur | NEO's & soap | Handmade Paper | Bekeeping |
|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 0.02 | 0.05      | 0.08            | 0.02          | 0.04             | 0.73     | 0.28         | *              | 0.06      |
| 2. Assam          | *    | 0.01      | *               | *             | 0.07             | —        | *            | *              | 0.21      |
| 3. Bihar          | 0.06 | 0.12      | 0.08            | *             | 0.09             | 0.01     | *            | *              | 0.17      |
| 4. Gujarat        | 0.04 | *         | 0.01            | *             | 0.13             | 0.01     | 0.01         | *              | *         |

\* : Less than 500.

| 1   | 2                | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   |
|-----|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 5.  | Haryana          | 0.01 | *    | 0.05 | *    | 0.06 | —    | 0.01 | *    | *    |
| 6.  | Himachal Pradesh | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | *    | *    | —    | 0.02 | *    | 0.03 |
| 7.  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.07 | —    | —    | —    | *    | *    | 0.01 |
| 8.  | Karnataka        | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.06 | *    | 0.11 | *    | 0.25 |
| 9.  | Kerala           | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.22 | *    | *    | 0.22 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh   | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | *    | *    | *    | 0.12 | *    | 0.01 |
| 11. | Maharashtra      | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.42 | *    | *    | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 12. | Manipur          | 0.02 | 0.01 | *    | —    | 0.01 | —    | *    | *    | 0.07 |
| 13. | Meghalaya        | —    | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | 0.01 |
| 14. | Nagaland         | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | 0.02 |
| 15. | Orissa           | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | *    | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.41 | *    | 0.26 |
| 16. | Punjab           | 0.02 | *    | 0.07 | *    | 0.07 | *    | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 17. | Rajasthan        | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.18 | *    | 0.07 | *    | 0.13 | 0.01 | *    |
| 18. | Sikkim           | —    | —    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    | *    | *    |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu       | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 3.64 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.44 |
| 20. | Tripura          | 0.06 | *    | *    | —    | 0.01 | *    | —    | —    | 0.02 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh    | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.31 | 0.01 | 0.67 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 22. | West Bengal      | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | *    | 0.01 | 0.56 | 0.02 | *    | 0.15 |

| 1                              | 2                 | 3    | 4 | 5    | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------|---|------|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>       |                   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 1.                             | Arunachal Pradesh | —    | — | —    | — | — | — | — | —  | *  |
| 2.                             | Chandigarh        | —    | — | *    | — | — | — | * | —  | —  |
| 3.                             | Delhi             | 0.01 | * | 0.01 | * | — | — | * | —  | *  |
| 4.                             | Goa, Daman & Diu  | —    | — | —    | — | — | — | * | —  | *  |
| 5.                             | Pondicherry       | —    | — | *    | — | — | * | * | *  | *  |
| Other Union Territories : Nil. |                   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |    |    |

\* : Less than 500.

| States              | Village Pottery | Fibre | Carpentry & Black-smithy | Lime | Gobar Gas | Forest plants | Shellac | Gums & Resins |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   | 0.15            | 0.06  | 0.32                     | 0.08 | 0.01      | 0.18          | —       | Q.30          |
| 2. Assam            | 0.20            | *     | 0.02                     | —    | —         | *             | —       | —             |
| 3. Bihar            | 0.06            | 0.03  | 0.09                     | 0.01 | 0.02      | *             | *       | *             |
| 4. Gujarat          | 0.07            | —     | 0.02                     | 0.01 | 0.02      | —             | —       | —             |
| 5. Haryana          | 0.15            | 0.06  | 0.04                     | *    | 0.01      | —             | —       | —             |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 0.03            | 0.09  | 0.03                     | 0.01 | —         | 0.04          | —       | *             |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir  | 0.04            | 0.03  | 0.03                     | *    | —         | —             | —       | —             |
| 8. Karnataka        | 0.08            | 0.05  | 0.03                     | 0.03 | 0.01      | *             | —       | —             |

| 1                              | 2                 | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9.                             | Kerala            | 0.09 | 0.55 | 0.02 | 0.03 | —    | *    | —    | —    |
| 10.                            | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | —    | *    | —    | —    |
| 11.                            | Maharashtra       | 0.65 | 0.16 | 0.45 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.32 | —    | 0.51 |
| 12.                            | Manipur           | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | *    | —    | *    | —    | —    |
| 13.                            | Meghalaya         | 0.01 | *    | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 14.                            | Nagaland          | *    | —    | 0.01 | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 15.                            | Orissa            | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.01 | —    | 0.01 | *    | *    |
| 16.                            | Punjab            | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.07 | *    | 0.01 | *    | —    | —    |
| 17.                            | Rajasthan         | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.04 | —    | *    | —    | *    |
| 18.                            | Sikkim            | *    | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 19.                            | Tamil Nadu        | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.01 | *    | —    | —    |
| 20.                            | Tripura           | 0.03 | —    | 0.02 | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 21.                            | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | *    | 0.01 |
| 22.                            | West Bengal       | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | —    | —    | 0.01 | —    |
| UNION TERRITORIES              |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                             | Arunachal Pradesh | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 2.                             | Chandigarh        | *    | —    | 0.01 | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 3.                             | Delhi             | 0.01 | —    | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 4.                             | Goa, Daman & Diu  | —    | 0.01 | *    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| 5.                             | Pondicherry       | *    | —    | *    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| Other Union Territories : Nil. |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

\* : Less than 500.

**Guidelines by World Bank Regarding  
Production and Use of Pesticides**

**4800. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :**  
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the guidelines issued by the World Bank recently for the production and use of pesticides to minimise the damage to health and environment in the developing countries ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to observe these guidelines while formulating the policies for production and the use of pesticides ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has issued guidelines for the selection, procurement and use of pesticides in Bank financed projects.

(b) The details of the guidelines are pest and pesticides management practices; handling, storage and application of pesticides; selection of pesticide material and formulations; and procurement of pesticides.

(c) The majority of the guidelines are covered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and are, therefore, already enforced. The rest of the guidelines are also followed in principle.

**Multinational and Indian Companies  
manufacturing and exporting food products**

**4801. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of multi-national companies manufacturing and marketing food products ;

(b) the articles being being manufactured and marketed by these companies

and the amount of the products exported by these companies during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether there are any Indian companies manufacturing and marketing food products and the value of the products exported by those companies during the last three years ;

(d) the details of facilities being given to multi-national companies and Indian companies exporting food products; and

(e) whether there is a great demand in foreign countries for Indian food products and if so, the steps being taken to boost this industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) and (b) : M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, which is borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development, is the only company governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act having more than 40% foreign equity engaged in the manufacture and marketing of food products in India. The items of food products manufactured by them are : (1) Vanaspati, Hydrogenated Oil etc. (2) Milk Powders (including Baby Food) ; (3) Margarine ; and (4) Ghee. The value of food products exported by them during the last three years is not available as no such company-wise data of export is maintained.

(c) There are several Indian companies manufacturing and marketing food products. The total value of exports of processed food products (including marine products) during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as under :

| Year    | Value (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|-----------------------|
|         | (provisional)         |
| 1982-83 | 509.94                |
| 1983-84 | 530.26                |
| 1984-85 | 565.00                |

(d) The facilities normally given to encourage the export of the processed food are duty draw backs, cash compensatory support, replenishment licences, concessional charges of freight, priority for shipping, etc.

(e) Yes, Sir. To boost exports, several measures are taken by the concerned Export Promotion Council/Authority. The most important of these are, participation in and organising exhibitions abroad, arranging buyer-seller meets, study tours to explore the potentialities for export, promotion of export oriented industries etc.

#### Setting up of Drug Manufacturing Units in Public Sector in Seventh Five Year Plan

4802. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : (a) whether there is any proposal to set up more drug manufacturing units in the Public Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new drug manufacturing company in the Public Sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indigenisation of Automobile Units with Foreign Collaboration

4803. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received report (s) of campaign by some of the foreign collaborators of automobile units in India for delaying stipulated indigenisation programme on the pretext of failure of the ancillary sector and/or for maintaining the quality

(b) if so, the details thereof and the phased programmes for gradual indigenisation of the automobile units who are now importing foreign technology through collaborators ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by Government to ensure that vehicle manufacturers stick to the agreed programmes for indigenisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Government are aware of the statement made by the Japanese Ambassador to India that rapid indigenisation of ancillary components of Maruti car might affect quality of the car.

(b) The phased manufacturing programmes of automobiles generally envisage 95% indigenisation by the 5th year of production.

(c) By and large, vehicle manufacturers are adhering to the approved phased manufacturing programme. Government are extending full support for setting up of new ancillary units in addition to modernisation and expansion of the existing ones.

#### Fall in production of fertilizers due to non-availability of power

4804. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-availability of power in some of the fertilizer plants, the adequate production target of the fertilizers could not be achieved as has been reported by the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) the details of the Fertilizer plants in the country which could not get adequate power during the year 1984-85 and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in this regard to boost the production of fertilizers in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) The over all production of fertilizers in 1984-85 has been in excess of the target. However, some of the fertilizer units have failed to achieve their individual production target due, among other factors, to the inadequate availability of power.

(b) The following fertilizer plants were mainly affected by inadequate power availability/unstable power supply during the year 1984-85 :

Gorakhpur, Ramagundam, Talcher, Bhatinda, Panipat, Namrup-I & II, Durgapur, Barauni, Kourkela, Kanpur and Mangalore.

(c) In order to obviate/minimise production losses on account of power problems, captive power facilities are either under installation, or are planned, wherever feasible.

[Translation]

**Continuance of self-employment scheme during 1985-86**

**4805. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed persons will also continue during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the date from which it will be implemented ;

(c) whether any changes will also be made therein ; and

(d) if so, the nature of changes to be brought about therein and the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) to (d) Decision is yet to be taken by the Government.

**Visit of Raksha Mantri to USSR**

**4806. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to the U.S.S.R. any deal for meeting India's defence needs was signed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b) The recent visit of RAKSHA MANTRI to the U.S.S.R. was essentially a good-will visit during which discussions were held with the Soviet counter-parts on matters of mutual interest. No specific deals were either negotiated or concluded.

[English]

**National Honey Development Board**

**4807. SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Honey Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Opening of Branch Post Offices in Bihar**

**4808. DR. C.S. VERMA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages with more than 2500 population in Khagaria (Bihar) where survey has been conducted for opening of new post offices ;

(b) whether branch post offices have

been opened in those villages in pursuance of the communication policy of the Union Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Four.

(b) and (c) Apart from the population criterion which is 2,000 for non-gram panchayat at villages in normal rural area there should be no other post office within a distance of 3 kms, and the anticipated income of the proposed Post Office should not be less than 25% of the estimated cost for village to be eligible to be provided with a post office. One post office has been opened in Deolha and the proposals regarding other three viz., Jhanjhra, Gauchari and Basudeopur are under examination.

[English]

**Telephone Bills after Disconnection and Surrender of Phones**

4809. **SHRI PRITHVI CHAND KISKU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bills for telephones are being sent for collection for period even after disconnection and surrender of telephones ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rectify such malpractices in the administration of telephone Department ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) The telephones bills claiming rentals, in respect of telephones temporarily disconnected for non payment continue to be issued till the telephone is finally closed. In case the subscriber does not want restoration, the bills for rental issued for the period beyond the date of disconnection are withdrawn and cancelled while closing the account of telephone concerned. The bills in respect of local call and trunk call charges upto the date of disconnection,

if any, due to be recovered are also issued after the date of disconnection.

(b) As the practice is as per the prescribed rules, the question of malpractice does not arise.

**Implementation of Reservation Policy in Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

4810. **SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell has been formed in his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the authorised strength of various grades of officers and staff indicating separately the number of officers belonging to SC/ST ;

(c) the steps taken by the cell so far to implement the reservation policy of Government ; and

(d) whether the policy is implemented in the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four officers viz. one Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary, one Section Officer and one Assistant, look after this Cell part of their time. Of these, one officer belongs to Scheduled Caste.

(c) The Cell keeps a watch on implementation of the Government directives on reservation in services for SC/ST in the organisations under this Ministry including public sector undertakings.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Shifting of Naval Air Technical School from Cochin to Bangalore**

4811. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift Naval Air Technical School, now located in Cochin to Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala have made any representation to the Union Government against this move ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have not so far received any concrete proposal for the shifting of the Naval Air Technical School, located in Cochin, to a new site. However, since it is a growing organisation, and the scope for its growth at its present location is limited, the possibility of its having perforce to be shifted does exist.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges at Ckandipur and Chaitanyapur in Midnapore District of West Bengal

4812. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up Telephone Exchanges at Chandipur (Nandigram P.S.) and Chaitanyapur (Sutehate P.S.) in Midnapore District, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals to set up small automatic telephone exchanges (MAX-III type) are under process and are likely to be executed during 1985-86 ;

(c) In view of (b) question does not arise.

Electronic Telephone Exchange at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh

4813. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new electronic telephone exchange at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh would start functioning by the end of 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of its progress till now ; and

(c) what would be its installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above please.

(c) 4000 lines, comprising of two Remote Line Units (RLU's) of 1000 line capacity each and one RLU of 2000 lines.

[Translation]

Dealership of LPG in Bihar

4814. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities in Bihar where dealership of cooking gas has been given as also the number of those towns where this dealership is yet to be given ; and

(b) the time by which the dealership is proposed to be given in the remaining cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No. of cities/towns where LPG distributorships are in operation as on 31.3.85      Number of new cities/towns where LPG distributorships proposed to be given under Marketing Plan 1984-85.

(b) Considering the various steps which precede the commissioning of an LPG distributorship, it does not seem feasible to indicate the time for such commissionings. The selection for distributorships for the above 12 cities/towns is under way.

**Issue of Licences for Polyester  
Filament Yarn**

**4815. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licences and letters of intent issued for polyester filament yarn during the last three years and the parties, individuals and companies to whom these were issued and the value of each licence and letter of intent ;

(b) the number of applications received by Government till the 30th March, 1985 indicating the details of applicants, date of application and estimated value thereof and the number of applications

out of them, pending disposal, and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the increasing demand of polyester filament yarn and to avoid monopoly in this field, Government propose to issue licences liberally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) One letter of intent was issued to M/s Indian Organic Chemicals to manufacture polyester filament yarn.

(b) The details of application received from 1st January, 1984 to 31st March, 1985 and rejected are given in the statement attached. Details of pending applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

(c) The creation of additional capacity for polyester filament yarn is considered on merits at the appropriate time having regard to relevant factors.

**Statement**

| S. No. | Registration<br>No. & Date        | Name of the<br>applicant                                                     | Capacity<br>(tonnes/<br>annum) | Location<br>(state) |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.     | 275 (84)-IL<br>dt. 21.2.84        | M/s J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Limited,<br>Kashmir.        | 3,000                          | J&K                 |
| 2.     | 443 (84)-IL<br>dt. 13.3.84        | M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited,<br>Trivandrum. | 10,000                         | Kerala              |
| 3.     | 682 (84)-IL/MRTP<br>dt. 25.4.1984 | M/s. Nav Bharat Enterprises<br>Limited, Hyderabad.                           | 6,600                          | Andhra<br>Pradesh   |
| 4.     | 708 (84)-IL<br>dt. 30.4.1984      | M/s. Deccan Cements Ltd.,<br>Hyderabad.                                      | 6,000                          | Andhra<br>Pradesh   |
| 5.     | 874 (84)-IL<br>dt. 22.5.1984      | M/s. Subhash Silk Mills Limited,<br>Bombay.                                  | 1,280                          | Maharashtra         |
| 6.     | 1774 (84)-IL/MRTP<br>dt. 29.9.84  | M/s. Straw Products Limited,<br>New Delhi.                                   | 10,000                         | J&K                 |

| 1   | 2                                | 3                                                                          | 4      | 5                |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 7.  | 1793 (84)-IL<br>dt. 8.10.84      | M/s. Shree Padmavati Petrochem Industries Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad.         | 3,000  | Gujarat          |
| 8.  | NRI-101/84/IL<br>dt. 30.10.1984  | Shri U.M. Patel C/o. M/s. Faisal Fabrics (Private) Limited, Gujarat.       | 1,300  | Gujarat          |
| 9.  | 2191/84/IL<br>dt. 27.11.1984     | Shri Alok Parasrampur, New Delhi.                                          | 6,000  | Gujarat          |
| 10. | 2221/84/IL<br>dt. 1.12.1984      | M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad. | 6,000  | Andhra Pradesh   |
| 11. | 2334/84/IL<br>dt. 18.12.1984     | M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited:                     | 10,000 | Assam            |
| 12. | 55/85/IL<br>dt. 11.1.1985        | Shri Sudhir Sanhgi, Hyderabad.                                             | 10,000 | Andhra Pradesh   |
| 13. | 143/85/IL<br>dt. 28.1.1985       | Shri Brahm Datt, New Delhi.                                                | 10,000 | Uttar Pradesh    |
| 14. | 176/85/IL<br>dt. 2.2.1985        | Shri A.L. Dhingra, Bombay                                                  | 5,000  | Maharashtra      |
| 15. | 177/85/IL<br>dt. 8.2.1985        | Shri Subhash Bhatia, New Delhi.                                            | 6,000  | Himachal Pradesh |
| 16. | 54 (85)/IL/MRTP<br>dt. 11.1.1985 | M/s. Century Enka Ltd. Calcutta                                            | 10,000 | Maharashtra      |
| 17. | 209 (85)/IL/<br>dt. 12.2.1985    | Shri Suresh Keshwani, Bombay                                               | 6,000  | Bihar            |
| 18. | 210 (85)/IL<br>dt. 12.2.1985     | Shri R.G. Patwari, Hyderabad.                                              | 10,000 | Andhra Pradesh   |
| 19. | 215 (85)/IL<br>dt. 11.2.1985     | Shri Jagdish Khanna & Manmohan Anand Ankleshwar (Gujarat)                  | 6,000  | Gujarat          |

### Exploration of Oil in Madhya Pradesh

4816. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has conducted any survey in

### Western Madhya Pradesh for exploration of oil;

(b) if so, the names of the places where survey has been conducted and the quantum of oil deposits found; and

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would continue to conduct

survey in future also and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have conducted geoscientific surveys in Neemuch, Mandasor, Jaora, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Ujjain, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Jabalpur. No oil deposit has yet been located.

(c) Yes, Sir. Two party years each of geological and gravity magnetic surveys are planned for 1985—87. These will be followed by seismic surveys.

[English]

#### Telephone Service in Aligarh

**4817. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem appeared in the "Aligarh Mail" of 12 April, 1985 regarding deteriorating telephone service in Aligarh;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that telephone services in the district of Aligarh are deteriorating day by day; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Yes, Sir. Newsitem about telephone services at Aligarh appeared in "Aligarh Mail" on 11.4.85. and not on 12.4.85.

(b) No, Sir. The telephone services in the district of Aligarh are generally satisfactory.

(c) All efforts are being made at various levels to further improve the telecom. services.

Instructions have already been issued to concerned officers to keep a close watch on the functioning of telephone system at Aligarh.

#### Setting up of Cement Industry in Andhra Pradesh

**4818. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh applied for cement industry in Guntur and Vishakhapatnam in 1983;

(b) whether Union Government granted a letter of intent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government received the approval of Coal Linkage Committee for continuous supply of coal; and

(d) whether Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. agreed for continuous supply of coal for this industry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (d) An application from Messrs Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad for establishment of a million tonne cement plant with clinkering plant in Guntur District and grinding plant at Vizag was received in March, 1984. The application was rejected prima-facie on account of constraints in regard to availability of coal from Singareni Collieries. Coal linkage is considered by the Special Linkage Committee set up in the Department of Coal irrespective of the availability or otherwise of coal agreed to by individual collieries. The question of getting the recommendation of Standing Coal Linkage Committee does not arise in this case; as no letter of intent has been granted to the party.

### Cost Audit of Companies on Permanent Basis

4819. SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sachar Committee on the Companies Act and the MRTP Act has recommended that Cost Audit once ordered in an industry must continue on permanent basis and the Companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or more should be required to employ a Cost Accountant and the balance sheet of such companies should be got certified by the Cost Auditor so far as the figures of stock inventory, stores/spares, raw materials, tool and work-in-progress are concerned;

(b) whether the said Committee has also recommended that the appointment of a Cost Auditor should be on the same lines as applicable to the Statutory Auditor in such companies; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of these recommendations, particularly in the wake of emphasis on the need for rapid industrial growth, increasing productivity and efficiency in the performance of Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The Sachar Committee in its Report had recommended for the appointment of Cost Accountant in companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or more and engaged in certain types of industries. The Committee also recommended that balance sheets of such companies should be certified by the Cost Auditor in respect of figures of stock, inventory, stores/spares, raw materials, tool and work-in-progress. The Committee further recommended that cost audit once ordered in an industry must continue on permanent basis unless the Central Government decides to discontinue such audit in that industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The delay in processing these rec-

ommendations is partly attributable to the necessity for an in-depth re-examination of the Committee's 460 recommendations in respect of the Companies Act from the point of view of assessing the feasibility of an overall simplification of the statute as a whole and partly because several new suggestions were, in the meanwhile, received from various Chambers of Commerce etc. on the subject and these were also required to be considered.

### Construction of P & T Staff Quarters in Cuttack (Orissa)

4820. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction of staff quarters in Cuttack, the main commercial city in Orissa, is only 1-1/2 per cent and no P & T quarters have been constructed in Cuttack for the last fifteen years; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : TELECOM. (a) and (b) No, Sir. The percentage satisfaction at Cuttack is 5.69 as on 31.3.1985. Nine staff quarters have been constructed during the last five years. 75 staff quarters are planned to be constructed at Sikharpur during 7th Plan subject to the availability of funds.

### POSTAL

(a) The satisfaction of staff quarters at Cuttack is 2½%. During the 6th Five Year Plan period of 1980—85, 6 (six) staff quarters have been constructed in Cuttack.

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

### Production and Utilisation Capacity in F.A.C.T. Udyogamandal, Kerala

4821. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production and capacity utilisation are low in F.A.C.T. Udyogamandal Division, Kerala;

(b) whether low production is due to the old plants;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration for modernisation of this unit; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) The capacity utilisation of F.A.C.T's Udyogamandal Division, during 1984-85, was as under :

| NITROGEN                 |                          | PHOSPHATE                |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| % of Name Plate Capacity | % of Achievable Capacity | % of Name Plate Capacity | % of Achievable Capacity |
| 56.7                     | 82.3                     | 65.8                     | 92.6                     |

(b) Higher production levels could not be achieved due to the ageing of the plant and equipment, frequent power interruptions, load shedding, saline water problem, etc.

(c) and (d) : The company has prepared plans to renovate some of the existing facilities to sustain the present level of production for the next 7—10 years.

#### Telecom Offices in Andhra Pradesh in Rented Buildings

4822. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total rent that the Telecom Andhra Pradesh is paying per year for (i) Telephone exchanges, (ii) Telephone officers, and (iii) Telecom Offices buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The total amount being paid by Andhra Pradesh Telecom. Circle and the Hyderabad Telephone District for buildings taken on rent is Rs. 95,67,424.00 per annum.

#### Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies

4823. SHRI E.S.M. PEKEER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of L.P.G. agencies of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Gas and Hindustan Petroleum (separately) in the country ; and

(b) the total quantity of L.P.G. consumed in the country per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The total number of L.P.G. distributorships of the different Oil Companies operating in the country as on 31.3.85 is as under :

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Indian Oil Corporation          | 1005 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corporation | 776  |
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation    | 409  |
| Total                           | 2190 |

(b) The daily consumption of L.P.G. by domestic and other consumers during 1984-85 was approximately 2,600 M.T.

#### Survey Regarding Deposits of Petroleum or Gas in Bihar

4824. DR. C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been done in Bihar to find out the deposits of petroleum or gas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) further action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1956 onwards the ONGC have conducted aeromagnetic survey, geological survey, gravity magnetic survey and seismic survey in Bihar. They have also drilled 3 exploratory wells so far.

(c) Currently one seismic party is working in Bettiah-Lauriya-Nandangarh area. ONGC propose to conduct further seismic surveys and drill one parametric well in Bihar.

*Translation]*

**Demands of employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan**

4825. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether charter of demands of the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi has been pending with Khadi Gramodyog Commission, Bombay for many years; and

(b) if so, the time by which problems of the employees are likely to be solved by taking final decision on their charter of demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The employees had sent charter of Demands on 27.8.1982 and 8.9.82. A reply was sent by Khadi and Village Industries Commission on the 8th November, 1982. Some of their demands were discussed on the 4th June, 1984. Replies in regard to various demands were sent from time to time also. For the Settlement of local issues raised by the employees, a local Committee was also constituted. Certain issues like extension of pension, cadrisation of cashiers and

regularisation of posts etc., are however pending finalisation by the Commission as the Trading Staff is employed all over the country and this staff is entitled to several facilities and incentives which are not applicable to regular staff.

(b) It would be difficult for the Commission to take an early decision on the remaining demands of the employees in view of financial implications and varying working conditions in various Bhavans of the Commission which are scattered all over the country.

*[English]*

**Public Sector Fertilizer Plants in West Bengal**

4826. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for setting up public sector fertilizer plants in any State ;

(b) the reasons why there is no unit in West Bengal ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to set up a plant in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Locations of fertilizer plants are decided on the basis of techno-economic factors including demand of fertilizers, availability of raw material, infrastructure facilities and other relevant considerations like impact on environment.

(b) There are two public sector fertilizer plants in West Bengal—one at Durgapur and the other at Haldia.

(c) Seventh Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

**Import and Production of Petrol and Petroleum Products**

4827. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be  
pleased to state :

(a) the details of petrol and petroleum  
products produced in the country during  
1984-85 ; and

(b) the quantity of petrol and petro-  
leum products imported during the year  
to meet the demand of the country and the  
amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI  
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and  
(b) The details are given in the statement  
attached.

**Statement**

1984-85\*

| Item                     | Unit             | Petrol only | All Petroleum Products |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Indigenous Production | (Million tonnes) | 2.10        | 32.80                  |
| 2. Demand                | (Million tonnes) | 2.05        | 38.44                  |
| 3. Gross Imports         | (Million tonnes) | —           | 7.2                    |
|                          | (Rs. Crores)     | —           | 2290                   |

\*Provisional

**Telephone Facilities in Koraput, Orissa**

headquarters during financial year 1985-86 and funds placed therefor ?

4828. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(a) Whether the Telephones Orissa  
Circle, have undertaken a number of  
schemes to provide telephone facilities in  
Koraput district of Orissa during the  
Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) Details of programme in Koraput  
District during 7th Plan period as  
follows :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether funds had been provided  
for erection of telephone wires pole from  
Rayagada to Gunupur via Andhra  
Pradesh ;

(1) 13 new automatic telephone  
exchanges (Max-II),

(2) Increase in existing capacity of  
telephone exchange by 1800  
lines.

(3) 185/LDPTs/COs ;

(4) 3 STD Routes.

(5) 100 Kms UHF Routes ;

(d) if so, the progress made so far  
and funds to be provided during the finan-  
cial year 1985-86 therefor ; and

(6) 4 manual exchanges will be auto-  
matised ;

(e) the steps taken to connect the  
Block headquarters with Sub-divisional

(7) 3 MAX-III exchanges will be converted into MAX-II

Implementation of above programme depends on availability of equipment/line stores and departmental building.

(c) No separate funds have been provided nor any estimate sanctioned yet for erection of telephone wires/pole from Rayagada to Gunupur via Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Proposals stand sanctioned for connecting Block Headquarters at Ramana-guda with its sub-divisional headquarters Gunupur and Bandhugaon Block Head-quarter to sub-divisional headquarters Rayagada during 1985-86. No separate funds are required.

#### Modernisation of Telephone Services

4829. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken active steps to modernise the telephone services in the country ;

(b) whether there have been made experiments including the eventual introduction of push button telephone (PBTS) in place of the existing instruments ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to buy indigenously manufactured electronic diallers to fit into the instruments for PBTS to be manufactured by the State-owned Indian Telephone Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to introduce electronic push button telephones in place of existing electro-mechanical instruments.

(c) Indigenously manufactured and type approved electronic diallers are per-

mitted to be connected as attachments to existing telephones. Fitting them into the instruments manufactured by Indian Telephone industries is not envisaged.

#### Applications for Registration of Drugs Capacity

4830. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-NAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for registration of drug items received during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the details concerning capacity applied for, capacity granted, names of the companies, names of the items and the reasons for reduction in capacities, if any ; and

(c) the details regarding the rejected cases and those approved with reduced capacity, names of the companies and items ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) During the years 1983 and 1984 a total number of 412 applications for DGTD Registration were received. Out of these 197 registrations for the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals were issued in 1983 and 1984. 215 applications for registration were rejected/closed in 1983 and 1984 viz, name and address of undertakings, items of manufacture, capacity and locations in respect of registration issued are being published regularly by the India Investment Centre in their monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Opening of Post Offices in Gram Panchayat Villages

4831. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the definition of the 'Gram Panchayat Villages' as adopted by the postal

authorities for opening of Branch Post Offices ;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayat Villages/Panchayats which do not have even a single post office in them at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 31st March, 1985 ;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide at least one Branch Post Office in each one of the Gram Panchayat Villages and ensure 100 per cent coverage by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(d) if so, the number of Post Offices likely to be opened State-wise ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Those declared as Gram Panchayat villages by the State Government are treated as gram panchayat villages ;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayat villages/Panchayats which do not have a single post office in them at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e., 31st March 1985 is 102796 ;

(c) and (c) It is not possible to provide a post office to each one of the gram panchayat villages and ensure 100% coverage by the 7th Five Year Plan as several of the gram panchayat at villages may not justify opening of post offices due to non-fulfilment distance or financial or both the conditions of the existing norms.

(d) The 7th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

#### Publication of Telegraph Guide Part II

4832. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date of publication of the latest edition of the Telegraph Guide Volume II giving an alphabetical list of the Telegraph Offices in the country ;

(b) whether all such public call offices

which have to function as combined offices on phone-com. basis as distinct from those functioning on Morse Code are also included in the list ; and

(c) the total number of combined offices functioning on (i) Morse Code (ii) Phone-com. basis as on 31 March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) July, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Morse Code—8793

Phono-com—24438

Complaints against plants and machineries supplied by BHEL

4833. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that most of the State Electricity Boards are complaining about the plants and machineries supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for power generating programme specially West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has enquired into the matter from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to examine the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) BHEL's capability in the manufacture of power generating equipments is well established. In the process of indigenisation, some deficiencies were reported by some of the State Electricity Boards for which remedial measures have been taken up. In respect of supplies to West Bengal, however, no major complaint from the State Electricity Board has been reported.

[Translation]

**Limestone deposits in Jaisalmer**

4834. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether good quality limestone deposits are available in Jaisalmer in abundance ; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by Government to find out the quantum of the limestone deposits for setting up Cement Industry in that area, place-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Surveys carried out in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan during 1977—1982 by Geological Survey of India have estimated 560 million tonnes of flux-chemical grade limestone. The State Government of Rajasthan have tentatively estimated a reserve of 5 million tonnes of cement grade limestone in about 1.5 square kilometer area of Amarsagar-Bara Bag of District Jaisalmer.

[English]

**Taking over of Excise and Customs Tribunals**

4835. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to take over the Excise and Custom Tribunals so that they can be managed on the lines of the Income Tax Tribunals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

**Overseas Projects of Engineering Projects (INDIA) Ltd.**

4836. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. has been working abroad for construction work and the countries under its operation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that EPI is going to wind up now from certain countries ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. has been executing projects abroad, mainly in Middle East countries, since 1974-75. It secured a number of contracts in Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and UAE. However, most of their projects have now been completed except those in Iraq.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Most of the projects of the company have already been completed. Further, with the cut-back in developmental expenditure in these countries, in the wake of falling oil revenue, long drawn Iran-Iraq war, preference for award of contracts to local contractors, EPI is not likely to secure new jobs in these countries. Thus, the company is planning to wind up its operation abroad, except in Iraq, where some projects are yet to be completed.

**Operation of Coast Guard in Kerala Coast**

4837. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coast guard has not extended its operations in the Kerala coast ;

(b) whether this has severely handicapped Government in rescuing the large

number of fishing vessels involved in accident on the high seas ; and

(c) if so, whether the coast guard will be asked to extend its operations in Kerala coast also ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) Although the Coast Guard District Headquarters at Cochin is planned to be activated only during the current year, Coast Guard ships and aircraft do undertake patrols off the Kerala Coast. Search and rescue assistance is provided by the Coast Guard as and when asked for. During 1984, no such request was received from the Kerala Government.

#### Super Market in Shillong

4838. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is proceeding with the construction of a super market in Shillong ;

(b) the distance of the proposed defence market from the present traditional market of Shillong known as 'Iewduh' (Barabazar) ;

(c) whether many cantonment lands are right within the present limits of Shillong city, and

(d) whether the 99 year lease for these contonment lands has expired ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No super market is at present being constructed by the Cantonment Board in Shillong Cantonment. The Board, however, has a proposal to construct a shopping complex in Survey No. 20, Shillong Cantonment.

(b) The distance of the proposed shopping complex from the traditional market is about 100 metres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Increase in rate of Royalty for Assam Crude

4839. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Assam has been representing for a substantial raise in the rate of royalty for Assam crude ;

(b) the rate being paid at present ; and

(c) the formula on which the rate was fixed and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 61/- per metric tonne.

(c) Royalty is related to the well head price of crude oil, and is fixed on balance of several considerations, namely, the desirability of providing reasonable revenue to the States where oil is produced, and at the same time, limiting the extent to which it will add to the price of petroleum products. It cannot exceed 20% of the well head price of crude oil. The last revision in the rate of royalty was effected from 1st April, 1981.

#### Allotment of Petrol and Diesel Depots in Orissa

4840. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of petrol and diesel depots in Orissa at the end of 1984 ; and

(b) the number of depots allotted to educated youth, Social workers, handicapped, wives or relatives of war heroes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and other weaker sections of the society respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The

total number of petrol and diesel retail outlets in Orissa at the end of 1984 was 268.

(b) The category-wise details are not readily available. Further there is no reservation for backward classes or weaker sections of the society.

**Firing by Pakistani Troops in  
Tithwal in J & K**

4841. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :

will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four Pakistani soldiers and an Indian soldier were killed in an exchange of fire in Tithwal in J & K sector on 12th March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether unprovoked Pakistani firing has been going on almost continuously since 12th March, 1985 ;

(c) whether Pakistani soldiers were killed on 14th and 15th March, and an Indian jawan was killed on 19th March, 1985 ;

(d) whether Pakistani troops opened unprovoked fire in the Nowshera sector on the border district of Rajouri on 27th and 28th March ;

(e) whether Pakistan has built new pickets in many areas and have also further strengthened their forces in J & K sector, and

(f) if so, the details and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) There was some exchange of fire in Tithwal area in J&K on 12th March, 1985, but there was no casualty amongst our troops. Casualties among Pakistani troops are not known.

(b) There has been unprovoked Pakistani firing in the Tithwal area but it has not been going on almost continuously since 12th March, 1985, as mentioned in the Question.

(c) Government have no information about the exact number of Pakistani soldiers killed on 14/15th March, 1985. One of our BSF Jawans was, however, killed on 19th March, 1985.

(d) There is no report about the Pakistani troops opening fire in Nowshera sector on 27th or 28th March, 1985.

(e) Government have no confirmed information about the construction of new pickets by Pakistan or about Pakistan strengthening her forces in the J & K Sector.

(f) our Armed Forces are vigilant all along the border and the Line of Control in J & K to counter any threat to the Country's security.

**Co-operation between India and Morocco  
in the field of Fertilizers**

4842. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that matters relating to cooperation between India and Morocco in the field of fertilizers and phosphoric acid were discussed between him and the Moroccan Minister for Trade, Industry and Tourism who visited India during September, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) to what extent Moroccan Government have agreed to help and assist ;

(d) whether any agreement has been reached ; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Discussions on co-operation in the fertilizer field were held by the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers with the Moroccan Industries Minister during the latter's visit to India in September 1984.

(b) Discussions were held on the

possibility of setting up a joint venture for production of phosphatic fertilizers.

(c) Morocco offered to join as an equity partner and also supply rock phosphate to the project.

(d) and (e) It was agreed that the possibilities of setting up such a joint venture should be examined in greater depth.

[Translation]

**Letters of Intent issued for Backward Areas during Sixth Plan**

4844. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent and licences issued in backward areas to set up new industries during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the dates on which these were issued ; and

(b) the number of industries started so far, backward area-wise, and the number of letters of intent and licences implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During the period 1980-81 to 1984-85, 2889 letters of intent and 1166 industrial licences were granted under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for setting up industries in various centrally declared backward districts in the country. Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity, location, number and date of issue, in respect of each letter of intent and industrial licence issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) A letter of intent is issued with an initial validity period of one year and further extensions can also be granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years

and further extensions can also be granted on justifiable grounds. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project. Out of the 1166 industrial licences granted during 1980-81 to 1984-85 for backward areas, 290 were 'Carry-on-Business' licences. Of the remaining 876 industrial licences, 20 licences have since been cancelled/revoked.

[English]

**Demand for new Telephone Connections in Haryana**

4845. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present demand for new telephone connections in Haryana ;

(b) the extent to which the said demand is proposed to be met by Government in 1985 the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining demand for new telephone connections, is proposed to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present demand for new telephone connections in Haryana is 11,452 as on 31.3.1985.

(b) 3,120 applicants, out of the above waiting list, are likely to get telephones during 1985-86 by expanding existing telephone exchanges wherever feasible and by opening new ones.

(c) The remaining demand for new telephone connections is likely to be progressively met during the 7th plan, subject to availability of resources.

**Requirement of Kerosene in West Bengal**

4847. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of kerosene

in West Bengal in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively ;

(b) the total quantity supplied and the rate thereof ;

(c) the retail rate in those days ;

(d) the steps his Ministry propose to take to stop blackmarketing of kerosene and under the Essential Commodities Act ; and

(e) the number of persons in West Bengal arrested for violation of the provisions of the said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The requirement of kerosene oil of each State/Union Territory including West Bengal is assessed by allowing 5% growth over the allocations made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis. Besides the regular allocations, ad-hoc allocations to meet specific situations and requests from State Govts., are also occasionally made. Figures relating to allocations of kerosene to West Bengal in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and its upliftment in this period are as under :—

(Figures in tonnes)

| Year    | Allocation | Sales   |
|---------|------------|---------|
| 1982-83 | 448,200    | 449,775 |
| 1983-84 | 484,370    | 489,485 |
| 1984-85 | 540,300    | 539,822 |

(c) The retail rates per litre in Calcutta were as under :—

| Date               | Price (in Rs.) |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1.4.82 to 31.3.83  | 1.80           |
| 1.4.83 to 30.9.83  | 1.90           |
| 1.10.83 to 16.3.85 | 1.92           |
| 17.3.85 to 25.3.85 | 2.18           |
| 26.3.85 to date    | 2.12           |

The retail prices in the districts are fixed by the District Magistrates depending upon the distance from the oil industry depots.

(d) While the Ministry of Petroleum makes monthly allocation of kerosene to the States, the actual distribution of kerosene between the rural and urban areas and different sectors within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Govt. The State Govts. have been advised from time to time to ensure equitable distribution of this product in different areas. They have also been advised to take stern action against those indulging in malpractices like hoarding and black-marketing of kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970.

(e) The number of persons arrested during the last three years are given below :—

| Year    | No. of persons arrested |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 1982-83 | 283                     |
| 1983-84 | 117                     |
| 1984-85 | 170                     |

#### Unauthorised Production of Drugs

4848. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inter-ministerial working groups was constituted in 1982 to go into the question of unauthorised production of 432 drug formulations by 29 drug companies in the country ;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the group ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Talk Force (IMTF) was constituted to go into the question of production of drug formulations without valid industrial approvals.

(b) The IMTF concluded that it would not be expedient to order stoppage of all such formulations. It also suggested selective regularisation of such formulations.

(c) The Government have yet to take a final decision on the recommendations of the IMTF.

#### Setting up of Cement Plants in Orissa

**4849. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of cement

factories in Orissa at present with their annual production ;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted to find out lime stocks in Orissa, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more cement plants in public sector in those areas and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the number of applications Government have received with the recommendation of State Government for establishing mini cement plants in Orissa during the last three years, the action taken by Government thereon and the number of applications rejected with reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :**

(in lakh tonnes)

| (a) Name of the Plant and Location  | Production in 1984             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajagangpur  | 4.66                           |
| 2. Hira Cement Works, Bargarh       | 3.78                           |
| 3. Kalinga Cement Ltd., Birmitrapur | Commenced production recently. |

(b) As per information compiled by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (till recently Cement Research

Institute), the present status of cement grade limestone deposits in Orissa are as follows :—

| Sl. No.        | District   | Reserves (Million Tonnes) |           |          |         |
|----------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
|                |            | Measured                  | Indicated | Inferred | Total   |
| 1.             | Koraput    | 10.33                     | 10.33     | 90.45    | 111.11* |
| 2.             | Sambalpur  | —                         | —         | 153.00   | 153.00  |
| 3.             | Sundergarh | 64.58                     | 2.00      | 487.75   | 554.33* |
| Total Reserves |            | 74.91                     | 12.33     | 731.20   | 818.44  |

\* Figures also include the reserves of blast furnace grade and steel mill shop grade limestone.

(c) Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa have been granted an industrial licence in March, 1985, to set up a mini cement plant at Sunderpur District of Orissa. In addition, they were granted a letter of intent in December, 1983 for setting up another mini cement plant in Koraput District of Orissa.

(e) During the last three years, 6 applications were received for setting up mini cement plants in the State of Orissa. Of these applications, 4 were rejected mainly for the reason that the State Government of Orissa had not assured availability of adequate raw-material for the proposed projects.

#### **Multi-Nationals Producing Soft Drinks**

4850. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state : the number of multi-national companies running their plants for producing soft drinks in India at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : None, Sir.

#### **Employees Working in Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

4851. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister OF PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in various grades working in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) the number of officials in various grades given appointment during the last three years (year-wise) ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of employees in various grades working in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as on 1st January, 1985 was 40,612.

(b) The relevant information is given below :

| Year | Number of employees recruited in various grades : |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1982 | 4,211                                             |
| 1983 | 5,952                                             |
| 1984 | 5,801                                             |

(c) The details are given below :

| S. No.      | Class of Post | No. of officials appointed during : |       |       |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|             |               | 1982                                | 1983  | 1984  |
| 1. Officers |               | 1,861                               | 1,699 | 1,183 |
| 2. Staff    |               | 2,350                               | 4,253 | 4,618 |

#### **Import of White Cement**

4852. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement industry has urged Government to ban import of white cement ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) One of the existing manufacturers of white cement has represented to Government to ban import of white cement.

(c) Import of white cement has not been authorised by the Ministry of Industry during 1984-85, and there is no such proposal under consideration at present.

#### **Industries set up in Backward areas**

4854. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given top priority for setting up industries in backward areas ;

(b) if so, the number of industries set up in backward areas in different States during the last two years ; -

(c) the number of persons provided with employment in those areas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The number of Letters of Intent (LI), Industrial Licences (IL) and D.G.T.D. Registration issued for setting up industries in backward areas during the year 1983 and 1984 is indicated below :—

| Year | L.I. | I.L. | D.G.T.D.<br>Registrations |
|------|------|------|---------------------------|
| 1983 | 1055 | 1075 | 1155                      |
| 1984 | 1064 | 905  | 1106                      |

Details of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences and D.G.T.D. Registrations are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter"; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. These are at various stages of implementation. Statistics regarding employment are not maintained.

#### Setting up of Industries in industrially Backward areas of Gujarat

4855. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have sent any proposal to establish more industries in Gujarat State, particularly in the industrially backward Districts and in Adivasi areas;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this respect and Government's policy in regard to establishment of industries in tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) 19 Industrial Licence applications have been received from the Gujarat State Government Undertakings during the last three years for setting up various industries in the backward areas of Gujarat. Their disposal position is as under :—

| No. of applications | Disposal position        |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 7                   | Letters of Intent issued |
| 8                   | Rejected                 |
| 4                   | Pending                  |

The details of the letters of intent are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter"; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The following incentives are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas including tribal areas of Gujarat :—

(a) Central Investment Subsidy

(b) Concessional Finance

(c) Interest subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs

(d) Seed/Margin Money Assistance

(e) Facilities for purchase of machinery on hire purchase basis

(f) Tax concession

(g) Consultancy for technical services

(h) Special concession for nucleus plants.

### Reservation for Children of Ex-Servicemen in Education Institutions

4856. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the children of ex-servicemen are given reservations in admission to educational institutions ;

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

(c) whether the Government of Kerala are implementing these guidelines in the case of admissions to the educational institutions ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Seats are reserved for children of ex-Servicemen/Defence personnel in some States for admission in professional institutions.

(b) Ministries of Education and Health and Family Welfare have requested the State/Union Territories from time to time to provide reservation of seats in engineering/professional/medical institutions for the wards of those Defence personnel killed/disabled in war/hostilities as well as those killed/disabled in peace time. Similarly Ministry of Labour have also written to State/Union Territories to reserve some seats in each ITI for wards of ex-Servicemen/serving Defence personnel.

(c) From the available information the Government of Kerala have made the following reservations for the wards of ex-servicemen/serving Defence personnel :—

|                    |   |          |
|--------------------|---|----------|
| (i) Engineering    | : | 16 seats |
| (ii) Medical       | : | 8 seats  |
| (iii) ITIs         | : | 15%      |
| (iv) Poly-technics | : | 3 seats  |
| (v) B. Ed.         | : | 6 seats  |
| (vi) L.L.B.        | : | 6 seats  |

(d) Does not arise.

### Naval Academy at Ezhimala

4857. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have handed over the land for the Naval Academy at Ezhimala ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) if so, when the Academy will start functioning ;

(d) the total expenditure expected thereon; and

(e) the number of cadets likely to be admitted in the above Academy ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Out of total requirement of 1000 hectares of land, 979.6498 hectares has since been taken over and the remaining land is in the process of being taken over.

(c) and (d) The civil works are expected to commence after the architectural features and designs are finalised and the approximate estimates are prepared on the basis of the architectural drawings. The Academy is expected to start functioning in about 6 years. An expenditure of Rs. 40 crores is being catered for.

(e) A training load of 600 cadets and junior officers, with a growth potential of upto 1000 trainees is being contemplated.

### Regarding Helicopters for Seismic Surveys by ONGC

4858. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken steps or is contemplating steps to acquire helicopters for seismic surveys;

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

(c) the salient features of the offers received so far by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from Helicopter manufacturers;

(d) the offers which are considered to be acceptable to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### Telegraph Offices in Orissa

4859. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telegraph offices at present functioning in Orissa;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have approached Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) At present, there are 925 Combined P & T offices and 16 Departmental Telegraph Offices functioning in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Govt. of Orissa have approached G.M. Telecom. Bhubaneswar for opening of a number of Combined P & T offices in Grampanchayat Head Quarters and other places namely Samal Barrage and Kaniha in Dhenkanal District, Sarsara, Tora, Bardol, Jharbandh, Bujepur, Loumunda, Saipali, Gaisilate, Kundakhai, Deograph Town, Naktiduel, Batgaon, Kisnda and all Grampanchayat Headquarters of Jharsuguda in Sambalpur District and Padmapur, Jamukhadi, DA, Markona Maitpaur in Balasore District.

Technical feasibility and Economic viability are being examined for further action.

[Translation]

#### L.P.G. Connections in Rural Areas of Bihar

4860. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM be pleased to state the details of arrangements made for providing L.P.G. connections to the people in rural areas in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): Barring rural areas which are contiguous to and on the periphery of cities/towns where LPG is being marketed, no specific location in rural areas have yet been covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributorships. However, small towns with a population of 20,000 and more offering sufficient marketing potential for an economically viable dealership, are being covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributorships in a phased manner, in various States including Bihar.

#### Letters of Intent issued for 'No Industry Districts' of Bihar

4861. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued during the last year for setting up of medium and large scale industries in 'No Industry districts' of Bihar; and

(b) the number of applications for setting up of such industries in these districts of Bihar which are under consideration and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIEF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Between January 1, 1984 and March 31, 1985, 5 letters of intent were granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for setting up industries in 'No-Industry Districts' of Bihar.

(b) industrial licence application for setting up of an industrial unit in a 'No-Industry District' of Bihar is presently under consideration. It is constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of ig-

dustrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

[English]

**Setting up of more Cement Plants in District Gulbarga, Karnataka**

4862. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cement Plants at present in District Gulbarga Karnataka; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up more cement plants in that District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) There are at present 5 cement plants in production in District Gulbarga. In addition approvals by way of industrial licences/letter of intent/registration with Directorate General of Technical Development have been accorded in respect of 23 parties for expansion/setting up of cement plants in that District, which includes expansion of the existing unit of Cement Corporation of India at Kurkunta.

**Overhauling of Fertilizer Plants at Trombay (Bombay)**

4863. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. management ordered complete overhaul of its plant at Trombay (Bombay) in March, 1985;

whether such type of plants require regular over-hauling within certain duration; and

(c) if so, when this plant was due for regular over-hauling ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The annual turn around and overhauling of compressors of Trombay V Ammonia Plant were taken up and completed in March, '85. Annual turn around maintenance of Ammonia Plant—I, Urea Plant—I, Suphala Plant and Sulphuric Acid Plant was taken in April 1985. This is expected to be completed by end of April 1985. In case of other plants annual turn around maintenance will be taken depending on plant conditions and opportunities available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These plants require turn around maintenance every year or every two years and these are normally planned during the commencement of each financial year namely in the months of April/May.

[Translation]

**Shifting of Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna**

4864. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to shift the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna to some other place ;

(b) if so, whether it will not be contrary to the written assurances given by the former Finance Minister;

(c) whether there is great discontentment and resentment among the employees working there as a result of this policy of Government ;

(d) whether the Unions of the employees working there have submitted any memorandum to him in protest against this move ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Accidents in Jabalpur Proof Range**

4865. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place in Jabalpur Proof Range during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) the details of ex-gratia payments made to the kins of the families affected in those accidents ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that such accidents do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No accident has been reported in Long Proof Range, Jabalpur during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government have notified the Range as a "prohibited area", the entry to which is illegal and punishable, the question of making ex-gratia payment, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Government have been advised, from time to time, to intensify the police patrol to prevent trespassing into the Range area, and also to educate the villagers against the hazards involved in entering into the Range area.

[English]

**Sanction of Telephone under Special Category and Special Cases**

4866. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms and conditions and procedure laid down by his Ministry for sanction of telephones under special category or in special cases ;

(b) whether educational, social cultural organisations, religious institutions and volunteer organisations are eligible for telephones under special category and on priority basis ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government would also like/propose to give priority as per recommendations of Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Telephone connections in deserving cases can be sanctioned on out-of-turn basis on the merits of the case.

(c) Details are furnished in the attached statement.

(d) Recommendation of Members of Parliament for according priority for provision of telephone connections is given due consideration.

**Statement**

Demands for telephone connections from following organisations/institutions/individuals are registered in special category in 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT' schemes after necessary documents are furnished.

**(a) OYT-SPECIAL CATEGORY**

1. Government Departments ;
2. Public Undertakings & Statutory bodies ;
3. Joint Sector Undertakings where Government interest is more than 50% ;
4. Retired senior officers of Public Sector Undertakings ;
5. Foreign exchange earners ;
6. LPG gas distributors ;
7. Entrepreneurs in Free Trade Zones ;
8. 100% export oriented units ;
9. Private schools and colleges ;
10. Cinema Halls and Hotels; and
11. Non-resident Indians and foreign nationals of Indian origin on repatriation, if they surrender 2000 US\$ through Reserve Bank of India or a nationalised bank.

**(b) 'NON-OYT-SS' CATEGORY**

1. Foreign missions and Embassies ; UN Organisations ;

2. MPs, MLAs, MLCs, Municipal Councilors, Metropolitan Councilors and Members of Cantonment Board ;
3. Distinguished persons as indicated in the Warrant of Precedence ;
4. Retired senior officers of Central and State Governments ;
5. Director General of Government Research Councils, Directors of National Laboratories, Vice-Chancellors of Universities on retirement ; and
6. Retired doctors, if they have not obtained telephone connection in Non-OYT-Special category earlier.

(c) 'NON-OYT-SPECIAL' CATEGORY

1. Doctors holding recognised degree or diploma, Qualified nurses & registered midwives, Naturopaths and Physiotherapists ;
2. Registered Newspapers, Journals & Magazines, Registered news agencies ;
3. Accredited Press correspondents and press photographers ;
4. Public institutions (run by public funds);
5. Small Scale industries ;
6. Government schools and colleges ;
7. Freedom fighters ;
8. Recognised trade unions with a membership of atleast 2000 members ;
9. Legal Aid Committees ; and
10. Eminent persons.

**Cooking Gas Facilities in Tamil Nadu**

4867. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in Tamilnadu where cooking gas facilities are proposed to be provided during the next two years ; and

(b) the total number of cities in Tamilnadu which would have this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Marketing Plans of the Oil Industry for opening new LPG distributorships are prepared on a year-to-year basis. The plan for 1985-86 has not yet been finalised by the Oil Industry.

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

**Passing of Vital Information about India to Pakistan Received through US Satellites**

4868. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has been passing on to Pakistan vital information about our country obtained through its satellites ; and

(b) if so, the details of the preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government have no confirmed information in this regard.

(b) Government take into account all developments impinging on our security and take appropriate measures for safeguarding it.

**Activities of Sri Lanka in Southern Water**

4869. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of Sri Lanka have made the situation delicate in Southern Waters of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that are being taken by Government to streng-

then and streamline the Coast Guard Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) In keeping with its development plan, the Coast Guard is being progressively strengthened and streamlined by the induction of sophisticated ships/surface vessels and aircraft, including fixed wing aircraft as well as helicopters. Inductions as per this plan are sought to be accelerated wherever possible.

#### Operational and Cost Audit on all Industries

4870. SHRI VISHNU MODI :  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is the need for introduction of operational and cost audit on continuous basis in all the industries immediately in view of the present day concept of increasing productivity and efficiency in all industries, since the objective of improved productivity is not served effectively by internal audit system which is only another off-shoot of financial audit ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which operational and cost audit is not being introduced by Government for every industry involving huge capital which is contributed by public financial institutions and banks in large proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Cost Audit under the provisions of Section 233B of the Companies Act can be ordered in respect of a company manufacturing a product for which Cost Accounting Record Rules have been prescribed under Section 209(1)(d) of the Companies Act. 33 industries have already been covered by the Cost Accounting Record Rules and the coverage in this regard is being extended from year to year.

As provided in section 233B *ibid*, cost audit is ordered as and when considered necessary by the Central Government. 'Operational audit' is not contemplated under the Companies Act.

#### Financial assistance to coir industry in Kerala

4871. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the quantum of financial assistance given to coir industry in Kerala under the rebate scheme on sale of coir products during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Under the Coir Board's scheme of "Rebate on sale of coir products in India", a rebate of 20% was allowed on the sale of handloom coir products during the year 1984-85. The expenditure on account of this scheme was to be shared between the State Governments/Union Territories and the Coir Board. An amount of Rs. 11.39 lakhs was granted in the year 1984-85 as rebate to the customers on the sale of such products including those from Kerala.

#### Construction of Staff Quarters in Orissa P & T Circle

4872. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of staff quarters at Bhubaneswar, Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether provision has been made in 1985-86 budget for construction of more quarters at Bhubaneswar and various other places in Orissa P&T Circle in 1985-86 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

#### Telecom

(b) and (c) At other places in Orissa Circle, 312 quarters are under various stages of construction. Six telecom. staff quarters have also been planned. The fast completion of these quarters is subject to the availability of funds.

**Postal**

(a) As per the departmental guidelines at places like Bhubaneshwar, the percentage availability of departmental quarters may be upto 15% of the total departmental staff. In Bhubaneshwar 25% of departmental staff are provided with quarters.

(b) and (c) A provision has been made in 1985-86 for construction of 10 quarters in other places in Orissa.

**Construction of Regional Telecom  
Training Centre Buildings in  
Hyderabad**

4873. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date for the completion of the Regional Telecom Training Centre buildings, administrative hostels and class rooms in Hyderabad ; and

(b) when construction of buildings commenced and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The architectural drawings for the RTTC building are being prepared. Building construction will be taken up subject to availability of funds. As such target date for completion of the building cannot be indicated at this stage. The first phase of the hostel building has been completed.

**Construction of Telecom Buildings in  
Andhra Pradesh**

4874. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sites for telephone and telecom buildings acquired since 1978 for small, medium and large exchanges and staff quarters in Telecom, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) in how many of these sites (i) buildings have been constructed ; and (ii) buildings plans have been approved and estimates sanctioned ;

(c) the reasons for not building at the remaining sites ; and

(d) the reasons why the equipments have been allowed to remain in unstable rented buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of sites acquired for telephone and telecom. buildings since 1978 for a small, medium and large exchanges and staff quarters in telecom. circle Andhra Pradesh is 50.

(b) (i) Number of building constructed is 201.

(ii) No. of cases of building drawings approved and estimates sanctioned including building under progress is 91.

(c) and (d) As per rules, the cases for land acquisition are processed well in advance of the Actual requirements. Further action for planning of buildings etc. is taken as per requirements and availability of funds.

**Policy for Allotment of Telephones  
on out of turn Basis**

4875. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephones in private and public sectors in Tamilnadu ; and

(b) the policy for allotting telephones on out of turn basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It would not be possible to furnish this information as no record of telephones provided in private and public sectors separately, is kept.

(b) Permanent telephone connections can be sanctioned on cut-of-turn basis to provide traffic relief to heavy callers, or due to an area change in multi-exchange telephone system when the 'main telephone'

or its 'external extension' is involved in the area transfer. Heads of Telecommunication Circles and Telephone Districts can also sanction telephones in deserving cases on merits at their discretion from the 'OYT-Special' and 'Non-OYT-SS' priority categories. Other deserving cases can be sanctioned from the Headquarters Office on out-of-turn basis.

#### Public Telephone Booths in Metropolitan Cities

4876. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of public telephone booths functioning in the four metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The number of Public Telephones functioning in the four metropolitan cities as on 1st March, 1985 are given below :

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| Bombay   | — | 6625 Nos. |
| Calcutta | — | 955 Nos.  |
| Delhi    | — | 3782 Nos. |
| Madras   | — | 877 Nos.  |

Some of these telephones have been provided in booths, while others are without them.

#### Allotment of Petrol pumps to Unemployed Graduates

4877. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the general policy for sanctioning petrol pums in the cities and rural areas ;

(b) whether Government have any schemes to allot petrol pumps to unemployed graduates, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to give any financial aids to the entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Oil Industry conducts survey periodically to identify locations in urban and rural areas for opening new retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) based on the prescribed volume-distance norms. The locations so identified are included in the Oil Industry's Marketing Plan on a year-to-year basis in a phased manner. According to norms, 40% of new outlets are to be opened in rural areas as low cost outlets. Under the existing guidelines, 25% of the dealerships of the Oil companies are reserved for unemployed graduates (U.G.).

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Oil Industry, has formulated a scheme for providing financial assistance to the dealers/distributors selected under the Social Objective Categories which include the U.G. category. Under this scheme, loans can be granted by all Public Sector (Nationalised) Banks on concessional terms both for working capital as well as term loan to the extent of 75% of the total requirements. Broadly, credit facilities can be given for (i) purchase of stock in trade i.e. petrol, diesel and (ii) purchase of machinery/equipment for conducting the business and construction of building.

#### Ceiling on Pension of Judges

4878. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made by the Supreme Court for removing the ceiling on the pension of Judges, while disposing of a writ petition filed by a retired Judge, of the Delhi High Court ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) Certified copy of the Order delivered by the Supreme Court in the writ petition filed by a retired Judge of Delhi High Court, wherein the Supreme Court has made a

suggestion for removing the ceiling on the pension of Judges, is awaited. The suggestion will be examined on receipt of the certified copy of the Order of the Supreme Court.

**Shifting Headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd. from Delhi**

4879. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to locate the headquarters of the eastern-based public sector fertilizer units like Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd. in the eastern zone instead of in Delhi as at present ;

(b) whether during the last three years some steps had also been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) where the matter rests at present ; and

(d) when the headquarters will be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A cell was set up by HFC in July, 1979 in their Haldia Division office at Calcutta for work connected with the shifting of their Head Office from Delhi to Calcutta. The Corporation was looking for suitable accommodation for their office. Meanwhile, pending disposal of certain representations received by Government against the shifting, the Corporation was asked on 7.5.80 not to make any financial commitments in this regard. The company did not proceed further with the arrangements.

**Recommendation of Sarin Committee on Telecommunications**

4880. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarin Committee on Telecommunications had recommended that there should be another unit of Telecom Research Centre for external plant and that it should be located in Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, whether that recommendation has been accepted ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up that research unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project for the setting up of another TRC Unit for external plant at Hyderabad has been sanctioned and the land also ear-marked at Hyderabad.

**Construction of Administrative Buildings for General Managers, Telecom, Andhra Pradesh**

4881. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the construction of the administrative building for the office of the General Manager, Telecom, Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad was given ;

(b) the reasons for delay in the construction of buildings ; and

(c) the target date for the completion of the buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for construction of admn. building for the office of G.M., Telecom., Andhra Pradesh Circle, Hyderabad was given in July, 1981.

(b) The delay in the construction of building is due to change of site which necessitated change in the structural design etc.

(c) This building is likely to be completed by the end of 1987 subject to the availability of resources.

#### Development of Ruraphone

4882. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the development of Ruraphone was taken up by the Telecommunication Research Centre ;

(b) Whether it has been accepted for production and supply by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries to the P & T Department ; and

(c) how many of these have been supplied and what is their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

Such a development work was taken up by the R & D Unit of Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries, Naini, in 1974.

(b) The design had to be modified to meet the requirement of the Department of Telecommunications and the modified version has been accepted for trial production and supply by Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries.

(c) 10 terminals of modified version have been received in the Department so far for field trial.

[Translation]

#### Opening of new Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

4883. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges opened in Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli and Tehri, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh since 1977 to date, yearwise ;

(b) whether representations from the representatives of people for opening some more telephone exchanges in the aforesaid districts have been received by the Department ; and

(c) if so, whether keeping in view the geographical conditions and importance of telephones in these areas, the income is likely to be made the criterion for judging the social need to open such telephone exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Small automatic exchanges of 25 lines can be opened at a place if there is a minimum demand of 10 and the revenue is 40% of annual recurring expenditure similarly 50 lines and 100 lines exchanges can be opened if the demand is 23 and 46 and revenue is 60% and 70% of annual recurring expenditure respectively. Thus small exchanges in rural area can be opened on subsidised basis.

**Statement***Details of Exchanges Opened in Hill Areas in U.P. from 77 onwards—District-wise*

| Year  | Name of District | No of exchanges opened |
|-------|------------------|------------------------|
| 77-78 | Almora           | 1                      |
| 78-79 | Pithoragarh      | 1                      |
|       | Tehri            | 2                      |
| 79-80 | Chamoli          | 1                      |
| 80-81 | Almora           | 1                      |
|       | Pithoragarh      | 2                      |
|       | Chamoli          | 1                      |
| 81-82 | Almora           | 5                      |
|       | Pithoragarh      | 1                      |
| 82-83 | Almora           | 4                      |
|       | Pithoragarh      | 2                      |
|       | Chamoli          | 2                      |
|       | Tehri            | 1                      |
| 83-84 | Almora           | 1                      |
|       | Chamoli          | 1                      |
| 84-85 | Almora           | 3                      |
|       | Pithoragarh      | 2                      |
|       | Tehri            | 1                      |
| Total |                  | 32                     |

*[English]***Help to Nepal for Industrialisation**

4884. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government have a pro-  
posal to help Nepal in the industrialisa-  
tion of that country ;

(b) if so, the details of the help sought  
by Nepal for industrialising that country ;  
and

(c) the terms and conditions and agree-  
ment signed by the two countries ; if  
any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-  
PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAM-  
MAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding on industrial co-

operation between India and Nepal was signed in September, 1978. A number of projects were identified for cooperation. The Memorandum of Understanding provided for making arrangements for training of Nepalese entrepreneurs and officials both in Nepal and in India and grants for Project studies and credit for the purchase of capital goods for the development of the Small Scale Industries in Nepal. The most important project identified in the Memorandum of Understanding is the establishment of a mini cement plant in that country, the viability of which is being examined.

#### Price of control on Pesticides

4885. SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was formed by Government to examine the feasibility or otherwise of imposing a statutory price control on pesticides ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Bureau ;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken to obtain the report early as the next agricultural season is due to start shortly ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices examines the cost and prices of those items which the Government may refer and is not confined to pesticides alone. Government have asked the Bureau to study the cost price structure of technical grade pesticides/pesticides formulations. The Bureau is studying the matter and the report has not yet been submitted. The study involves obtaining data from the pesticide industry and subsequent thereto compilation and examination of the data.

#### Cost Audit of M/s Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd.

4886. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the phenomenal growth of Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay and it having declared a gross profit of Rs. 95 crores for 1984, Government have at any stage considered the desirability of ordering a cost-audit of its manufacturing costs to ensure that some of the benefit is passed on to consumers also instead of the entire profits being cornered by the Company ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider it now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Cost Audit under section 233 B of the Companies Act can be ordered in respect of a company manufacturing a product for which Cost Accounting Record Rules have been prescribed under sub-clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 209 of the Companies Act. M/s Reliance Textile Industries Limited are engaged in the manufacture of the following three major products:

(i) Cotton Textiles

(ii) Polyester Spun Yarn and fabric

(iii) Chemicals.

Cost Audit was ordered in respect of the product viz. 'cotton textiles' for the years ending 31.12.80 and 31.12.82 and the cost audit reports did not disclose high profitability in respect of this product. As regards polyester spun yarn and polyester fabric being manufactured by the company, the maintenance of Cost Accounting Records have been prescribed w.e.f. 8th December, 1984 by an amendment to the Cost Accounting Records (Cotton Textiles) Rules. Since one com-

plete year has not elapsed after the notification of the amendment, cost audit cannot be ordered at present in respect of these products. As regards, manufacture of chemicals, these products have not been covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules under section 209(1) (d) of the Companies Act and so cost audit cannot be ordered.

#### **District Industries Centres in Tribal Regions**

4887. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had asked the States to provide District Industries Centres in their tribal regions initially when this new scheme was started ;

(b) if so, State-wise DICs functioning in tribal areas and the role played by them to provide the benefits of the schemes and programmes so far ;

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribes and Castes of tribal populated districts of Orissa benefited by DICs since the starting of the Centres ; and

(d) the guidance, the assistance and other infrastructural facilities provided by the DICs and the Government of Orissa for Scheduled Tribes and Castes in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The State Governments were initially asked to provide District Industries Centres in all the districts of the country which also cover tribal regions.

(b) 397 existing DICs cover 410 districts in the country under the District Industries Centres Programme including tribal areas which provide motivational and support services to the entrepreneurs.

(c) No information regarding beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Castes was collected by the Central

Government upto 1980. 1,76,942 Scheduled Tribes and Castes have been benefited during 1980-81 to 1983-84.

(d) Preferential treatment is given by the DICs to the Scheduled Tribes and Castes in providing infrastructure and other support services.

#### **Plan for Development of Navy**

4888. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain interests inside and outside the country are trying to give an indocentricity dimension to the Indian Navy and thus seek to hamstring and hobble its development; and

(b) the names of those interest ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The Indian Navy is being developed to meet foreseeable threats to the Nation's sovereignty and integrity. Its development plan, therefore, caters for any contingency in which the Nation's security is threatened at sea, and in doing so it takes account of the acquisition plans of littoral countries. The sole interest determining the development of the Indian Navy is the Nation's interest.

[Translation]

#### **Big Industries in Maharashtra**

4889. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big industries in respect of which the proposals of the Maharashtra Government are under consideration of the Union Government ;

(b) the proposals, out of them, for which provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to set up any big industry in Garhchiroli district of Maharashtra which

is a no-industry and adivasi district ;  
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Four Industrial Licence applications from Maharashtra State Government Undertakings are pending consideration. As a matter of policy the details of pending applications are not divulged in the Parliament House.

(b) It would be for the Government of Maharashtra and the undertakings to provide the funds.

(c) and (d) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such project has, therefore to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects. There is no proposal, currently under consideration, to set up an industry by the Union Government in Gadchiroli.

[English]

**Suggestions made by Expert Group  
on paper and Newsprint**

4890. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one agency system for the newsprint distribution has been recommended by the Expert Group on paper and newsprint;

(b) the suggestions made by the Working Group; and

(c) to what extent Government have agreed and also the steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Plan period in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Working Group on Paper and Paperboard and Newsprint Industry for the Seventh Plan set up by the Planning Commission has *inter-alia* suggested that newsprint distribution of both the imported and indigenous variety be placed under one agency instead of leaving it to the individual mills as well as State Trading Corporation of India to supply directly against the authorisations by Registrar of Newspapers of India. The suggestion is yet to be discussed by the Newsprint Advisory Committee to enable Government to take a final view in the matter.

**Oil Mills in Madhya Pradesh**

4891. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oil mills set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the location of those oil mills;

(c) whether Government have received applications to set up new oil mills in that State; and

(d) whether his Ministry will permit the applicant to set up oil mills in backward districts only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) 20 Industrial Licenses/Letters of Intent have since been issued for locating oil mills in Madhya Pradesh. The details of proposals such as, location, capacity, name of the applicant etc. against which Industrial Licenses/Letters of Intent issued are regularly published in the monthly newsletter published by the Indian Investment Centre, the copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) No Industrial Licence applications under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for-

the grant of Letters of Intent for setting up of new oil mills in that State are pending consideration of the Government.

(d) Preference is given for setting up of Industries in the Backward District.

**Setting up of Refinery at Karnal,  
Haryana**

4892. PROF. Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the progress regarding the setting up of a huge refinery at Karnal in Haryana, the proposal for which was cleared in 1984 and an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores had already been incurred for the purchase of land;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the country from where the hydro-cracked and hydrogen plant for this refinery is to be purchased since a number of official delegations have already visited USA and Western Europe to make an on the spot study of such plants; and

(c) if so, when the plants are likely to be imported and installed and the refinery is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Karnal Refinery was approved by the Government on 28.9.84 and 3.46 crores has been incurred towards acquisition of 1247 acres of Government land and deposit for acquisition of private land.

(b) The offers received from various licensors for hydrocracker have been evaluated and necessary clarifications obtained by discussions with licensors as well as visits to the operation plants. The recommendations for selection of licensor for supply of know-how and process design are under examination by Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) If adequate plan funds are available the refinery is expected to be mechanically completed by September, 1989 and commissioned thereafter.

**Obtaining safety know-how and equipment by Union Carbide India Limited**

4893. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had asked Union Carbide India Limited to obtain safety know-how and equipment for tackling fire accidents and sudden gas releases in 1983;

(b) if so, whether they complied with it; and

(c) if not, whether Government had taken any steps to get the directions implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Production and Consumption of Alcohol**

4894. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of alcohol in the country, the total consumption and the shortfall, if any, during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage the production of alcohol ;

(c) whether the industry has requested Government to suitably revise the price of alcohol and bring down Central Excise duty on molasses, to help the industry to sustain the losses, if any ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The total availability and consumption of alcohol during the last 3 alcohol years (December—November) has been as follows :—

| Alcohol year | Availability (in lakh litres) | Consumption (Qty. in lakh litres) | Surplus (+)/<br>Deficit (-) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1981-82      | 5499.98                       | 5047.84                           | (+) 452.14                  |
| 1982-83      | 5767.04                       | 5475.09                           | (+) 291.95                  |
| 1983-84      | 6051.12                       | 5913.45                           | (+) 137.67                  |

(b) In order to improve the availability of alcohol as feedstock for alcohol based industries, the State Governments have been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses are gainfully used; (ii) to encourage the use of Khandsari molasses for alcohol production; and (iii) to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. The Government had also set up a Committee of technical experts to examine the efficiency of alcohol production, improvement to technology for fermentation, fuel conversion and promotion of alcohol-based industry. The report of the Committee, submitted to Government in January, 1980, was commended to the State Government and distillery industry. In addition, three Working Groups, namely, the Working Group on levies on molasses and alcohol, the Working Group on storage of molasses and Working Group on capacity utilization, which were set up by Government in February, 1983, have also made certain recommendations for improvement in alcohol and alcohol-based industries. The recommendations also have been communicated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation.

(c) and (d) The All India Distillers' Association had suggested for revision of prices of alcohol. The All India Alcohol-based Industries Development Association had demanded the waiving of Central Excise Duty on molasses. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have undertaken a study of the cost structure of prices of molasses and alcohol and have submitted a report on revision of prices of molasses and alcohol. The examination of the report is in progress.

**Power Projects taken up by BHEL  
in Libya and other countries**

4895. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has taken up some power projects in Libya and other countries ;

(b) if so, the number of power projects taken up by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in those countries which have been completed so far ;

(c) whether many countries are interested to set up industry in those countries with BHEL's assistance ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to undertake more and more projects in those countries with BHEL's assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirteen.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) BHEL have been providing consultancy services for feasibility studies and evaluation of bids. BHEL have provided services for the operation and maintenance of projects already completed as also for equipment supplied by other countries. In addition they have been keeping a watch on prospective projects.

**Direct Dialling Facilities from Northern  
Kerala to Gulf Countries**

4896. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the facilities at Badagara Telephone Exchange in Kerala in view of the increase in demand for new telephone connections; and

(b) whether keeping in view the fact that thousands of Keralites living in gulf countries hail from Northern Kerala, Government propose to extend direct dialling facilities from Northern Kerala to Gulf countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Badgara exchange at present is a 900 line MAX II exchange. A 200 line equipment for expansion of the existing exchange has been allotted in 1985-86 supply programme. The exchange is likely to be expanded at the end of 7th Plan.

(b) International Trunk Exchanges at Ernakulam and Trivandrum have facilities of directly dialling calls to Gulf countries as well as many other countries. These International Trunk Exchanges connect calls from all parts of Kerala; South as well as North.

Provision of an International Exchange at Calicut is also under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Cement Factories in Rajasthan for proper Utilisation of Deposits of Limestone**

**4897. SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to achieving balanced economic regional development of Rajasthan through exploration of natural resources, the State Government submitted any proposal or suggestion to Union Government for setting up of more as well as big cement factories for proper utilisation of the rich deposits of limestone there;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered any proposal for granting licences for these big cement factories;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) to (d) A suggestion to the effect that the Cement Corporation may set up two one-million tonne cement plants—one at Shambhupura and another at Bundi in Rajasthan has been received. As the Seventh Plan outlay in respect of the Cement Corporation has not yet been finalised, no final decision in the matter has yet been taken by the Government.

[*English*]

**Manufacture of Jelly filled Cables**

**4898. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any letter of intent for manufacture of Jelly filled cable to Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s. Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation have been granted letter of intent No. LI : 880 (81) dated 31.12.1981 for the establishment of new Undertaking in a Backward District in Bihar State to manufacture 5 lakh CKM per annum Jelly filled cables. The Letter of Intent is valid upto 30.6.1985 (as extended). Foreign Collaboration application of the company has been cleared and F.C. agreement with M/s. AEG-Telefunken of West Germany has been taken on record.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (NALANDA) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a calling Attention Notice.

in Bihar there is a grave crisis of drinking water, and particularly the Harijans in the villages are facing a serious problem. Many people are on the verge of dying of thirst. Similar is the fate of the animals. I, therefore, request the Central Government that they should pay immediate attention to the problem and give special assistance to Bihar. My constituency Nalanda and its adjoining districts are facing an acute drinking water problem.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR) : First I would suggest to you that you should give a directive in this regard. It concerns an ex-MP. I have been reliably told and therefore, I have given a motion. On 20th April 1985 at Ludhiana one of the former Members of Lok Sabha i.e. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was proceeding from Pathankot to Ludhiana to address a public meeting. When his car was passing through Ludhiana, Punjab, Superintendent of Police and his team warned him not to go through the bazar, better by-pass this particular area and go by some other route. But since they had some reception arrangement they went through the bazar. They went to the public meeting. The public meeting was held and when the public meeting was completed, through the same bazar area Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others tried to go back. Just when they passed through, within 15 minutes a very powerful bomb exploded in which a boy died.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (GUNTUR) : That means the Police had forewarned him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what I am telling you. He is right. Prof. Ranga has got my point and that is the point of my adjournment motion. You are right. The police had forewarned him. (*Interruptions*) You are right ; I am supporting you. The police had forewarned him not to go through that particular area. That means, the police were aware of the fact

that the bomb was kept there. Therefore, I would like a thorough enquiry into the matter. Therefore, I have given an adjournment motion, on this. Please accept the adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*). All those who had accompanied him, had a fear. Therefore, it is a fair demand that an enquiry be instituted into this episode so that the facts may come out. If you cannot accept my adjournment motion, please direct the Home Minister to make a statement on the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a President's rule there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not for adjournment motion. You have given a notice for calling attention also. I will consider it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He did not follow the advice of the police. He is such an irresponsible man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please do not expunge what Prof. Ranga has suggested because that would support my motion.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had no business to go through the bazar when the police had instructed him not to do so.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (ROBERTSGANJ) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, presently, in many parts of the country, the scarcity of drinking water has created a serious situation. I, therefore, request that you may direct the Housing Ministry to take immediate action in this regard. Besides, the States are not in a position to meet the expenses because of resources constraint.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a notice then we will consider.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I have

given a Call Attention Notice, Sir. Kindly accept it. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will consider it. Please sit down now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (BHILWARA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also support Shri Panika. There is a grave crisis of drinking water in Rajasthan. I have given a Calling Attention Notice in this respect. I want that it should be converted into a notice under Rule 193 and discussion should be held on the subject. The hon. Minister should make a statement so that proper drinking water arrangements could be made.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have taken your point and I will consider it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (BUXAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the statement of Prof. Dandavate. The normal practice is that if there is any apprehension of breach of peace or any tension, the Police warns political leaders and others to avoid going to such places. I think to find fault with the police for this warning to Mr. Vajpayee is absolutely unfounded . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, it will become a discussion. I do not want any discussion on this. Please sit down . . . (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have given notices, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What notices ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want any discussion on this . . .

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him begin the discussion under rule 193 now, and I shall speak on this later . . . (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You will remember, Sir, that you had promised to look into the Calling Attention Notice about the reported arrest of Pakistani commandos in Punjab. Today also there is a report that about 100 to 200 commandos, fully trained by Pakistani army, have already entered Punjab and one of the assailants of Mr. Bhatia, an ex-Member of this House, has been caught. He has made some very revealing statements and he has said that part of this commando force has fanned out all over the country, including Delhi. So, there is danger to the lives of VIPs. Therefore, in the light of these developments, I would like to know whether you are directing the Home Minister to make a statement in the House about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will consider your Call Attention Motion and let you know afterwards . . .

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I would like to express our concern about the incident which took place near Shri Vajpayee's meeting. This is reported in the Press. We are as much concerned about it and we would like the Punjab Government to fully investigate it and take proper action.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (K. RISHNAGIRI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope the House will join me in this issue. Yesterday, there was a newsitem in the Hindustan Times that a statement was issued by Shiva Sena in Bombay demanding that all the non-Marathis should quit Bombay. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he will make a statement over this issue. It is a matter of very serious concern and hence I initially started by expressing hope that the whole House will join me in this. Sir where are we living ? I demand a statement to be made by the Home Minister in this House . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramamurthy, if you feel that it is a very

urgent matter, you give me a notice, will consider it . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MAHBU-  
BNAGAR) : Sir, the other day we dis-  
cussed the question of gas pipe line contract.  
Now a new disturbing dimension has been  
added to it. On account of the decision  
of the Government of India to award this  
work on the basis of turnkey, the Govern-  
ment . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.  
we have already discussed this matter . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Japan  
has gone back from its offer of credit . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy,  
this has already been discussed in this  
House. You give in writing, I will con-  
sider it. . . .

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I won't  
allow then. Please sit down . . .

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing  
will go on record.

[Interruptions]\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr.  
Tewary, please sit down. I am not allow-  
ing him.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (KOTTA-  
YAM) : I would request you to please ask  
the Home Minister to make a statement  
on the reported move of the Shiv Sena.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram-  
amurthy has also referred to it and I have  
asked him to give a notice. You also  
give a notice.

\*\*Not recorded.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (SAM-  
BALPUR) : Sir, I am on my logs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Have you any Adjournment motion ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : No,  
Sir, I have got the greatest regard for  
Shri Jaipal Reddy and Prof. Madhu  
Dandavate. Prof. Tewary has made a  
very pertinent point because Prof. Madhu  
Dandavate had made a jugglery and an  
ornamental speech regarding the Pubnja  
issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The  
Minister has already replied to that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I do not  
accept the insinuations if they have been  
made by Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
There is no insinuation. I only say since  
they have warned that some preparations  
are being made, I said an inquiry should  
be made into that. That is all.

[English]

12.12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amen-  
dment Rules, 1985, Notifications under  
Companies Act, 1956, and Industries  
(Development and Regulation)  
Act, 1951 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF  
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on  
the Table—

(1) A copy of the Companies (Accep-  
tance of Deposits) Amendment  
Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English  
versions) published in Notification  
No. G.S.R. 286 (E) in Gazette  
of India dated the 19th March,  
1985, under sub-section (3) of  
section 642 of the Companies Act,  
1956.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.  
231 (Hindi and English versions)  
published in Gazette of India

dated the 2nd March, 1985 declaring 'Messrs Kandan Mutual Benefit Fund Limited, Madras' to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A (1) of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 620 A of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—817/85].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S. O. 275 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S. O. 279 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Gluconate Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S. O. 282 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.

- 4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S. O. 274 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S. O. 280 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited and Messrs Lily Boreey Mills (Private) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S. O. 281 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—818/85].

- (5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Motor Industries Company Limited, Bangalore for substantial expansion in the capacities of Multi Cylinder Pumps and Nozzle Holders and the Order dated the 10th December, 1984 of the Central Government together with an explanatory note, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—819/85].

**Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 and Amendment to Regulation 46 of Punjab and Sind Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1982.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—820/85].

- (2) A copy of the Amendment to Regulation 46 of Punjab and Sind Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1982 regarding Terminal Benefits (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 75 of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—821/85].

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Culture for 1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Culture for 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—822/85].

12.13 hrs.

[English]

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (i) Need to set up an Academy of Judicial Administration to train Judges and conduct refresher course for them

SHRI KAMAL NATH (CHHINDWARA) : Our Constitution has bestowed a major role on the judiciary in our country's democratic set up. The judiciary has a role to play in India's social transformation and cannot be isolated from the national mainstream. It should be the endeavour of all of us to strengthen the judiciary and at the same time ensure that the judiciary's role is consis-

tent with our national objectives. In almost all major areas there are institutes to train and explain to persons in those areas like for IAS Officers we have the Academy in Mussorie, for Defence Officers we have the National Defence Academy, Indian Military Academy and for the Taxation Officers also there is a training academy. However, for those connected with the judiciary there is no such institute. The Government should set up an Academy of Judicial administration. This academy would train judges at all levels and should conduct refresher courses and in-service courses so that judges at all levels are able to remain in touch with latest judicial procedures and modern methods of judicial administration. Such an academy would conduct compulsory courses for judicial officers at all levels so that the judiciary is made a part of the national mainstream.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MAHBUB-NAGAR) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is carrying on under Rule 377.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is reading from the approved text.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, what is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (CHHINDWARA) : How can he raise a point of order ? He does not know the rules.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have read the rules for many more years. He is working in industry and I am working in Legislature. Therefore, I know the rules.

My point of order is that under Rule 377, a statement . . .

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have not completed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Under Rule 377, no defamatory or insinuation . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have not heard me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Let me listen first. Please listen to what he says first.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, please sit down.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (IDUKKI) : I can obey you, Sir. But what is the scope of this ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Under Rule 377 no defamatory or insinuation. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not only under Rule 377, anything defamatory cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He said, "...so that judiciary is made a part of the national mainstream." I say this is casting aspersion or reflection because it implies that it is now being made a part of the mainstream. It is a clear insinuation. How did you allow it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no point in our rule by which. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ruling it out. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have to give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ruling it out.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : This is not a *suo moto* statement made by the Member. There cannot be a discussion on that, Sir. How can you allow it ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It is a suggestion I am making.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : There cannot be a point of order on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already gone through the text. That is accepted. Therefore, when I accepted it, he cannot raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing. I won't allow. I am ruling it out, if you want, you give notice regarding that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let him move a privilege motion. (Interruptions).

Why don't you move a privilege motion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled it out. If you want to give anything in writing, you can do so. But I have already ruled out your point of order.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I will continue. It must be realised that the . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is defamatory, I have not allowed him. That is all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : You allow more Members to talk. Why don't you allow me to finish ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please continue.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It must be realised that the judiciary has to help in the fulfilment of the people's aspirations and if our judicial process is out-dated or does not meet its aims, the whole importance of the judiciary as envisaged in our Constitution will be negated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Shantaram Naik.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You carry on. Don't worry. Whatever he says will not go on record. Mr. Naik, you can read your matter under Rule 377.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't allow any other Member to talk except the Member whom I have called.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about my point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled it out. That is all.

12.19 hrs.

[English]

(ii) Need to improve the Pay Scale of Post Graduate Teachers in Goa, Daman and Diu. and Remove Disparity in Pension to Teachers of Aided and Government Schools

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (PANAJI) : Teachers with post-graduate qualifications working in the Secondary schools are entitled to a higher scale than the graduate teachers. This obvious rule of Pay-scales, although implemented initially in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, is not being effectively implemented now.

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has also strongly pleaded with the Government of India to sanction a higher scale for the post-graduate teachers teaching in the secondary schools of the Union Territory. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the matter be looked into.

Secondly, there is also a disparity in the grant of pension to the teachers of the aided schools in comparison to that of the teachers in the Government schools, in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is, therefore, suggested that the aided school Teacher-pensioners be covered under the Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972, retrospectively from 1.1.1980.

Lastly, the Education Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu last year is pending for the assent of the President of India. The matter may kindly be expedited by the Government in the interest of the entire education management in the Union Territory.

(iii) Need for Immediate Central Help to Madhya Pradesh to cope with the Problem of Drinking Water in the State.

KUMARI PUSPA DEVI (RAIGARH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the scarcity of drinking water has caused a great concern in the State of Madhya Pradesh. About 8,468 villages and 140 towns are facing acute water shortage in varying degrees. Almost all the 45 districts to some extent or the other are in the grip of the worst ever water problem faced by this State. This year, the erratic pattern of the monsoon has created a severe drinking water problem. This has been aggravated by the failure of the winter rains which have brought the water level down in most of the wells.

If adequate steps to provide drinking water are not taken immediately, the large population in this State will have no water to drink at all. Therefore, it is necessary to augment new sources of water in the State.

Tubewells should be drilled in all the scarcity villages. Steps should be

taken for deepending the dug wells and for transporation of water to the far flung areas. Since the problem is acute, it is imperative that the pace of work to meet the drinking water problem is accelerated so that timely relief can be provided.

A minimum of Rs. 13 crores is required to undertake works pertaining to drinking water supply in the rural and the urban areas of the State. I request the concerned Minister to provide the amount mentioned above to save the State from drinking water problem. Adequate funds should be provided for the completion of all the ongoing water supply schemes in the State as soon as possible.

- (iv) Need to make the Himsagar Express a bi-Weekly Train and to Provide its Stoppages at Important Stations in the Districts of Kottayam, Pathanamthitte and Alleppey

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (IDUKKI) : Sir, the Him Sagar Express running between Jammu and Kanyakumari was introduced in response to the demand of the public that there should be a train connecting the northern and the southern ends of India. Although it is a weekly train at present, it has become very useful particularly for the Keralites working in the Defence service and stationed in Punjab, Jammu etc.

However, the usefulness of this train has been diminished by the limited stoppages it has at present in Kerala. After Ernakulam, it halts only at Quilon and thus skips three important districts namely Kottayam, Pathanamthitte and Alleppey. It may be mentioned in this context that the maximum number of passengers are from these districts. Thus this long-awaited train has become less useful to people belonging to these districts. From the point of view of revenue to the Railways as well as that of the convenience of passengers, this train must halt at important stations in all the three districts.

And also in view of the heavy rush in this train, it may be made at least a bi-weekly train with a pantry car with

catering facilities which at present are not provided with this train. Therefore, I would request the Government to issue necessary instructions in this regard.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to remove the limit of Rs. 1600/-for payment of bonus to employees

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (BHOPAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the bonus payable to an employee, whose monthly pay or wage is more than Rs. 750, is calculated as if his monthly pay or wage is Rs. 750. Government propose to raise this limit to Rs. 1600 per month.

However, according to the Payment of Bonus Act, the range for eligibility for bonus is Rs. 1600 per month whereas the cost of living as compared to 1965 has increased phenomenally and the value of the rupee has diminished. I, therefore, urge that to meet out justice to all the employees, the eligibility range of Rs. 1600 should be removed to make all the employees eligible for bonus.

- (vi) Demand to give employment to the unemployed residents of district Gonda (Eastern U.P.) in the I.T.I. set up there

SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN (BAL-RAMPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, district Gonda is the most backward area in Eastern U.P. The economic condition of the people of this area is so miserable that they are finding it very difficult to bring up their families. Thousands of people here are jobless with the result that this region is becoming more and more backward. Keeping in view its backwardness, the Government decided to set up an I.T.I. factory at Manakpur in Gonda District. This factory is now nearing completion but the people of Gonda have not been benefited by this factory so far. Outsiders have been recruited in this factory and the people of Gonda District have got nothing but displacement. It is the policy of the Government not only to compensate the displaced

persons whose houses and lands have been acquired but also to provide employment to the displaced persons or at least one member each of the displaced families in the factory. But in this case, the displaced persons have not been benefited in the matter of recruitment in the factory, so much so that out of the total recruitment made, only 20 per cent people belong to the Gonda District.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Minister of Communications towards giving priority to the people of Gonda in the matter of service and demand that in future only the people of Gonda should be recruited in the factory so that the objective of the factory is achieved.

(vii) Need to take steps for the proper functioning of Kolar Gold Mines to avoid its closure

DR. V. VENKATESH (KOLAR) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that the gold mines located in Kolar Gold Fields have been incurring losses for the last several years. The gold mines which are among the deepest in the world are incurring losses due to improper management and the purchase of gold by the Government of India at a throw-away Price. The huge losses of the mined are going to result in the closure of these mines. These mines are operated and owned by a public sector undertaking, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML). Nearly a lakh of workers earn their livelihood by working these mines. The closure of these mines will throw all of them out of employment. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the working of the management as well as the mining activities in these mines. The Policy of the Government of India is to safeguard the interests of the working class at any cost. Therefore, the proper functioning of these mines needs an urgent attention of the Government. The Kolar Gold Mines should be modernised and all basic amenities that are needed should be provided immediately.

Adequate steps should be taken to procure more quantity of gold from

\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

BGML. The existing prices paid for the gold should be revised so that the BGML does not incur losses on that account. I request the hon. Minister to take urgent steps in this regard and save the mines from sickness and closure.

12.26 hrs.

# DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86—Cont d.

[English]

## Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members Present in the House whose cut motions to the demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion be moved

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st days of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development."



**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** (Nalgonda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, agriculture is everybody's subject. More than 70 per cent of the People of our country are dependent on agriculture, directly or indirectly. 42 per cent of the Indian economy is generated by agricultural produce. But, unfortunately, only 5 per cent of the Central budget is provided for agriculture. This shows the importance they are giving to agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Soil, water and other inputs are a key to the development of agriculture. Coming to soil, even after 38 years of Independence, they have not taken up soil conservation measures, catchment area survey measures and river valley project as national projects. Previously there was 75 per cent subsidy for soil conservation projects. But now it is only 25 per cent subsidy. The remaining 75 per cent is to be borne by the farmers. How is it possible for the farmer now-a-days to bear this much amount? They are building up many projects; they are taking up many schemes. But these projects have not been taken up on a national basis. The Central Government has to take up these projects and schemes in the catchment areas and in the river valley areas. But; unfortunately, the Central Government is leaving it to the States to take up these things. The Central Government is not taking up these things on a national basis.

Government is constructing roads, thermal projects and irrigation projects as national projects. I request the hon. Minister to take up soil conservation works based on the catchment area water-sheds as national projects on priority basis. I request the hon. Minister to take up this issue and solve the farmers' problem. This helps the water table in coming up and the water retentive capacity will be enhanced. In addition to that, all the percolation tanks, wherever possible, should be taken up on a national basis. With the limited resources at their disposal, the state Governments cannot take up these projects at present.

Coming to the production aspects, the Government has a target to raise

151.5 million tonnes of foodgrains this year. It is far beyond expectations. Our irrigated area of 60 million hectares is having the potential to produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains if proper care is taken. Government is not taking proper care of the agriculturists and agriculture. They are taking care only of industries. But, agro-based industries have not been taken up. Even today, no research is being made about agricultural implements. Only some power tillers, Festuseed drillers and Tractors are manufactured for the farmer. Much of the research has not taken place with regard to agricultural implements which are of major importance to the farmer in the rural areas. Now the cost of living has gone up very high. The farmer is not in a position to pay salaries to the labourer. I request the hon. Minister to take up this issue on a priority basis.

The production of pulses has miserably failed. We want more pulses and dry land crop. The average pulse production is far below expectations. In 1960-61, the total production was 12.7 million tonnes. Now the targeted production for 1984-85 is 12.5 million tonnes. It is far below 1960 Production. This is our achievement after 24 years. On an average, a human being requires pulses of 75 grammes per day. We are not in a position to give even 30—35 grammes. Unfortunately, the Government during this years Government of India have provided only Rs. 3 crores in the Budget for the benefit of the farmer. With this meagre amount, it will not be possible to develop the required quantity of pulses.

We are importing oilseeds. The Ministers are giving controversial figures. The Food and supply Minister gives some figures. The Agriculture Minister gives some figures. I will take that up later.

The average yield of groundnut during 1950-51 was 775 KG and during 1964-65 it was 814 KG and during 1982-83 it was only 732 KG. This is the production per hectare, not per acre. The decrease in production is the achievement we have made in pulses which are mostly grown on dry land area.

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

Coming to the dry land cultivation, the research has miserably failed. The benefits of whatever research is being done are not going to the farmer. All the research work done is only on paper. It will not help the agriculturist in any way. That will not touch even the fringe of the problem. All this research is not going to solve the problems of the farmer. Moreover, all the research is being done only around urban areas like Delhi and Hyderabad. Agriculture is a rural subject based on the rural scene. The research should be made based on the agro climatical factors. At present, the Agricultural Research Institutes are located only in urban areas like the Pusa Institute in Delhi, the Rajendra Nagar Institute in Hyderabad and at some other cities.

You have not selected for oil seeds research my district Nalgonda which is castor growing one or Adilabad or Rayalaseema which are the drought prone areas or even Rajasthan. These research institutes are constructed in cities. The only thing is that you may be having difficulties of providing quarters for the scientists. When you are constructing a research institute, you should also construct quarters and provide all amenities to the scientists.

Coming to general agriculture, whatever we produce is not sufficient. We are not utilising available natural resources. With regard to paddy our average yield is 1450 kg per hectare. It is very much less compared to other countries and even with regard to oil seeds the same is the case. Our average yield is 541 kg in pulses while the world average is 676 kg and some countries have an yield of even 3000 kgs. You have provided only Rs. 149 crores for agricultural research. I do not think with this meagre amount you can solve the problems of agricultural research. We have to establish more and more research institutions in rural areas. When 70% of our people depend on agriculture, why this meagre Rs. 149 crores? Why can't you provide Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores for agricultural research which is serving a major section of our people and most of our people also are living in rural areas. Many people and even parliamentarians and

MLAs mostly come from rural areas. Having come to Parliament they forget their rural moorings and they become accustomed to the urban comforts. I request at least the present Minister who comes from an agriculturist family to do something for agriculture.

In regard to oilseeds, only Rs. 29 crores have been provided during this year. How will the oilseeds problem be solved? You are importing edible oils to the tune of—according to one Minister it is Rs. 841 crores and according to another it is something else Rs. 1329 crores. But roughly I think every year we import edible oils to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores. During this year you have earmarked Rs. 1300 crores. Our farmers will be able to produce whatever you require only if you say how much quantity is required in advance and also fix a remunerative price well in advance. They will definitely take up the challenge and produce the required quantity. You are importing oil from abroad. 65% of the imported oil you are giving to the Vanaspati manufacturers. During the election time you gave 95% to the Vanaspati manufacturers. I do not know the motive behind it. But you are not encouraging indigenous production. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat can produce the required quantity of oilseeds. But you are not encouraging and you are in the hands of the private dealers and private business. I hope at least the Government and the Minister will open their eyes and will take up this issue in right earnest.

Then with regard to crop insurance, you have provided only Rs. 4 crores. With this Rs. 4 crores how will you solve the problem? The jurisdiction he has selected is taluka which will be the unit. How will you get the average? I request the government to take the village as the unit if not a B.D.O. (Village Development Officer) circle. In the taluka there may be a fertile area, a drought area and a forest area and you cannot get the average.

I request you should take the village, if not the BDO circle or club two-three villages. With these Rs. 4 crores you cannot take up all the crops. You should take up selective drought prone or cyclone

affected districts in Andhra Pradesh or in other States and because of this meagre amount you should first retriot crop insurance to oilseeds and pulses and later on you may add up other crops.

Sir, among the dry land crops the most neglected one is horticulture. People want fruits and vegetables. We are even capable of exporting fruits and vegetables but sufficient research is not taking place. The amount of research being done is not sufficient to meet the requirements of Indian farmers. Horticulture is very important. It has to be taken up. More and more funds have to be allotted. Only a meagre amount of Rs. 5 crores has been provided during this year. I do not know how the Agriculture Minister, with his vast experience, is going to achieve the targets. Of course, there are no targets. Only imaginary figures will be produced. Even the data is imaginary. You are not getting the correct data. Nobody is going to the rural areas to collect correct information. We should take up horticulture on priority basis. Many by-products will come out which have to be taken up. It will to some extent to solve rural unemployment problem also. If the government is really sincere then they should go to the rural areas, provide subsidies to the farmers and see that horticulture is taken up in the drought affected areas.

Now, Sir, seeds are a very important ingredient. Here also not sufficient research has been conducted. Last year the certified seeds of groundnut that Andhra Pradesh got from Gujarat Seeds Development Corporation were below standard. It was of a very poor quality. Actually they are purchasing it in the open market and labelling it as certified seeds. No farmer is getting certified seed. You are cheating the farmers. You are duping the farmers. Corruption is there. I do not know how the Minister is going to develop it. I think each and every farmer should be provided with good seeds. Then only he can raise a good crop. Some breeder seeds are coming out but it is not enough. Somebody is making marketing out of it. There is a proverb, as you sow so shall you reap. Government should take it as a prestige issue. They should open their eyes now and produce good seeds. The production

of hybrid Seeds is far below the expectations.

I want to mention one thing. I am not going to classify the categories of cultivators here. But, for the dry land areas you are not doing anything to the farmers. If you want to construct a project or a dam, per hectare, you have to spend Rs. 40 to Rs. 50,000 per hectare, depending upon the water resources. The dry land people are digging their own wells. They are getting current with great difficulty, under great pressure. You are not supplying it to them. I am asking you a very straight question. You are spending Rs. 40 to Rs 50 thousands and providing water to one hectare for an acute area people or cultivators. But you are not spending even Rs. 30 per hectare to the dry land cultivators even they are in difficulties. In Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Rama Rao has taken a bold step and he has given power to the farmers at Rs. 50 per h.p. on a slab system. Cannot the Government of India do it? I request the Central Government to take it up. They should take it up as a National Project to help the farmers. The Andhra Pradesh Government has taken up another scheme. It is called 'Failed Well Scheme'. The farmer take loan from cooperative societies, from nationalised banks, commercial banks, etc. When the dug wells fail, the Andhra Pradesh Government decided to give them subsidy up to Rs. 10,000 per well. Why cannot the Government of India not do it? You should give subsidy towards the entire cost of the wells. How can the poor farmer repay the loan when the wells fail? The cooperatives are harassing people like anything. These are dry land problems. You should specially take up soil conservation measures, construction of water sheds and other management programmes to help the farmers. You should take up these things on priority basis. I request the Central Government to take this up seriously. The State Government cannot do all these things with their own meagre resources. Therefore I request the Central Government to take it up. I request hon. Members here to support my plea and my argument. Government should take up this issue on a priority basis to solve the problem of the ryots.

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

Coming to prices, we are producing the agricultural commodities but who is fixing the price? A person sitting in an AC Room, some senior IAS officer or some technocrat is fixing the cost of rice. You should have a ryot representative from each State when you fix the price; you should consult him before fixing the price. Why should this man sitting in Delhi fix the price? He is not coming from any rural area. You don't have any statistics. Therefore what I say is that you should take up a representative from the ryots from each State while you fix the rate. We produce; but they fix the price. What is the position of industries? They are producing the articles and they are allowed to fix the rates. They are doing it. But it is not so in agriculture. The cost of cultivation is very nicely calculated! They say that they take into account the cost of labour, hired labour, idle labour, etc. They say that they calculate on the basis of ploughing one hectare. They say that so much labour is required and so many bullock carts are required. But they don't take the adverse circumstances into consideration. What happens in the rural areas? These officers who fix the rates only go to the roadside areas and villages; they don't go into the remote rural areas. I have heard many people saying this. These officers only go to roadside villages. They come to a conclusion that people have crossed poverty line after making enquiries with a few people only. They feel satisfied and they come back. What I say is that the planners and the supervisory persons and the persons who fix the prices should go to remote villages and rural areas. They should talk to cultivators there and then only come to the conclusion and fix the price. Also you have to take into consideration the fertility of the land and the backwardness of the area. All these factors should be taken into consideration while you fix the price.

Sir, there are other important inputs like fertiliser pesticides, etc. used in agriculture. I do not know what quality of fertilisers are supplied to the farmers. The fertilisers that are supplied to them are in a deteriorated condition. Some time you find that there is evaporal loss in the ferti-

liser and some times other kinds of losses also occur. But nobody is there to check up this kind of losses in the fertilisers we have to develop organic green manuring and bio-fertilizers which maintain soil texture. So also, Sir, in the case of pesticides, spurious pesticides enter into the market. The farmers do not know this fact. In order to check sale of spurious pesticides in the market, stringent measures should be taken by the Government by enacting a law for this purpose. But nobody bothers about it.

Sir, many industrialists are indulging in malpractices in the sale of spurious pesticides. They are amassing a lot of money in this way. The Government should know which company is producing the goods, which company is taking the agency of selling the products and what price they are fixing for their goods. But I find that the Government have no control over these companies. Nor do they take interest in preventing this malpractice. Sir, use of spurious pesticides will prove to be dangerous to both human beings and the plants. We have to consider this issue very seriously. There should be an arrangement to have more labs test and more staff to test the pesticides that are sold in the market. There are less number of laboratories available in the country and the tests conducted in these laboratories will not solve the problem. Sir, more and more use of pesticides is harmful both to the farmers, cattles and the plants to the environment which have ecological problem. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to see that in order to maintain ecological balance, pesticides should not be used indiscriminately. We have to develop ecological control measures. We have to develop Predators which kill Parasites.

Now, Sir, coming to the co-operative credit system, the Government of India, by an Act of law, have appointed NABARD to help the farmers in the rural areas which has become a promotional avenue to RBI personnel. Now, the NABARD is getting money from the Reserve Bank of India for loan purposes to the rural people. They are getting this money at the rate of interest of 4% and the money in turn is loaned to the Apex Banks adding 4% rate of interest. Now, the total interest

rate works out to 8%. Again, the Apex Bank gives that money to the District cooperatives at the rate of 2% interest. The District cooperatives in turn charges 2% interest when they pass on the same to the primary cooperatives. The primary cooperatives ultimately charges an interest rate of 1% from the farmers. So, the total rate of interest which the farmers have to pay works out to 13%. It is most unjustified on the part of the NABARD to charge 4% interest rate. So also other agencies should not charge interest from the farmers. With 4% interest they are getting crores of rupees by which they are building buildings and they are providing all amenities to their officers at the cost of farmers. At the most, when the money trickles down to the farmers, the maximum rate of interest should not be more than 6% or 7%. But now the rate interest charged comes to 13%.

Sir, regarding cattle population in the country, the report says that it has been increasing. I would like to point out here that it is the other way about. The cattle population is declining year after year due to natural calamities like famine, flood, fodder shortage, etc. I want that the responsible persons from the Government side should visit the rural areas, to the small villages, periodically and collect the statistics regarding cattle population. Then only the exact position about the cattle population will be known. There is no use sitting here in Delhi and making statements about the position in rural areas and research on fodder development has miserably failed.

In regard to milk scheme, what does the Government do? They are getting the milk powder and milk product in a condensed form, mix them up with a small quantity of milk and distribute it to the people. This way, you show the result. In the name of development of rural areas and the villages, Government is spending a lot of money. But they are not at all doing anything for the poor peasants and farmers in the rural areas. It is all on paper. The money to be spent on various schemes for the development of rural areas is not at all reaching them. I would suggest that you should take up schemes and im-

plement them under the direct supervisor of your officials, at the village level, at the taluq level. You should earmark money for the various schemes for the rural areas and implement them with strict supervision as per the needs of rural people.

The plans should come from the villages but not from Delhi and then only you can develop these areas and help the rural masses who are starving even today. You may not agree with me, but I can show you starving villagers in my taluka and in my constituency.

I request Government once again to strengthen agricultural research, to strengthen the dry land projects and to strengthen the rural development programmes. I also request you to develop supply milk and its by-products. Agro-based industries should be developed to help the farmers at large. I request the hon. Minister to provide more and more amounts. as agriculture is of prime importance because 70 per cent of our people are dependent on agriculture. I feel that this 5 per cent allotment is too meagre. I request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to allot 10 per cent of the total budget to the Agriculture Department because it will help the farmers and poor people. Lastly, the Government should take steps to strengthen our farmers. If the farmers are strong, India will be strong and if our rural people are weak, India will be weak. This is my conclusion, Sir, and I oppose the Demand.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO (Vijayawada) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make available necessary credit at low interest to the farmers.]  
(1)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to curb adulteration of fertilizers.] (2)

[Shri V. Subhanadreeswara Rao]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accept to recommendations of Rs. 130/- per ton at 8.5 per cent recovery for sugarcane as recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission for 1984-85 season.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the *per capita* availability of pulses and edible oils.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fix remunerative prices for paddy, sugarcane cotton, groundnut, maize and Bajra.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure implementation of crop insurance scheme as a result of which farmers are loosing hundreds of crores worth of crops every year due to vagaries in monsoons and natural calamities.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to augment agriculture production.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Agricultural Prices Commission more meaningful to protect producers' interests.] (25)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for multiplication and proper distribution of high quality needs.] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective implementation of Manure and Fertilizers Programme.] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cover pulses and oilseeds in the high yield varieties programmes.] (29)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-organize the Central Agricultural farms to meet the changing needs.] (30)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure plant protection against diseases as revealed by spread of Karnal Bant diseases in wheat and coconut in Kerala.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to overcome stagnation in production of commercial crops.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give top priority to Area Development Programme in hilly areas.] (33)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malfunctioning of agricultural farms in public sector.] (34)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malfunctioning of National Seeds Corporation.] (35)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage bio-fertilizers.] (36)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for revamping of Organic Manure Development Programme.] (37)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revamp the pulse development programme.] (38)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective quality control of fertilizers to overcome the widespread menace of adulteration.] (39)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective quality control pesticides.] (40)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of National Agro Industries Corporation to meet the consumer's needs.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more effective utilization of assistance from foreign governments for agricultural development schemes.] (42)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective and realistic soil and water conservation programmes.] (48)

"That the demand under the Head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the interests of fishermen engaged in non-mechanised fishing.] (56)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the per capita availability of milk] (74)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage indigenous know-how and technology for foot and mouth disease vaccine production.] (75)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for merging Institute for Rural Management, Anand with the National Institute for Rural Development and placing them under ICAR for effective and economical functioning.] (90)

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to remove the constraints and bottlenecks in Operation Flood I and II programme for increasing milk production and discontinue gift imports of milk products.] (91)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for revamping the ongoing dairy development programmes which tilt towards multinational interests.] (92)

"That the Demand under the Head Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to raise the upper limit of credit that can be sanctioned to farmers to enable them to invest more in agriculture and obtain increased yields per hectare.] (93)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase awareness among dry land cultivating farmers of pulses about

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

getting higher output with more application of pesticides and fertilizers.] (99)

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take the latest scientific methods of Cultivation developed by research institutions to Villages.] (103)

"That the demand under the Head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a Central Research Station for conservation and improvement of desi fowls in Andhra Pradesh.] (110)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct link roads to the villages so as to connect nearly three lakh villages unconnected with any type of road.] (113)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rates to cultivators.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore reduction in the allotment of fertilizers to states.] (4)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give remunerative prices to the farmers.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for fixing support price for groundnut.] (21)

"That the Demand Under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply fertilizers at subsidised rates.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allotting sufficient funds for development of Agriculture.] (23)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds for agricultural credit.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a milk chilling centre at Kadiri in Andhra Pradesh.] (76)

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide fodder and water to cattle to prevent their slaughter in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.] (77)

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve the targets of milk Production.] (78)

"That the Demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of Indian Dairy Corporation to effectively supervise the working of National Dairy Development Board.] (79)

"That the Demand under the Head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revamp and rationalise the working of NAFED and other co-operatives.] (94)

"That the demand under the Head co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the working of credit cooperative institutions.] (95)

"That the Demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise consumer Cooperatives to protect consumers' interests.] (96)

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to draw special credit cooperative schemes for weaker States and Union territories.] (97)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve IRDP to make it an effective tool for real improvements in the rural life especially for women and children.] (111)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reorganize and improve the various community development programmes to improve the quality of rural life.] (112)

"That the demand under the Head Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds for permanent eradication of rural poverty in the district of Rayalseems in Andhra Pradesh.] (114)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for starting famine relief works in Rayalseems and Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh for drought affected people.] (115)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot adequate funds for deep drilling of wells in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh to fight drought.] (116)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 200."

[Need to reorganise R & D set up to make it more effective to meet urgent national needs.] (117)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve working of credit cooperatives.] (118)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline functioning of quality control and grading services.] (119)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of rural development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of land reform laws for speedy agrarian reforms.] (120)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malfunctioning of Drought Prone Areas Programme.] (121)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen International cooperation with African and South East Asian countries in agricultural research.] (122)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making Panchayati Raj Institutions more effective for overall development by decentralisation.] (123)

[Shri K. Ramchandra Reddy]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen applied nutrition programmes to check falling health standards in the rural areas.] (124)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion of Rural works programmes for creation of full employment.] (125)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for projects for Rural employment and guaranteed employment.] (126)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish national grid of rural godowns for agricultural produce to benefit producers and consumers.] (127)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Drought Prone Areas Programmes to meet the needs of affected areas.] (128)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give remunerative prices to farmers for their agricultural produce.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of fertilizers.] (130)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply good quality seeds to agriculturists.] (131.)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds for agricultural credit to farmers.] (132)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for effective implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme.] (133)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for vigorous steps to tackle rural unemployment.] (134)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for the upliftment of the rural poor.] (135)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient funds to implement effectively the Drought Prone Areas Programme.] (136)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.] (137)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for permanent measures for famine eradication in Drought Prone Areas.] (138)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a comprehensive plan to fight drought in Rayalseema which is a chronic Drought Prone Area.] (139)

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers.] (5)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the price of urea.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start an intensive programme to improve cattle breeds particularly in Saran district of North Bihar.] (7)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to start an intensive programme for developing poultry particularly in Saran district of North Bihar.] (8)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to start an intensive programme for the development of fisheries particularly in Saran district of North Bihar.] (9)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to start an intensive programme for the develop-

ment of sugar-cane particularly in North Bihar.] (10)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce.] (11)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a fertilizer factory based on animal bonos near Chhapra in Saran district of Bihar.] (12)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the implementation of schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers.] (43)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective extension of training programmes for farmers.] (44)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the outmoded and outdated tractor training programmes.] (45)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the present Agricultural Economic and statistics set-up so that it subserves the farmers' needs.] (46)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malfunctioning of NAFED.] (47)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

[Need to discontinue gift imports of milk products and increase milk production.] (83)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.] (84)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement effectively Operation Flood I & II programmes and projects thereunder.] (85)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of Institute of Rural Management, Anand.] (86)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairies in Delhi & Calcutta.] (87)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to augment milk production under Operation Flood I & II programme.] (88)

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to use indigenous dairy equipment.] (89)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively oversee, monitor and coordinate the working of I. C. A. R.] (100)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the international cooperation with African nations, Japan and South East Asian Countries in Agricultural research.] (101)

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to completely revamp; revitalise and reorganise educational, research and development activities of ICAR.] (102)

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malfunctioning of dairy research and training institutes.] (104)

"That the demand under the head Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline functioning of fisheries institutes to bring about coordination in their working.] (105)

"That the demand under the head Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and revamp Agricultural Research and education to meet the present needs of the country.] (106)

"That the demand under the head Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise cess funds to improve productivity.] (107)

"That the demand under the head Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline and strengthen working of Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute to make it more effective to solve region-wise problems.] (108)

"That the demand under the head Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise and strengthen research and education schemes of Animal Husbandry.] (109)

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) :  
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the functioning of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited.] (157)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to Pay adequate compensation to Dynacraft Machine Company Limited, Bombay by Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited for cancellation of their order for coal handling plant.] (158)

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the demands relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. Presently, the country is moving towards the green revolution and from the green revolution towards rural development. But even now, only 43 per cent of the total 329 million hectare cultivable land available in the country is being cultivated and according to the figures available for 1983-84, a total of 151 million tonne foodgrains is being produced in the country. I shall discuss two or three points and tell you why the agricultural production in our country is not increasing at the speed at which our economists and agricultural scientists have been trying to achieve it.

12.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
in the Chair]

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech had announced a very good crop insurance scheme and this has been welcomed by the farmers all over the country

but the details of that scheme are still under consideration. The Agriculture Minister will tell us when the details of the scheme will be finalised and the scheme implemented. In this connection, I want to say only one thing that so far, this insurance scheme has been enforced in certain areas up to block level and has been prepared in consultation with the insurance company. Under the scheme, only certain specified crops have been covered.

13.00 hrs.

As the hon. Finance Minister has stated, under the scheme, the farmers who take crop loans will be given 150 per cent of the amount of crop loans by the company in case their crops are damaged. In this connection, I want to say that the insurance company is putting pressure on the Agriculture Department that tehsil should be taken as the unit in assessing the damage. It is possible that instead of considering tehsil as the unit, the company might be persuaded to agree to consider a Block as the unit. This would mean that if there are one hundred villages in a Block and due to some natural calamity 50 per cent of the crops are damaged, only then the insurance company will assess whether the damage has been more than 50 per cent or less for which they would compensate the farmers. I would request that if you assess the damage or loss taking a Block as the unit, then the farmers will never benefit. Suppose there is a natural calamity like floods and out of one hundred villages only 20 are flooded, then the damage will be only in those 20 villages and the remaining 80 villages will escape the fury of the floods. But when the Department of Agriculture or the insurance company calculates the loss, the damage will come to less than 50 per cent because the loss has been only in 20 villages, the other 80 villages having remained unaffected. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that if he wants to implement the insurance scheme for the welfare of the farmers in the real sense, the damage should be evaluated taking the individual farmer as a unit. If an individual is not considered the unit, then it will cause considerable loss to the farmer. To this the plea of the insurance company is that

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

they do not have any record of the individual farmer's average produce. I would request the hon. Minister that if the loss is assessed taking the village as a unit, that will be beneficial to the farmers. If there is hailstorm, it is possible that one part of the village may be affected while the other part may not be. In such a situation, if the loss is assessed, taking the village as a unit, then the farmers will definitely get something from the Company. Secondly, you have given this relief only to those farmers who take loan from the cooperative banks and there also, Rs. 950 per acre will be paid for the best land like the one in Ludhiana in Punjab and in Kurukshetra in Haryana. This may also please be looked into that the credit limit for the farmer is Rs. 15,000 but the cooperative banks are not giving them more than Rs. 10,000. What I want to say is that the insurance company will cover the interest of a farmer who raises a crop worth Rs. 1 lakh on 18 acres of land, only for Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,500, i.e. Rs. 22,500 only. My request to the hon. Minister is that this scheme should cover not only those farmers who take loan from the banks but also the others who want to take advantage of it. I also want to say that the covering of risk upto 150 per cent is quite inadequate. It means that the farmer is getting only that amount which he has spent on fertilisers, seeds and power. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain other elements also like the farmer's own hard work, other resources which he puts in, like his bullocks, the members of his family who work with him etc. which should also be taken into account while calculating the loss. I, therefore, suggest that instead of 150 per cent, it should be at least 250 per cent so that with the money he gets, he may be able to prepare for his next crop and be compensated for the loss he has suffered.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the price policy. In Chandigarh, the Minister of Agriculture had given a statement that he was going to replace the Agricultural Prices Commission by a 'Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices'. In this connection, he had said that there would be 7 members in this Commission-out of which 3 members would be agricul-

turists who had practical knowledge of agriculture and who had done farming with their own hands. I want to submit that it will be very unfortunate if the new Commission also works on the basis of the same guidelines as were issued for the Agricultural Prices Commission. Then it will be just changing the nomenclature. As he has said:

[English]

"By fixing price it would keep in view the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you just tell me when the Bata company enhances the prices of their footwear, do they keep the interest of the consumers in view? When the Tata company increases the prices of their trucks, do they keep in mind the articles of consumer utility which would be transported by those trucks? I want to submit that you should reconsider the guidelines already fixed and issue such guidelines as may help the farmers in getting remunerative prices.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. I would like to give some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Agriculture Minister, which relate to a large number of the farmers of the country who depend solely on agriculture.

Ours is an agricultural country and about 70 per cent of the people directly or indirectly earn their livelihood through agriculture. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. This has been conceded by the Finance Minister himself in his speech. He has said, "Control of inflation, reduction in poverty levels, promotion of employment, and improvement in our balance of payments are goals which are linked with our success in agriculture." Therefore, our country's progress depends on more agricultural output. For increasing the agricultural production, we need, high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers-

water for irrigation and pesticides. Our agricultural scientists have succeeded in developing high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for which they deserve appreciation, but, as regards water, our farmers are still not getting water in adequate quantity when the crops are at the stage of ripening. The tubewells run with power and due to non-supply of power in time, the farmers have to suffer heavy losses. My submission to the hon. Minister is that to improve the lot of the farmers, regular supply of power should be ensured and the water in canals should be released in time. Seepage is causing damage to the farmers' fields and crops. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this aspect also.

Government provide loans to the small and marginal farmers under the I.R.D.P. in which about 50 per cent exemption is given but, regretfully, farmers are not being given the assistance properly and they become victims of corruption. They have to bribe for taking loans. I would request that in the matter of loan disbursement, there should be minimum interference by the staff and the farmers should be saved from their clutches. The stronger the farmer, the stronger will be the country.

I would like to draw your attention towards some major problems of the farmers. The farmer produces foodgrains but is unable to bring it to the market to sell. Just now the hon. Minister has announced that the farmer can take his produce anywhere to sell. I had asked a question on 3 May, 1984 of the Minister of Food and Supply and he had stated in his reply that except the international border, there was no ban on the movement of rice and wheat. I want to inform the hon. Minister that when a farmer moves his produce from one market to another even in the same district, he is harassed by the police and your Food Department personnel and they extract money from him, otherwise the farmers or small traders are challaned. Therefore, clear directions should be issued that the farmers should not be harassed in any way. I would draw your attention towards Allahabad. The Fafamau market is there in Allahabad. In that market, twice, a farmer was arrested

and detained and his wheat was seized which is now rotting there. This is how irregularities are being committed.

Similarly, the farmer can produce paddy but cannot thrash it. Thrashed paddy, i.e. rice can fetch more price to the farmer but the Government have imposed a ban on it. He is allowed to thrash paddy by small hullers which can thrash only 50 kgs at a time and in a calendar month he can thrash only two quintals of paddy for his own use. It is quite evident that the big capitalists by putting pressure on Government have succeeded in getting the rules framed in such a way that the farmers may not be able to sell paddy in the shape of rice. Consequently, the farmers have to sell their produce at a very low price. The hon. Minister is an experienced person. I request that in order to give maximum benefit to the farmers, rules should be framed to ensure that the farmers are able to get remunerative prices for their produce and are able to strengthen their economic position.

I want to draw your attention towards the Forest Department also. The problem of fuel has become very acute in our country and without wood, the farmers are helpless. I had raised this matter in Rajya Sabha also and the hon. Minister had replied that there was no ban on cutting firewood trees but till today Government have not defined the trees whose wood can be used as fuel. I would request that the names of those trees which can be felled by the farmers to meet their needs should be clearly specified. Otherwise, the police will harass the farmers and the forest officials will go on extracting money from them. Wood is required for constructing houses, agricultural implements and for other purposes. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this aspect seriously and take steps in the interest of the farmers so that they do not become victim of corruption.

The hon. Minister is present here. I had talked to him in March when the rate of potato had come down to Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 per quintal. The hon. Minister had informed me in writing that Government would purchase potatoes at the rate of Rs. 50 per quintal. But, is he aware that the purchase centres had not been opened and the farmers had to sell potatoes in

[Shri Ram Pujan Patel]

the market at the rate of Rs. 25 to Rs 30 ? When the farmer had sold his produce, the price of potatoes soared between Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per quintal. I request the hon. Minister that one starch factory each should be opened in Allahabad and Farrukhabad because these are the biggest potato-growing regions. I hope you will consider this suggestion.

I represent the Phulpur constituency. I think this area is the second biggest potato-growing area in India. Potato is produced there in large quantity. Farrukhabad is number one and Phulpur is number two. Arrangements should be made to ensure that the potato-growers of the area get remunerative prices. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it.

The hon. Agriculture Minister had announced on 30 November, 1981, in the presence of the late Prime Minister, the setting up of a soda ash plant at Phulpur. The hon. Minister had also given an assurance about this in Rajya Sabha but in spite of all this, the said plant has not been set up there and no action has been taken so far in this regard. I want to know the reasons why the plant is not being set up there. I have come to know that the Chief Manager of the 'IFFCO' has sent a proposal to Government that in lieu thereof another plant be set up there. The Central Government should consider that proposal and open a plant there immediately so that the people of the area may progress economically.

Along with this, it is also necessary that cows and buffaloes of good breed be made available to the farmers so that they may get more milk from them and thereby strengthen their economic condition.

In my constituency, about 30 to 40 thousand acres of land are inundated by floods every year. This aspect should also be gone into. A survey was made in 1971-72 for constructing a dam from Mubarakpur to Sitakund but there also, no further progress has been made. Similarly, there is one village Lilapur in Phulpur tehsil which is situated on the banks of the Ganga

river. When our Finance Minister was Member of Parliament from that area he had sanctioned Rs. 42 lakhs for that but nothing could be done there also. I would request that all these things should be considered and clear cut rules should be formulated in the interest of the farmers so that the employees and officers are not able to harm them and the farmers are able to strengthen their economic condition by producing more.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister and hope that he will take action on the points raised by me.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) :  
\*Sir, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy. Whether we have been able to provide a strong backbone to our economy to enable it to become strong and stand erect and whether we have been able to build a strong foundation for our agricultural system, this is the main point to be considered while discussing the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and rural development.

Sir, the budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, the economic survey 1984-85, the annual report of this ministry, all have claimed, as usual, the huge success of the Government in the field of agriculture. In 1983-84 while speaking in the context of increase in foodgrains production, the then Finance Minister remarked in his budget speech, "This is convincing testimony to the soundness of our agricultural strategy." In this year's budget speech the present Finance Minister has also echoed his predecessor and has said, "Our past record has been good which underscores the soundness of our agricultural strategy." I would like to ask the Hon. Minister at the very outset, what is their yardstick for measuring the amount of success? If their agricultural strategy is the increase in sorrow, misery, hunger, want, poverty and unemployment of the millions of our villagers directly connected with agriculture, then we have to admit that they have achieved one hundred per cent success". The facts and figures given out by the Government itself goes to prove it.

\* The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

If we view comprehensively the performance over the last few years in the field of agricultural production, its pricing policy, the distribution of foodgrains, the wages paid to the agricultural labourers, protection of the rights of the sharecroppers and above all the distribution of surplus land among the landless and even in fishery, animal husbandry, forestry and everything else that comes under the purview of the ministry of agriculture, then we will realise how unreal and hollow is the Government's claim of success in the field of agriculture. The success or failure of the agricultural strategy can't be gauged through the increase or decrease in foodgrains production in a particular year alone. Even then we find that when the Government is claiming a huge success in foodgrains production, the daily average per capita availability of foodgrains is showing a gradual diminishing trend. In 1965 the daily average per capita availability of foodgrains was 480.2 gm. In 1984 that came down to 438.1 gram.

During the period 1970—74 5 years the daily per capita availability of foodgrains on an average was 452.5 gms. Between 1975—79 the next 5 year's average the daily per capita availability of foodgrains was 440.8 gm. Between 1980—84 i.e. for the next 5 years the daily per capita availability of foodgrains was 438.1 gms on an average. It is not that per capita availability has diminished in the case of foodgrains alone. The same position prevails in respect of other agricultural products also. In the annual report of the Agriculture Ministry for 1983-84 it was stated that "As a result of the sustained increase in production of all varieties of cotton, imports have been virtually eliminated since 1979-80. During 1982-83 a record quantity of 7.6 lakh bales was exported." But we find that the per capita availability of cotton cloth per annum is constantly diminishing.

In 1978-79 it was 10.2 metres in 1979-80, the year in which cotton import was eliminated, it came down to 10.1 metres. In 1982-83, in the year when 7.6 lakh bales were exported, the per capita availability further fell to 9.9 metres. Cotton production fell from 7.53 million bales in 1982-83 to 6.58 million bales in 1983-84, which means further decline in the per capita availability of cotton cloth.

Sugarcane production in 1982-83 was 189.50 million tons which was record production. But the per capita availability of sugar per annum fell from 9.7 kg in 1977-78 to 9.2 Kg. in 1982-83. In 1983-84 the sugarcane production fell to 177.02 million tons from the earlier 189.50 million tons. Hence the per capita availability of sugar is also bound to fall.

Edible oils : The per capita availability of edible oils fell from 4.8 Kg in 1981-82 to 4.3 Kg. in 1982-83. Therefore we see that the more the farmer produces foodgrains, Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds etc., the less he gets for consumption. This is the agricultural strategy of the Government. The Government is claiming achievement on the basis foodgrains production. But let us see the position obtaining there too. Except the year 1983-84 the production has remained practically stagnant for several years prior to that. In 1978-79 the production of foodgrains was 131.9 million tons. In 1979-80 and 1980-81 in two successive years the production fell. In 1981-82 it improved marginally. In 1982-83 it again fell to 129.52 million tons. That means with the year 1978-79 as the centre, the production has been oscillating sometimes a little above and sometimes a little below that.

The production of other agricultural commodities is also following practically the same pattern as will be apparent from the following figures :

|           | 1977-78             | 1983-84             |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sugarcane | 176.97 million tons | 177.02 million tons |
| Cotton    | 7.24 million bales  | 6.58 million bales  |
| Mesta     | 1.79 million bales  | 1.36 million bales  |
| Jute      | 6.47 million bales  | 6.04 million bales  |

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

The per hectare average production of the above commodities is also following continuously as follows :

In 1980-81 sugarcane production was 57844 Kg. In 1983-84 it came down to 55904 Kg.

Cotton—in 1977-78 it was 157 Kg. but in 1983-84 it fell to 144 Kg.

Mesta—in 1977-78 it was 883 Kg. in 1983-84 it fell to 850 Kg.

Jute—In 1981-82 it was 1480 Kg. and in 1983-84 it fell to 1470 Kg.

The National Commission on Agricultural had recommended that the daily per capita minimum nutritional requirement of milk was 201 gm. The present availability is only 137 gm. On the basis of daily requirement of 201 gm, the annual per capita requirement will be 73 kg. That is, for the whole country the annual requirement will be 51.1 million tons. This is the position of our white revolution. But the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation claim that we have become self-sufficient in milk production. Even today we are importing the same amount of skimmed milk powder that we were importing before the launching of the so-called white revolution or operation flood. The position in respect of per capita availability of eggs, fish and meat is even worse. Therefore is there anything called the agricultural strategy of the Government? If it is there, then it is the strategy of fluctuation or it may be called the 'pendulum strategy'. That is, in the field of production it is sometimes going to the right and sometimes going to the left over the last 8/10 years and has a tendency to return to its original position.

In the case of daily per capita availability of Calories also, India's position is even lower than Sri Lanka. So much so that in India the per capita daily availability of calories is less than the average of other low income countries.

In Sri Lanka it is 2238 calories average of Low-Income countries is 2218

calories. But in India it is 1880 calories only. Fertilizer consumption in 1979-80 was 52.6 lakh tons. In 1984-85 it went up to 84 lakh tons. That means, in the 6th plan the rate of increase in fertilizer consumption was 60%. About irrigated land, in 1979-80 i.e. the year before the Sixth-Plan came into being, the total land under irrigation was 56.5 million hectares. In 1984-85 it went up to 68 million hectares. That means that during the Sixth-Plan the anticipated increase is of the order of 20 p.c.

In 1979-80 the area under high yielding varieties was 38.4 million hectares. In 1984-85 it went up to 56.0 million hectares, registering an increase of over 40 p.c.

The distribution of certified seeds was of the order of 14 lakh quintals in 1979-80. In 1984-85 the quantity went up to 70.4 lakh quintals. This registering an increase of over 5 times.

But how many times has the production gone up? we have been unable to increase the production of agricultural commodities even after increasing use of all types of inputs on a very large scale. We are trying to maintain production at the level we have achieved several years back. Somehow, had we not increased the irrigated area so much, had we not increased the area under high yielding varieties, had we not increased the use of fertilizers and had we not increased use of certified seeds, the production would have suffered greatly. But they are claiming excellent performance of agricultural sector. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and rural development—projected this very dismal and disappointing picture in his speech delivered at 24th convocation meeting of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on 2.2.85 last. What was said by the Minister there, I am quoting from the 'business standard' dt. 3.2.85. He said "Production growth rates were negative in case of bajra, small millets, barley and pulses. Growth rates of yield were negative in case of gram and pulses. The productivity growth rates was slow less than 1 p.c. in case of bajra, maize, small millets, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard,

total oilseeds, Jute and sugarcane. This is the picture of the success achieved by the Government."

Sir, in our country the area of land under irrigation is constantly increasing. We are increasingly using our water wealth for irrigation purposes. Israel used the same quantity of water in 1980 for irrigation purposes, as they were using in 1956. But in 1980 their agricultural production was three times of what they produced in 1956. Japan uses for irrigation purposes only one-third amount of the water used by us. But their production per hectare is many times more than ours. In China the area of cultivated land available is less than in our country and the area of land under irrigation is also much less than ours. In 1983 the area of irrigated land in our country was 65.6 million hectares. At that time the irrigated area in China was only 44.6 million hectares. But in that year our foodgrains production was 151.04 million tons whereas China produced 387 million tons during the same year. According to experts the minimum production per year in one hectare of irrigated land should be 4 tons. But in our country the present production is even less than half of that. If we are able to produce 4 tons of foodgrains per hectare of irrigated land, then, even setting aside a part of it for other cast crops, we would be able to produce 250 million tons of foodgrains on the available irrigated land in our country at this very moment, which is our estimated requirement of foodgrains in the year 2000 A.D."

Sir, in the experimental and research farms in our country the average production per hectare per annum is 8.5 tonnes. But in the fields of the farmers, the average yield per hectare per annum is less than 1.5 tons that means the slogan "Lab nearer to the Land" has remained a slogan only. We have failed to take the results of modern research in applied agriculture to the actual farmers. One of the reasons for this is the want of mental and economic capacity of our farmers to adopt them. But why, where is the impediment? To arrive at the international standards of production on every piece of land, we have to think seriously the question of

augmenting the capacity of our farmers to invest more funds in his land. Why are the farmers unable to invest more funds in his land? The farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce. On the other hand the price of whatever he has to purchase in the market has gone sky-high. The farmer is a producer and consumer also at the same time. As a consumer what he has to spend, he does not get that amount as a producer. He has to sell his produce at a low price and has to repurchase the same at a higher price for his consumption. The Government claims that they have increased the support price for agricultural produce and they have reduced the price of fertilizers. Till 1980-84 the support prices for wheat has been increased from Rs. 117/- to Rs. 157/- per quintal. That is, the support price has been increased by 34% but during the same period, the price of fertilizers has increased by 48% and the price of diesel has increased by 200% moreover, the Government usually increase the issue price also along with an increase in the support price. In this very manner the price of rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene etc. were raised during 1983-84. The matter of greatest regret is that Government has totally failed to ensure that the farmer gets at least the so called support price. For want of sufficient number of Government purchasing centres or agencies at the appropriate time, and due to their indifference, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce to the middlemen at a lower price. To ensure that the farmers get the support price, the middlemen shall have to be removed from the market. The Government shall have to take up the responsibility of monopoly procurement. Is the Government prepared to take any steps in this regard?

In many parts of the world the system is in vogue whereby the farmer gets a profitable and remunerative price for his produce and the consumers gets supply of foodgrains at a cheap price. In Japan, the Government purchases rice from the farmers at Rs. 850 a quintal and sells it to the consumers at Rs. 650/- a quintal. That means, the Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 200/- per quintal. We have been demanding for a long time that the Government should take the

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

responsibility of supplying 14 essential commodities of daily use to the people at a subsidised price. But our cries are not entering deaf ears of the Government.

The farmers who actually till the soil are not owners of that land—on the other hand those whose feet never touch the soil are the owners of the land. This system has been kept alive even today. In the plan document of the sixth Five Year Plan it was stated that “the programme of taking possession and distribution of ceiling surplus land would be completed within a period of two years i.e. by 1982-83.” Afterwards in the beginning of 1984 the Hon. Minister of agriculture stated in reply to a question that “under the 20 point programme the states have been advised to complete distribution of surplus land by March, 1985.” Even that time limit is past, has the land distribution been completed? It is never possible to arrive at the expected and necessary level of increased production by maintaining the zamindari system and the system of feudal exploitation. Why there is no progress in the matter of land reforms? The Government advances many reasons and excuses for that, like institution of court cases and stay orders etc. but the main reason has been clearly spelt out by the National Commission on Agriculture in 1976. They said, “—the lack of political will have been a key factor behind ineffective implementation.” Many obstacles can be surmounted if this ‘political will’ is there. This has been amply proved in West Bengal. If the political will was there, then the “West Bengal second Land Reform Bill” would not be lying with the Central Government since 1981 awaiting the President’s assent. A large part of the total land of our country, from 30% to more than 50% in different areas, is cultivated through bargadars or sharecroppers. Now, when that sharecropper is in constant fear of eviction or of being uprooted from the land, how can he develop a mentality for adapting and applying very costly modern methods of cultivation? In the interest of increasing production and for developing a mentality for extensive application of modern scientific methods of agriculture, the name of the farmer as a sharecropper shall have to be

entered in the records thereby assuring him his right to cultivate the land. But what is the Government’s role towards this objective? Over the last 30 years how many sharecroppers’ names have been recorded? Why is it not being done? In answer to these questions again the same thing has to be said i.e. lack of political will.”

Sir, the larger part of our rural population are agricultural labourers. Thanks to the agricultural strategy of the Government due to which an increasing number of marginal farmers becoming landless and swelling the number of agricultural labourers. According to the census report, the number of agricultural labourers was :

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| In 1961 | 31.5 million.  |
| In 1971 | 47.3 million.  |
| In 1981 | 64.62 million. |

It is these people whose lives are most miserable. For a long period in a year they are without jobs and even when they get jobs, they do not get just and legitimate wages. The wages fixed for them under the minimum wages Act in force in various states at present, is wholly inadequate and insignificant to meet the minimum needs of life keeping the present price situation in view. But the poor agricultural labourers do not get even that much actually. This has been exposed in the various surveys conducted in this regard.

In the 20 point programme of the Prime Minister adopted in 1975, it was stated, “—Review and effectively ensure minimum wages of agricultural labourers.” Will the Hon. Minister kindly inform us how far the wages of the agricultural labourers have been reviewed and ensured?

Sir, the Indian Institute of Public Administration conducted surveys in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In that survey it was found that most of the agricultural labourers and their families are living below the poverty line. Not only that, the monthly income of about 50% of the agricultural labourers’ families belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes is less than Rs 50/-. They survive on one meal of millet soup

every day. Will the Minister examine whether a central minimum wages Act can be enacted and enforced all over the country?

Sir, my last point is about rural development. I want to say that the Government has got many types of arms in its armoury to eradicate poverty from the rural areas and for rural development. The much published 20 point programme there are many points such as the NREP, IRDP and along with this there are the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme and Self Employment Programme etc. etc. If these programmes were sincerely and properly implemented then a large section of the rural poor could have been brought above the poverty line. But in the last seven years only 3% of them have been brought above the poverty line and that too temporarily. Natural calamities like flood, drought etc. may push them back below poverty line at any time. I will therefore request the Hon. Minister to see that the shortcomings of these schemes are removed. And they are properly implemented for the benefit of the poor rural masses. With that I conclude.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOWDHARY (Ballia); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on an important subject like agriculture. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture is a very important Ministry and our country is predominantly an agricultural country. 80 per cent of our people depend on agriculture and they are used to earning their livelihood through agriculture. Before independence, there were no factories in our country. All the people were engaged in agriculture but, in spite of this, the condition of the country was so miserable that we were not able to produce sufficient foodgrains for the whole year.

During the last 37 years after dependence, our Government have made considerable efforts to increase agricultural production and we have been fully succes-

ful in it. The people who say that we have not succeeded in it look at it with jaundiced eyes. I do not think it proper to say anything more.

Before dependence, our country was lagging far behind in the production of foodgrains. Whenever there was famine in our country, we had to beg from the USA and Australia but during the period of the last 37 years, after dependence the Government of India have taken very effective steps in the matter of all the agricultural inputs, be it irrigation, fertilisers, high-yielding variety of seeds or implements, the clear evidence of which is that today instead of begging from USA or Australia, we are in a position to supply foodgrains to other countries.

This is the proof to show that we have progressed much in the matter of agriculture. It cannot, therefore, at all be accepted that we have moved backward in agriculture. I can say with authority that in the matter of foodgrains, Government have advanced much.

I do agree that there are certain shortcomings which would have to be removed. For this, in spite of being a Member of the Ruling Party, it is our duty to give suggestions to the hon. Agriculture Minister.

My view is that if the facilities provided to the farmers by way of water, power and fertilizers and the hard work put in by him in producing foodgrains, are taken into account while computing the cost of production, the prices being paid to him are not remunerative.

How am I telling these things? I am myself a farmer and being a people's representative, I visit different villages and talk to the farmers. When I ask them about the quantity of the yield and the money it has fetched, the farmers ruefully tell me that they are incurring losses but as God has given them land, they have to willy-nilly do farming, whether they earn profit or incur loss. On the one hand there is a factory-owner who after investing Rs. one lakh is sure to earn Rs. 1.25 lakhs and if he does not earn that much,

[Shri Jagannath Chowdhary]

he closes down his factory while on the other hand there is the case of the farmers who are helpless. If they stop tilling, what will they do? I would, therefore, urge Government to consider this issue seriously and such people should be appointed for fixing the support prices of foodgrains, as have proper knowledge of agriculture. The people who do not have proper knowledge cannot assess properly by sitting in air-conditioned rooms. This harms the interest of the farmers who feel distressed. I want that you should pay special attention towards this.

If we increase the prices of foodgrains the working class will have to pay more, for purchasing them. Therefore, my suggestion is that if you want to help the workers of the factories, you should reduce the prices of the articles being produced in factories in proportion to the prices fixed for foodgrains. For example, you are supplying us fertilizers, power and water at quite high rates.

All the essential items like iron and Cement etc. are available to us at high prices. If foodgrains are to be made available at cheaper rates, the prices of the essential items required by the farmers should be reduced proportionately and the farmers would not have any objections to it.

So far as the production of foodgrains is concerned, I would like to submit that there are certain areas in the country like Punjab and Haryana, where sufficient means of irrigation have been made available. Ninety per cent of the land there has got irrigation facilities. I come from Uttar Pradesh. Eighty per cent of agricultural land in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Aligarh in Western U.P. has been provided with irrigation facilities, but I am sorry to say that not more than 20 per cent of the area in the districts of Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria in the eastern region of U.P. has so far been provided with irrigation facilities. If there also 84 to 90 per cent of the land is provided with irrigation facilities, the farmers of Ballia and eastern U.P. can

also produce foodgrains like the farmers of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur and thus strengthen your hands. In these circumstances, I would request that the highly inadequate irrigation facilities in Eastern U.P. should be augmented to strengthen the hands of the farmers.

I would like to refer specially to Ballia. There is a minor canal in Ballia having 725 cusec discharge of water. The foundation-stone of Sharda Canal was laid by the Irrigation Minister ten years back but I am sorry to say that even after ten years the waters of Sharda Canal have not reached Ballia and, as a result, the farmers of Ballia are facing a lot of difficulties in the absence of irrigation facilities. I would, therefore, request that the waters of the Sharda Canal should be made available there so that the farmers could get some relief.

There is a very large Surha Pond in district Ballia. This pond should be deepened so that rainwater could be collected there which could be made available to the farmers for irrigation purposes. If attention is paid to this aspect, the rainwater collected on the Suraha pond could be made available to the farmers and the farmers could be benefited a lot.

Sir, Government have made arrangements for opening of Agro-Science Centres at various places for providing information to the farmers and for their development. I have come to know that the Government of India have made arrangements for the opening of Agro Science Centres at 80 or 90 places. I am very happy to know about it as these centres would benefit them a lot. I would like to urge Government that facilities should be provided to the farmers by opening Agro-Science Centres in backward districts like Ballia. I have sent an application to the hon. Minister in this regard. Though there is a Sugar factory there, yet in the absence of irrigation facilities, sufficient sugarcane could not be produced there. I would, therefore, request that the sugarcane production should be increased by providing fertilisers, quality seeds and sufficient irrigation facilities. I regret to add that the farmers who supply sugarcane to the sugar factory at Rasra, are not paid their dues

in time. Such a complaint has also been noticed in regard to the other mills of eastern U.P. I would request Government that keeping in view the interest of the farmers, their progress as also the need to provide incentive to them, they should be paid the price for their sugarcane in time. If they do not get the price for their sugarcane in time their dues should be paid with interest.

In the interest of the farmers, you supply them electricity for irrigation purposes, but they are asked to pay a specified amount, whether electricity is supplied to him or not. In my view, this is injustice the farmers. I would like to suggest that a meter should be installed at the tubewell of the farmer and he should be asked to pay according to the meter reading. The farmers should not be faced to make payment in this manner. On the one hand electricity is not supplied while on the other hand, the farmer is forced to pay a fixed amount to Government.

I have put forward some suggestions in brief for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I hope he would give serious thought to them and would definitely take action on them. With these words, I wholeheartedly welcome the Demands for Grants and support them.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkabali-pura): \* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. I would take this opportunity to say a few words.

India is a land of peasants; 70% of our population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The remaining 30% of our population is engaged in other economic activities. Though we have reached self-sufficiency in foodgrains, yet we have not reached the stage of exporting foodgrains. If you look at America, you will find that only 10% to 20% of the people are engaged in agriculture. After meeting the foodgrains requirement within the country, America exports foodgrains to other countries of the world. With 70% of our population in agricultural activities, we

have not reached that stage of exporting foodgrains though we are able to stand on our feet. You take Japan without much of land area. It is remarkable that Japan meets requirement of foodgrains by its own production. It is further astonishing that Japan exports foodgrains. How has it become possible? They have created land over ocean and they are doing cultivation on it. On the terrace of houses they not only cultivate foodgrains but also vegetables in abundance. This shows that there are no bounds for human efforts and ingenuity.

We have 130 million hectares of land with irrigation potential. In 1951 we had 21.6 million hectares of land under irrigation. In 1980 we had 52.31 million hectares of land under irrigation. It will take hundred years more, if we go at this pace of creating irrigation facilities. As I said earlier, we have to bear in mind that while Japan is creating land over the ocean for agriculture, we are not able to bring the available land under irrigation and we have plenty of waters. It has been estimated that we are using only 30% of available waters for irrigation and the rest goes waste into the sea. Are we not backward in agriculture as compared to Japan, which is less in size than the smallest State in our country? Are we not backward in agriculture when compared to America with only 10% of its population in agriculture producing foodgrains for export, while we are just self-sufficient in foodgrains with 70% of population engaged in agriculture? I am sure that this is really a matter of grave concern for the country as a whole.

A peasant with four children will have to send his children to the fields and not to the school because agriculture is an uneconomic activity for him. A peasant with 10 acres of land sleeps in a hovel on a gunny bag because he is not getting remunerative prices for agriculture. Take a beediselling shopkeeper or a peon in a Government Office. They are much better off than the peasant. The man who produces foodgrains does not get two square meals a day. He cannot educate his son, though he feeds all others who send their children to schools. He has to remain semi-naked throughout his life though he feeds people who clothe the entire nation. He finds no market for his foodgrains. But

\* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

he has to go and buy rice for his consumption at Rs. 4 a kilo. This is the state of affairs in our country. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that our farmers get remunerative prices. It is the primary duty of the Government to ensure that our farmers are freed from pangs of hunger and starvation. It is the duty of the Government to eradicate illiteracy among the farmers. The Government have to take steps for uplifting the farmers from their abysmal level of living. Minimum medical facilities must be created in the villages of our country. Sir, we have to hang our heads in shame that we are not able to protect the farmers from the rigours of poverty though they are enriching the country as a whole. I demand that there should be endeavours on war-footing to eradicate rural poverty.

I will refer to the inter-state irrigation projects which are in the process of construction for 15—20 years. It is inexplicable to me why we should not complete them on schedule. We have to complete them expeditiously. Similarly, we have not constructed short-distance irrigation canals even decades after the completion of irrigation projects. How do you expect the parched earth and the farmers with dry throats to produce foodgrains?

I am in anguish when I find that agriculture which gives employment to 70% of our population has received credits from banks to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores, while the industries employing 10% of the population has received credits worth Rs. 21,000 crores. It is really gross injustice being perpetrated on agriculture. This partisanship towards agriculture cannot be pardoned by any sensible man. If only the Government can reverse the trend of credits between agriculture and foodgrains to the entire world; we will be far above America and Japan in this matter. India has hardworking farmers; we have produced agricultural scientists and engineers of international reputation. It is imperative that agriculture gets credits in order to augment agriculture production.

Since Independence, the irrigation facilities in Karnataka have gone up from 12%

to 20% on date. In neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, it has gone up by 60%. I demand that Karnataka should be given special consideration in the planning and implementation of irrigation projects.

The Gowribidanwi Cooperative sugar factory with Rs. 7 crores investment employing 70 workers has remained closed for the last two years. The principal reason for its closure is paucity of resources. I appeal to the hon: Minister of Agriculture, Shri Buta Singh to pay special attention in the re-opening of this cooperative sugar factory so that 700 workers and their families get back their livelihood. The sugarcane cultivators are not getting remunerative prices. They do not have borewell facilities. They do not get wagons for transporting sugarcane. The sugarmill owners do not pay them money in full for the sugarcane purchased from them. I demand that fertilisers should be supplied to them at subsidised rates. They should be enthused in this manner so that they produce more sugarcane.

The centrally-sponsored schemes like IRDP, DPAP and DPP are tardily implemented. While the DPAP and DPP have not got any plan targets, in the case of IRDP there are many vacancies in the Implementation Agencies; they have to be filled up so that IRDP is implemented vigorously. Sir, in 1981-82 the gross value of output from livestock sector was Rs. 10,864 crores which is 18% of the total agricultural output of Rs. 60,493 crores. This excludes a substantial and indispensable contribution of animal draught power valued at Rs. 5,000 crores. We have extended cattle insurance to cover 1.5 crores of cattle, while the total cattle population is about 19 crores. I demand large scale cattle insurance throughout the country, if we create the necessary infrastructure facilities for agriculture.

[English]

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakashi) : On behalf of my Party, AIADMK, I want to say a few words on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Our country is an

agricultural country. 75 per cent of the population in our country is involved in agricultural work. Out of a total area of 329 million hectares, we are cultivating nearly 173.3 million hectares. Out of this, for the past 30 years, we are able to provide irrigation facilities for only 25 per cent of the total cultivated land in our country. The remaining 75 per cent of the area is dry land.

The farmers who are cultivating on dry land entirely depend upon the monsoon and other seasonal rains. It is this which is mainly responsible for poverty in rural areas. Unless we improve our irrigation facilities in all cultivated lands, it is very difficult to eliminate poverty in rural areas.

There was a thinking to implement a scheme known as the Garland Canal Scheme. If we implement it, definitely 90% of the total area under cultivation in our country will be given irrigation facilities. If we are able to give irrigation facilities to all our farmers, automatically their economic conditions will improve; also, unemployment and under-employment will come to an end. So, my submission to the Minister is: "Kindly implement this Garland Canal Scheme as early as possible. Only then we will eliminate poverty from rural India entirely. Otherwise it will be very difficult." Though we implement so many schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers, we cannot eradicate poverty from rural areas.

So far as fertilizers are concerned, in India we are able to produce only 52 lakh tonnes of fertilizers. But in 1984-85 I think we are in need of nearly 90 lakh tonnes of fertilizers. So, we have to import nearly 40 lakh tonnes of fertilizers. This will cost a large amount of foreign exchange. So, in order to avoid it, Government of India should come forward to establish new fertilizer industries in our country, to meet the demands of our agricultural farmers.

So far as dry farmers are concerned, they are the most affected people in our country, both by drought and by flood. The wet land farmers are rarely affected

by drought; but occasionally they are also affected by floods. So, we have to improve the economic conditions of the dry land farmers. Unless we improve their economic conditions, we cannot eliminate unemployment in our country, because 75% of our farming community is under dry land cultivation. Moreover, it seems that the rainfall in 72% of the area of the country is only 127 cms. a year. As such, it is liable to suffer from drought. So, in India most of the farming community is suffering from drought because of poor rainfall in our country.

In order to improve the economic conditions of dry land farmers; I request our Minister of Agriculture to give subsidy to the farmers who are purchasing tractors for Agricultural purposes. Our farmers are willing to apply modern equipments in their profession; but they do not have enough funds to purchase them. If Government of India comes forward to give subsidies to those who are purchasing tractors for their use, it will be a great measure. Moreover, so far as our rural areas are concerned, to improve the conditions there, we are implementing IRDP, NREP, Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, etc. Through all these programmes, we are able to improve the conditions of the rural people. Though we are implementing all these schemes, we are unable to eradicate poverty in rural areas. So, I request Government of India to take up one scheme similar to the one which was introduced in Tamil Nadu, viz. a self-sufficiency scheme. Through that scheme, Government of Tamil Nadu has fulfilled the minimum requirements of the villages, like roads, transport and drinking water facilities.

In India, there are six lakh villages. Out of these, we have been able to provide drinking water only to 129,000 villages

Moreover, in India, we are able to provide electricity only to two lakh and 40 thousand villages which is not enough. The Government should come forward with more measures to improve the rural areas by allotting more funds for rural development.

**SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) :** I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, though a fairly new, is one of the most important Departments of the Central Government.

India is based on villages and unless the living conditions of villages are improved, the real improvement in India is not possible or cannot be conceived.

We are proud of the achievements brought about in the country after independence. The country which could not produce a needle in 1947, is now in a position to land a man on the moon. On the food front also we have achieved self-sufficiency. Prior to independence, the country had to depend for its requirements of wheat and rice on imports from abroad. Now we are in a position not only to meet our own requirements but also to donate wheat/rice to the needy countries, whenever they are in need of them.

But the impact of unprecedented achievements made by the country in various fields, has unfortunately not been felt in majority of these villages and the people in these villages are still living in miserable conditions as they used to live prior to independence.

Take for instance the case of Contai. Contai, a sub-division of Midnapore district in West Bengal, has hardly any road in the villages and as such the villages have no facility of travelling by a bus or jeep. Even a bullock-cart cannot go to many villages.

The importance of transport from the economic, administrative, cultural and social points of view hardly need special emphasis. Lack of transport facilities creates difficulty in the procurement and disposal of products. Though in the past three decades or so, there has been appreciable increase in the means of transport and communication such as railways, roads, the need for construction of roads in these villages has been neglected. If these villages are to be made worth living and the rural people are to get due reward for their labour, roads in these

villages have to be constructed and this work should be given due importance. It must be understood that provision of excellent main roads, adequate in all respects for every form of transport is of little benefit to the cultivator. What matters most to him is the existence of a good road between his village and the main road and his market.

I, therefore, impress upon that along with the policy of developing main roads should go that of developing communications between main roads and these villages which are not situated immediately upon them.

Besides, absence of any roads worth the name, there are no dispensaries, leave aside hospitals.

Where hospitals do exist, they have no medicines and in many places there are no properly trained medical personnel. It is surprising how the people are surviving. Similarly many of the people in these villages are suffering because not many schools are there; or the schools are functioning almost under the trees because they do not have proper buildings.

Another handicap from which the people of these areas suffer is acute shortage of drinking water. Sweet or potable drinking water is unknown to many villages. It is really pathetic to think that in the twentieth century some villages do not have even drinking water facilities. Who are the sufferers? The most sufferers are women because they have to bring water from long long distances.

We find that in the Seventh Lok Sabha report it was recommended that one drinking water well should be provided for every five kilometres at least. But we do not find any implementation of that recommendation.

Another point which I want to emphasise is that wherever there is any youth capable of doing any work, he should be encouraged and the selection should be on merits but not on other considerations. There are no other arrangements in these villages for adult education or functional

literacy. But according to the official reports the West Bengal Government has surrendered the money provided for adult education. But when voluntary organisations apply for funds in almost all the cases they are denied.

Similarly, as per the official records in this very House the West Bengal Government has surrendered a sum of Rs. 873 crores out of the allotment made for drinking water in rural areas. On the other hand, it pleads lack of funds for this purpose. It appears that in West Bengal the implementation of the Family Planning programme is not functioning well because wherever you go you will see a large number of children in the villages. In parts of Midnapore people can produce a large crop of rice provided adequate facilities for irrigation purposes is made available to them. A scheme entitled 'Bhagwanpur-Nandigram' master plan was prepared by the Government of West Bengal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 crores 40,000, and referred to the Central Government for approval. It has been tossing between the Central Government and the West Bengal Government. The scheme should be finalised immediately, without any further delay. In the twentieth century when India is proud of the scientific achievements, it is a pity to see that the people in villages are still suffering for want of bare necessities to live. The sufferings of women are manifold. Their children do not have facilities for proper education; nor do they have the facilities for medical care. There are no child-care centres; nor any centres for the physical and mental development of the women and children. To avoid many of these shortcomings need a re-thinking in the development of the villages is called for. Needless to say, unless villages develop we cannot boast of having development in our country. A new plan for the development of the villages is the key of the hour. We have to see that the village people are provided with the minimum requirements.

I would like to bring before you a serious matter about the development of women and children in the rural areas. In 1983-84 the budgetary allotment was

Rs. 121.24 lakhs but the expenditure was only Rs. 42.90 lakhs and the number of women benefited was 30,942.

In 1984, the allotment was Rs. 433.75 lakhs, expenditure was Rs. 29,295 lakhs and the women benefited were only 18,563 upto December 1984. I think no comment is needed that even with this allocation of money, development of women and children are neglected. Let the Government tell us what action they propose to take in this regard.

Lastly I would request the hon. Minister through you to have a cell to look after the women and children affairs. If the women's development is kept with the general section, not much can be achieved. We find this from the expenditure list. This is the centenary year of the National Congress. I suggest that the Minister of Agriculture along with the Minister of Works and Housing should decide to arrange water for cultivation in each village. The drinking water supply facility should also be provided in each village. We must not forget unless we start providing the minimum facilities to the village people, they cannot progress and we also cannot reach our goal.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants, of the Ministry of Agriculture. During the past thirty five years our-country has made tremendous progress in the field of agriculture. The Acreage of, and production from irrigated land has increased. In the matter of foodgrains our-country was not self-sufficient at the time of independence and foodgrains used to be imported from foreign countries to meet the demand of the people, but now our-country is meeting our entire demand from domestic production. Now our-country is having so much production of foodgrains that it has the capacity to export it to other countries after meeting our entire domestic demand. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain points which relate to my own constituency. First of all, I would like to draw attention towards the

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

problem of soil erosion. I represent an area with many rivers and they are flowing just at a distance of three to four miles from one another. The flow of the river is such that it is causing extensive soil erosion. During the last thirty years I have felt that the utilisation of land for agricultural purposes is not being done in the manner in which it should have been done. The land earmarked for other purposes is some-times diverted unauthorisedly to agriculture which has been the cause of increased soil erosion. This soil erosion has affected agricultural production also. The hon. Minister and the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture might be aware of the fact that according to the available figures, the total acreage of agricultural land is stated to be 266 million hectares, out of which 175 million hectares of land have been affected by soil erosion in one way or the other resulting in loss of agricultural production. The area which I represent here is affected very much by soil erosion. I represent the Kota area of Rajasthan and there are ravines in 12.5 lakh acres of land in the entire Rajasthan. Out of this 12.5 lakh acres of ravine land, 6.75 lakh acres of land are in Kota division only. 55 per cent of the total ravine land is in Kota area. You can well imagine the enormity of ravine land in the Kota area by this fact. If agricultural land is not utilised properly, if land is allotted without giving proper thought, margin land is also allotted and land is demanded of trees and the boundary of land is done away with and the boundary land of the villages is also allotted and proper steps are not taken regarding utilisation of land, then you can very well imagine the adverse effect thereof in production and the damage caused thereby to the land which is already affected by ravines so extensively.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of Rajasthan had formulated a scheme some time back for levelling of the land in the ravine area and some area was levelled also during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan periods, but this scheme was so expensive that it could not be pursued further and had to be abandoned during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Five Year Plan,

an amount of Rs. 27,21,000 was spent on levelling of 1368 acres of land and during the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 21,00,000 was spent on levelling of 1,044 acres of land. But the entire area which was levelled has been turned into ravines again due to lack of proper maintenance. The area started deteriorating once again and there have been ravines once again. I would, therefore, request you that you should pay more attention towards this problem and take suitable steps to check the erosion of agricultural land and make special efforts to protect the land from soil erosion in our area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who spoke before one has already explained that despite progress in the agricultural field, the per acre production on our country is far less than that in other countries. According to available figures, whereas the per hectare production on other countries is 4 to 5 tonnes per hectare production in our country is only 1.47 tonnes. In my view, there are certain reasons for less production and the most important among them are soil erosion and lack of proper land and water management. Due to lack of proper attention in this regard, the production of our crops is going down. I want that Government should take proper steps to check this problem.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is land reforms. There is a lot of controversy about it in our country. There are certain figures regarding land reforms on page 44 of the book which has been supplied to us regarding the activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. It has been stated in that book that there were different land ceiling laws in various states of the country and all of them were defective laws. With a view to bring about uniformity among them, the Central Government formulated a national policy in 1972 and as per the national directive, a second law was brought forward and thus a uniform land ceiling law came into existence in the entire country. I welcome the uniform law which removed the shortcomings in the old laws and the amended law was enforced in 1972. But even then I

would like to say that some of the shortcomings which were sought to be removed through the new legislation have been incorporated in the new law in their original form. The reforms which we had expected through the new law have not materialised and the new legislation has become meaningless. I would, therefore, like to submit that in Rajasthan the law which was enacted in 1973 should remain in force. The new law enacted after making certain changes in the previous law contained two main points. First, what should be the basis for measuring the area of the ceiling? The previous law was based on production. The hon. Minister would be surprised to know that according to the earlier legislation, if the production was up to 300 maunds of foodgrains, it was all right, but if the production was more, then the surplus land of the farmer would be taken away. Such was the previous law! If you calculate the price of 300 maunds according to the current market price, it comes to Rs. 18,000 and if the cost of production is deducted, only a sum of Rs. 9,000 is left for a family in accordance with the aforesaid law. That law was amended and a new legislation was brought but despite the amendment in the legislation, the same old law is still in force. You can yourself see that an amount of only Rs. 9,000 is allowed by you for the maintenance of a farmer's family in accordance with the said law, which is less than the salary of a peon. Such discrimination is not proper.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : I would like to submit that due to shortage of time I am unable to make my point. The law which is based on production is defective and by this law you want to put restrictions on a farmer as a result of which the farmer's family will not be able to make both ends meet. I would, therefore, urge the Central Government to direct the State Government to enforce the new law in the State and the previous legislation should be deemed to have been rescinded.

14.32 hours.

[English]

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is my maiden speech in the House. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

India is primarily an agricultural country and its economy to a large extent is based on agriculture. During the past one and a half decades, great progress has been achieved in our agricultural production. That is why, today, we are able to export foodgrains to other countries. It must be remembered that in the mind '70s, we had to depend on the import of foodgrains from the United States under PL-480. But due to the hard work put by our farmers in the field and the research undertaken by our scientists in the laboratories and above all the priority given to the agriculture by our Government, today we have been able to achieve a production of more than 151 million tonnes of foodgrains. In this context, what I want to tell the Government is that everything must be done for keeping up this tempo of production. The tempo of production can be kept up by ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. Unfortunately, this matter does not seem to have been given adequate attention. Of course, the Government has always been saying that it is the policy of the Government to pay remunerative price to the farmers. But the Agricultural Prices Commission has always failed to fully appreciate the enormous increase in the cost price of agricultural commodities. After every Budget, the cost of inputs goes up. But there is no increase in the prices fixed by the A.P.C. so as to upset the increased in the cost of production. It is time that the matter should receive the earnest attention of the Government. The price of paddy is a case in point. The paddy cultivators of Kerala are the worst sufferers as cultivation of paddy has become the most uneconomical. The price they get does not cover the cost of production. In Kerala, as you know, there are no big farmers who own a thousand or two thousand or five

[Shri K. Mohandas]

thousand acres of paddy field. They are mostly small and medium farmers. They cannot absorb the increase in the cost of inputs. The result is that the farmers of Kerala are slowly giving up the cultivation of paddy. Therefore, my request is that a realistic policy with regard to the price of paddy should be formulated so that the interest of the small and medium farmers is protected. I am happy that the Government going to reconstitute the Agricultural Prices Commission by increasing the number of farmers representatives on it. This is a welcome step.

The paddy cultivators of Kerala who have taken loans from the financial institutions are unable to pay back the loan. The high rates of wages paid to the agricultural labourers cannot be reduced. Added to that, the high price of fertiliser, pesticides, etc. have created a heavy burden on them. In this context, I want to say that since 1970-71, the agricultural production in Kerala has not improved. Although Kerala is the first State which has implemented land reforms, figures show that land reforms have not resulted in any increase in the agricultural production.

As a matter of fact, the existing system is totally inadequate to ensure increase in production as well as remunerative prices for the farmers of Kerala. The financial position of the State is not such as would enable it to help the farmers in any significant manner. Therefore, the Centre should help the State with liberal financial assistance.

Having said this, I must draw the attention of the Government to the problems being faced by the coconut. Coconut trees are affected by a fatal disease called root-wilt. This has destroyed large areas of coconut plantation. Coconut trees in the districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Idukky and Ernakulam are facing total destruction. In Trivandrum and Trichur districts, there is partial destruction. The result is that the production of coconut has come down to just 1/3rd of what it was earlier. Due to

the decline in the quality of coconut, copra becomes lighter and contains less oil. Thus, the production of coconut oil too has declined. Sir, according to an estimate out of 915 lakh coconut palms from Trivandrum to Trichur, 296 lakh palms are affected by this disease. It is estimated that the total production of coconut will come down by 90 crores and 14 lakhs this year.

As you know, the poor people of Kerala use coconut leaves to thatch their houses. If the leaves are of good quality, the houses need to be thatched only once year. But because of the disease, the quality of even the coconut leaves has declined and the people are made to thatch their houses at least twice a year.

The State Government is certainly trying its best to provide relief to the farmers. But it has its own limitations. Intensive research has to be undertaken to identify the causes of these diseases and remedial measures found. The Central Government has to help the State in this respect. The disease has to be effectively checked. Similarly, the coconut growers who are in acute distress need every kind of help.

In this context, I would bring to the notice of the House a serious situation created by the Government itself. It has been decided to import copra and coconut oil. As I have said earlier, due to the disease and the drought in 1983, there was extensive destruction of coconut palms and the total loss on this account is estimated around Rs 300 crores. Added to that, now the Government is importing these items. This has resulted in steep decline in the prices. During the past one month alone, there has been a decline of about 30 per cent.

Sir, Kerala's economy, as you know, is based on coconut and any decline in coconut prices will ruin it. Therefore, the Government has a responsibility to help the growers and save the economy of Kerala. I would suggest that the Central Government take a final decision with regard to import only after discussing it fully and with the State Government. The Coconut Development Corporation, the

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, the Agriculture Department of Kerala, etc. have jointly conducted a survey and this survey reveals that the annual loss to Kerala on account of the decline in production of coconut is around Rs. 300 crores.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the Government is that the farmers of Kerala are not fully free from the impact of the severe drought that occurred in 1982-83.

The Centre had given some help, but that is not enough. The State Government had demanded Rs. 603 crores to tide over the crisis, but what has been sanctioned by the Centre is only Rupees One crore. For the Seventh Plan, Kerala has demanded Rs. 3,300 crores. But you will be surprised to know that the amount going to be allotted will be only Rs. 1,600 crores. We will have to drastically cut many of our developmental plans. The drought-relief measures will be seriously affected. It will take at least 5 to 6 years to rehabilitate the plants which have been damaged in the drought. If no money is allotted, no rehabilitation work is possible. This is quite unfortunate, as in other fields, in the field of agriculture also, Kerala is being neglected. Therefore, I would request the Government to raise the allocation for drought relief measures which are very important for reviving the economy of Kerala. Therefore, I would request the Government to meet the demand of the State and release adequate financial help.

Kerala produces rubber, tapioca, cocoa etc. apart from other crops. So, there is great scope for setting up agro-based industries. Unfortunately, no step has so far been taken in this regard. 95% of the natural rubber produced in India is from Kerala. A large number of small and medium industries based on rubber can be set up in different parts of Kerala. Similarly, cocoa-processing units can be set up which will be a profitable affair. Tapioca used to be a food crop but now it is being used less as a food crop and more as raw material for starch making etc. Now research has proved that tapioca can

be processed and used as cattle fodder for increasing the milk yield. Industries based on this can be set up. Then all kinds of fruits are available in our State. Banana, pine apple, guava, mango, cashew apple etc. can be processed and fruit juice can be produced on a large scale. The Modern Food Industries Ltd is already operating in the field of fruit-juice processing. This Undertaking can be asked to set up a plant in Kerala to make fruit juice. Thus; there is tremendous scope for these kinds of industries in Kerala. If such industries are set up, the unemployment problem could be relieved to some extent. The unemployment problem is very acute in Kerala. The main reason is that there has not been industrialisation in that State. The Central investment is negligible. It is far below the national average. Therefore, the Centre should show a little more consideration to Kerala. If a chain of agro-based industries is set up, we will be able to find job to our educated young men and women. When our Prime Minister is young and dynamic person, we must pay more attention to the problems of the youth. Unemployment is a problem which destroys the morale of our youth. Therefore, it should be solved on a war footing. It can be solved only through industrialisation. This matter should receive the earnest attention of the Government.

I hope the hon. Minister will pay some attention to the points I have made. With this hope, I once again support the demands and conclude.

**SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDEY** (Deoria): Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Everybody here in this House is aware that agriculture is the base of our national economy. The more we produce, the more foreign exchange we earn and that will boost our national economy. But it is only from the last 5 or 6 years that we have been able to produce more. This is the bane of our economy. The attention that is required for the development of agriculture has not been given until the Fourth Five Year Plan. Later on, we have boosted our agricultural production so

[Shri Raj Mangal Pandey]

much that in the year, 1983-84 we had a record production of 151 million tonnes. Even this year in 1984-85, we expect similar amount of production.

The difficulty in our agricultural set-up is that we do not have many research centres to enable our farmers, our growers, to be benefited by the researches undertaken. We do not have the required laboratories where soil-testing could be done, and the growers do not know what kind of fertiliser will their soil need. The result is indiscriminate use of fertilisers. And there will come a time, our scientists say, perhaps after a decade or two, when much of our land might become barren because of indiscriminate use of fertilisers.

The cost of agricultural operation has gone up so high that, unless we have service cooperatives or service centres from where we could give our farmers all kinds of help, financial service, tractor service, loaning and all other kinds of help, our economy will not improve.

Even with this high cost of production, we are producing so much that this year we are probably going to export about ten million tonnes of foodgrains. It is a matter of great satisfaction, and the Ministry should be congratulated on their wonderful efforts and for the way they have been handling this department.

The working of the institutions which have been handling the lending system is far from satisfactory. Our cooperative institutions, when they give loan to the peasants, sometimes go in for forged bonds with the result that the amount becomes irrecoverable. So is the case with our institutions which realise levy from foodgrains. The FCI and the cooperative institutions which realise the levy cheat our peasants so much that, when there is a levy price of Rs. 157/- per quintal for wheat, the farmer hardly gets Rs. 145 or Rs. 147 per quintal. The hon. Minister should take note of this and see that this kind of bungling or cheating is stopped.

With all the bumper crop we have had this year, it is surprising that we have to pay about Rs. 1100 crores as subsidy on foodgrains and Rs. 182 crores on sugar. Our planning has been so bad that, whenever we have a bumper crop, the prices fall substantially and the farmers do not get remunerative prices. It is the peasants who ultimately suffer. This is the position that we find in the case of wheat, rice; potato, jute and cotton. You will find that the producers are neglected so much that they do not get remunerative prices and virtually they have to lose their principal amount as well.

This year, I am informed, the FCI do not expect to purchase as much wheat as is expected of them because they have so much of surplus wheat that they do not have space in the godowns to keep the incoming foodgrains. The result is, they have given some kind of instructions to purchase as little as possible. If this is so, this will bring disaster or ruin to our growers and virtually they will be deprived of even the cost of production because the cost of production has been coming to nearly Rs. 150 or Rs. 151:

The Department had a programme for reclaiming *usar* land. But that programme has not been working satisfactorily. Hardly 5% of the land has been reclaimed in 20 years and even that land has not been giving us so much of return for the cost invested in its reclamation. So we have to find out some other method by continuous research so that more of our *usar* land is reclaimed and distributed to our poor people.

Then with regard to IRDP loans, they are not given to the deserving people. So it has not helped to lift our poor people above the poverty line and their condition has been virtually the same as the distribution of these loans is not done properly and it is not the needy person who has been getting it and rather the same old people manoeuvre things to their advantage and they somehow manipulate things in such a way that they are the beneficiaries and the people for whom these loans are meant are deprived of it.

The department has been very much neglecting sometimes when we have diseases in our crops. Detection of diseases and the treatment takes such a long time that there is a gap in between that by the time the disease is detected and treatment is given, the crops virtually die. This year the wheat crop in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh is affected by pyrrilla and it has affected almost 70% of the wheat crop. It is now more than a month and the aerial spraying has not been done so far and the result will be that whatsoever we expect to produce this year, I think a large quantity to be produced from the western sector of UP we shall be deprived of.

It is gratifying to note that production of foodgrains during 1983-84 touched a level of 151.54 million tonnes marking a quantum jump of 18.24 million tonnes over the earlier peak of 133.3 million tonnes achieved in 1981-82. Both kharif and rabi crops contributed to this increase, though the bulk of the increase came from kharif harvests. It is also gratifying to note that in 1983-84 the production of kharif foodgrains increased over the previous year by 19.20 million tonnes and that of rabi by 2.82 million tonnes. A notable feature of the quantum jump is the contribution of the eastern and central regions.

In the end I shall request the Agriculture Minister to set up as much research centres as possible so that the peasant could be benefited and they could use their land for the crop for which it is best suited. Crop consciousness has to be created in their minds and for that agricultural education has to be imparted to them so that they may know what kind of fertilizer their soil needs. Unless this is done we cannot produce as much as possible. Other countries like Japan, China and Thailand are producing twice and sometimes thrice as much as we produce with much less land. In 35 years we have hardly brought 22% of our land under irrigation. This is a matter which we have to seriously take note of. With these remarks I support the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :**  
Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Undoubtedly the low rate of inflation, achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains and oilseeds are indicators of growth with stability. The record grain production of 151.5 million tonnes during 1983-84 is a big achievement.

In our country out of the total geographical area of 329 million hectares only about 140.3 million hectares are presently available for cultivation, that is, about 53 per cent of the geographical area. With the population explosion we may require 240 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of this century and our cultivation process is not like just America. There it is extensive cultivation whereas in India we have intensive cultivation because of non-availability of land. Under these circumstances we should see how best our production could rise. To do that there should be organised input management and secured water supply for irrigation and also secured purchase price of agricultural produce. There should also be secured sale price and selling of the agricultural produce by the farmers at the maximum support of the Government.

Sir, development of new varieties of seeds is certainly responsible for green revolution. The breeder, foundation and certified seeds should not be exported. Of course, it has been restricted but that restriction should be cent per cent. The universities and ICAR should see that these breeder and foundation seeds are supplied to different States and the cultivators are given only certified seeds.

Sir, as regards credit facility the less said the better. Of course, government is having schemes and assistance is given to the States but this assistance never reaches the States in time and much less to the cultivators in villages. This credit which is to be given to cultivators in time never reaches them in time. So, it is more mis-utilised than be utilised for more production. Similar is the case with fertilisers. The fertilisers to different States should be given in time. Unless fertilisers, technology seeds and secured water supply is made available to cultivators in time the programmes formed here fail for

[Shri Somnath Rath]

want of implementation and our production which would have gone further high has been reduced. So, these are the things. Timely supply of all these inputs to the cultivator is very very necessary.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Similarly, for dry land farming water sheds or small irrigation tanks are very very helpful and the Soil Conservation Departments of different States under this scheme have been given crores of rupees. I am thankful to the Government of India that in 1983-84 they have given Rs. 6 crores to Orissa. Through these small irrigation tanks the agriculturists are very much benefited and it has helped dry land farming. So, importance should be attached to this programme.

15.00 hrs.

Regarding rural development, there are many schemes which have been introduced to help the small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers. There are schemes like IRDP NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, DDP, and the Minimum Needs Programme. To raise the income of the villagers, that is, for income-generation, and the cross the poverty line targets have been fixed in different blocks and also for the country as a whole. But what we find is that at the implementation stage the banks do not come forward whole heartedly to support the poor people. Their aim is how they can recover the loan advanced by them. Subsidy amount are given by Government; but the banks are utilising that money given by the Government utilise otherwise for the months for making profits. They are not interested to lend the money to the beneficiaries out on the other hand they themselves want to get profit out of this subsidy amount. This should be checked. They are nobody to say who should be the beneficiary, beneficiaries having been selected at block level by the Government officials and other agencies. The banks do not pay this amount to the beneficiaries in time. What happens instead

of generating income it only generates hatred. This is an important factor which needs the consideration of Government. The annual Report of the Ministry supplied to us speaks the same thing. I am reading from page 11 of the Annual Report. It says :—

“The study carried out by NABARD reveal that the programme had helped 47% of the beneficiaries to cross the poverty line and also helped push up the average income of beneficiary by 82%. The reserve Bank of India study indicates that the assistance provided under the programme has resulted in a progressive shift in rural income in respect of 51% of the beneficiaries and 17% for being able to cross the poverty line.”

Apart from some wrong identification of beneficiaries backward and forward linkage have been found to be insufficient in many cases”

What is needed to implement these schemes and programmes is honesty, sincerity dedication for the officials and an awareness among the beneficiaries that they are the persons who have to get these benefits. Instead of the poor people getting these benefits we find at time the rich people encroach upon it. It is not that there is no achievement. There are very good achievements but the achievement will be better if these loopholes are plugged. There is a communication gap between the persons or beneficiaries who are to get the benefits and the officers supervising the same. There is no supervision whether the loan or subsidy given to the beneficiaries are properly utilised or not, or else it will be reduced to a subsidy-taking scheme. Unless these loans and subsidies are utilised for which they are granted, the people cannot cross the poverty line. There is no proper infra-structure in the blocks, which are at the grossroot levels for implementation. To generate more income in the villages the landless persons are to be helped through cottage industries and many other avocations. To create self-employment various programmes have been introduced. NREP programme is linked with the supply of

foodgrains. According to the programme, after the day's work, foodgrains is to be given to labourers along with money. But I would point out that the foodgrains should be given at the work-spot. The labourers who are engaged in the work under this scheme, are to go miles and miles away to get the foodgrains. This practice is to be stopped.

As far as Orissa is concerned, in 1984-85, the achievement is no less in food production, it has reached. It has achieved maximum by producing 70 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Water logging in Orissa is a big problem for cultivation. So, steps should be taken for removing water logging. Unless irrigation projects are funded by the Central Government in a big way there can be no better irrigation in Orissa. In this House, my previous speaker mentioned about the root-wilt disease damaging coconut plants. I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to visit Orissa and see how the 'sakhigopal' variety of coconut is root-wilt resistance and introduce the same in all other States.

The ICAR deals with the Agricultural Universities as the UGC deals with the general universities in the country. The Agricultural Universities are starting the Agricultural colleges only when they are sponsored by the Government. I can give you an example. In Ganjam district of Orissa there is great demand for an Agricultural college to be started by the Government or by private Management. The demand is genuine. Agriculturists of Ganjam distt. are the best agriculturist of Orissa State. ICAR ought to assist Agricultural University of Bhubaneswar, Orissa in a big way to start an Agricultural College in Ganjam District. Wherever the agriculturists are interested in opening a private agricultural college, they should be encouraged. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister that his predecessors when visited Orissa and he promised to sanction a KVK Centre given land near Bharyanagar in Ganjam Distt. and Inspection Team has also given their recommendations and as such the KVK Centre near Bharyanagar may be established. A new command Area Development Authority in Rishikulya irrigation scheme in Ganjam Distt. Orissa

may please be set up during the 7th Plan. Orissa has already made available enough land and has come forward with all kinds of help in a big way, for opening a Research Centre. I hope the hon. Minister will give his helping hand in carrying out various agricultural schemes in Orissa State, Orissa being predominantly an agricultural State, it will grow more with the assistance given by the Centre.

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** (Alleppey) : While supporting the demands for Agriculture, I am proud to say that I am an Indian, because the progress we have achieved in the field of Agriculture in the past, after independence is tremendous, marvellous and creditable. I am especially proud today because in the current Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol, we have agreed to export five lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR and has also been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as an aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

Sir, at the time of Independence, we were producing not even 50 million tonnes of foodgrains, and today we are producing more than 150 million tonnes. USSR is seven times bigger in size than that of India and its population is only about one-third of ours. But still, we are exporting wheat to USSR. May I ask those friends in the Opposition who always ask as to what we have achieved after Independence during the Congress rule; whether it is an achievement or not? I am proud to say that this is an achievement and it is a revolutionary progress that we have made in the field of agriculture in the country.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about China ?

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** I will come to that. While congratulating the past Congress Governments, I also congratulate the great scientists of India, like Dr. Swaminathan who have contributed much for the Green Revolution in this country.

Sir, still we can do a lot more in the agriculture sector for the agriculturists to earn more for better livelihood. In a

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

country like India, especially in my State where the land reforms have been successfully implemented, there is no scope for extensive cultivation because there is no virgin land left unused. So, the only way for the farmer to earn more income is to adopt intensive cultivation which includes scientific cultivation. For that, the Governments—both Centre and the States—have still much more to do. As my friend has said, only 22.4 per cent of the agricultural area is irrigated in India. When compared to many of the big countries, it is really an achievement, because in China (a friend has asked about China) it is only 11 per cent even today. In USSR it is only 3.1 per cent and in USA it is only 4.8 per cent. So, more than 22 per cent is a big achievement and I can boldly say that we have made a lot of progress. Necessary infrastructure should be provided for the scientific cultivation in this entire country. We must prepare schemes for giving assistance for (i) irrigating of the land; (ii) the supply of fertilizers; (iii) demonstration of improved technology; (iv) purchase of good quality seeds; and (v) adoption of plant protection measures.

Sir, I am extremely happy to congratulate this Government for its decision to introduce a comprehensive scheme of Crop Insurance. This was a long standing demand of our farmers.

With regard to foodgrains, the most difficult task of the Government is to ensure a reasonable price for the farmer and a fair price to the consumer. This demands that the Government should take necessary steps to reduce the cost of production. In my State, people are converting paddy fields into coconut gardens, even though there is a law prohibiting the conversion. How can we ask the people to continue paddy cultivation and enforce a law for the same, when they are suffering heavy loss in its cultivation? In my State, where the wages are comparatively fair, the farmers are finding it very difficult to continue paddy cultivation. The granary of my State, Kuttanad, is in my constituency; and because of the peculiarity of that area, the

farmers are leading a miserable life. It consists of about 1.5 lakh acres, and the entire area is below sea level. That is the peculiarity. Where else can anyone see 1.5 lakh acres below sea level?

It requires continuous pumping of water throughout cultivation. Also, even though it is said to be a thickly populated area, there are no drinking water and transport facilities. So, a Kuttanad Development Authority is to be constituted for the development of the entire area. Without the Central assistance, it will be very difficult for the State to meet the entire expenses for the same. So, I request this Government to give sufficient aid as a special case, taking into consideration the special features of that area.

Sir, Kerala is famous for its cash crops, and we earn a lot of foreign exchange through the exports of those products. Of all the cash crops, I will say that coconut is the common man's or the poor man's product. Through the implementation of the land reforms, the poor hut-dwellers in somebody's property are now owners of that hut and the surrounding ten cents. Even that poor man will have some coconut trees around his hut. The fall in price of the coconuts affects the entire economy of Kerala, and it affects the poor man also. So, I request the Government to take immediate steps to ensure a fair price for our coconuts. The hon Minister of Agriculture has assured that there will be no import of coconut oil. I appreciate this good gesture of the Government of India, and of the Minister. But I request that the Central Government should come forward to help the poor farmer, by fixing the floor price for the coconuts; otherwise, I fear that prices may fall still further, because of the exploitation by the merchants at Bombay, and the big business houses who produce soap and other oil products.

Diseases in coconut trees are quite common, and they are spreading to new areas; but we could not so far find any remedial methods. A survey was conducted in the disease-affected areas under coconut cultivation in the State, and an estimate of Rs. 390 crores is prepared for the following requirements:

(1) Compensation for removal of disease-affected and uneconomic palm in affected, and other areas;

(2) Subsidy on inputs for re-planting the garden; and

(3) Subsidy for establishing irrigation units, etc.

Soon, the State Government will be constituting a committee to give a formal project report regarding this. I request that the Government of India should come forward to help us in a big way for implementing these schemes.

For generating additional income for the farmers, we have to concentrate on dairy development and fisheries. This helps them to cross the poverty line. During 1984-85, we earned a net foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 400 crores from fish export alone. Even now, we are the highest producer of fish among the Commonwealth countries. Due to intensification of various programmes to increase fish production, a growth rates of 32% was recorded during 1971—1981. In order to give a further boost to fish production we have to adopt deep-sea fishing on a large scale, and for that necessary vessels are to be produced.

In Kerala, there is much scope for increasing fish production, both from the sea and from inland waters. Alleppey is a convenient place for developing a fishing harbour. So, I request the Government to take steps to develop Alleppey at least as a minor fishing harbour under the centrally sponsored scheme. I once again support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the total cultivable land in our country is about 32 crore hectares out of which 14.30 crore hectares are under single crop and more than one crop is raised on about 17½ crore hectares. Besides, 1.70 crore hectares of land is wasteland. About

Three-fourths of the people of the country are dependent on agriculture and 74 per cent of the workers doing manual labour get employment in agriculture. The contribution of agriculture to the Government revenues is 42 per cent. All these facts prove that agriculture is the back-bone of India's economic development. Therefore, as long as we do not give top priority to agriculture in our country, as long as Government do not consider agriculture as an industry, the country cannot progress. The moment Government decide that agriculture should be developed on top priority basis and it is to be developed as an industry, the pace of development in the country will be accelerated from that very moment and the day the agriculture is fully developed, crores of educated and uneducated people in the country will be able to get employment—they may be workers doing manual labour, or people doing white collar jobs, or engineers, doctors, overseers or technicians.

The first requirement of agriculture is water, but even after 37 years of independence, we have not been able to provide water for the entire land in the country. From 2.5 crore hectares in 1950-51, we have been able to having only 5.75 crore hectares of land under irrigation till today. It means that there has been an increase of only 3.24 crore hectares in our irrigation capacity during the last 35 to 36 years. If the work in respect of irrigation facilities continues to be done at this speed, it will take as many as 100 or 125 years to bring the entire land under irrigation. Therefore, first of all, Government should formulate a plan to provide water. As long as we do not chalk out a plan to provide water to the entire land in the country within 5 to 7 years, we cannot achieve success.

Whereas the problem of irrigation was already there in the country, now a new problem of water logging has also come up. The work on the Gandak Project is going on in my constituency as a result of which, a serious situation has been created there. Where-ever the canals of the Gandak Project have been constructed, they are all *kuchcha* and water seeps from them at many places. This seepage has resulted in the water logging problem. As a result of water logging, no crop can be raised there.

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

The land surrounding the water logged areas becomes barren and waste land after some time, leading to a decline in the area under pulses. Whereas the area under pulses in the country is 24 lakh hectares, their production is only 12.65 lakh tonnes. As against 104 grams of pulses, which is the daily requirement, we have been able to provide only 41 grams of pulses which is considered to be very low in view of our vegetarian habits and poverty. This much quantity of pulses is must for a person for the preservation of his health. The cause of this shortage is the problem of water-logging and it requires efforts on a war footing on the part of Government to get rid of this problem. Particularly in my area, there are such ponds and pools, such as, Dhurdaha pool and Hardiya pool. There is a great problem of water drainage there and hundreds of surrounding villages are affected. If this problem is over-come, the economic condition of that area can improve.

Sir, though many of our friends have already spoken about fertilizers, yet the situation with regard to fertilizers also is very bad. The same is true of seeds. Pantnagar, of which not only you but the country also is proud because it is an institution which supplies certified seeds to the country, is also supplying sub-standard seeds and indulging in bungling. Not only this, even money is being usurped in Pantnagar. A firm named Pragati Agency of my area had sent lakhs of rupees to Pantnagar last year for seeds, but neither the rabi crop seeds were supplied nor the money was returned and the people who were waiting to get seeds from that agency could not get seeds in time. I have also written a letter to you in this regard.

Sir, land reforms also will play a major role in the agricultural development and for that the source the Land Ceiling Act is implemented in the country, the better it will be for the country. But, I humbly submit to the hon. Minister that the problem of land ceiling has posed a big challenge to the entire country still there are many people in the Congress party who are in possession of thousands of acres of

land and these people include some Ministers of various State Governments. In view of this, you should speed up the implementation of the Act by accepting this challenge and whosoever proves to be a hindrance in the speedy implementation of the work relating to land ceiling, whether he is your own man or somebody else, whether he belongs to the ruling party or to the opposition, should not be shown any leniency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if after doing all these things, the price rise is not arrested and even after the price rise has been checked if the farmers do not get remunerative price for their produce, it is not going to be of any avail. The farmer of India is very helpless. He takes to agriculture in a State of helplessness because he has no alternative means of livelihood. He takes to agriculture because he is helpless. Today, if he has some other alternative, if some other avenue is open to live, he would adopt that course after saying good-bye to agriculture.

India is the only country where the farmer sells his produce cheap and buys his requirements at high prices. When he raises a crop in his field, its price falls. He does not have the holding capacity for that crop, because all his obligations stare him in the face, such as the marriage of his son or daughter, their education, clothing, medical expenses, land revenue, payments to the moneylender etc and other problems, which he has to deal with. That is why the farmer cannot hold back his crop. Therefore, he is forced to sell his produce. But, when the same produce goes to a rich person or a money-lender, if the farmer happens to purchase it, he has to purchase it at a higher price. Not only this, the form of the same produce, undergoes a change when it reaches the mill. The farmer sells his maize at Rs. 1.50 per kg, but when an industrialist converts it into corn flakes, it sells at Rs. 30 per kg. Thus, you can see for yourself that maize purchased at Rs. 1.50 per kg. is sold at Rs. 30 per kg. after it is converted into cornflakes in the factory.

Sir, I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to ensure remunerative prices

to the farmers for agricultural commodities besides maintaining parity between the prices of agricultural commodities and manufactured products. This is a must and only if this is done could our agriculture develop properly.

At the same time, I also want to say a few words about your Animal Husbandry Department. Sir, the condition of your Animal Husbandry Department is the same as that of your Agriculture Department. The condition of both of them is equally deplorable. There is a scheme called Operation Flood in your Animal Husbandry Department. Operation Flood envisages bringing about improvement in the cattle breed and rearing of milch cattle, but the officers of the Animal Husbandry Department in our States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh do not do this work. The officers of the Animal Husbandry Department have done work relating to collection of milk and its processing, but they have done nothing to improve the breed of the cattle and to increase the yield of milk per milch cattle; and rightly so because when they have no will, what is the use of their doing such work? If only they had the will to do this work they would have done it. I want to draw your attention to the fact that you have spent only 85 per cent of the funds allocated for this Plan item in 1984-85. Therefore, what is the necessity of giving you more funds for this purpose? When you have not spent the funds allocated to you earlier, it is not to you necessary to allocate more funds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would take just half a minute to say that if the head of a family squanders away the savings of the family on his personal luxuries leaving his family in starvation and sometimes arranges his luxuries even by taking loans, such a person is called a vagabond in our area. Exactly the same is the condition of this Government. Therefore, it is not proper to greet even a single paisa to this Government. With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants presented by Government.

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM ARAKONAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in

support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I wish to say a few words.

In 1950 we were producing annually only 500 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. During the past 34 years we have increased agricultural production by three times. Last year we have produced 1500 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The annual increase in foodgrains production is of the order of 3.3%, which is higher than that of population increase. This has to be welcomed and in fact all the credit goes to our peasants and farmers in the country. Their blood and sweat has yielded this significant progress in agricultural production.

80% of our population lives in rural areas and 75% people are engaged in agriculture. We cannot deny that this achievement has been possible only due to their hard labour. This has not been achieved under comfortable circumstances. In the total irrigation potential land available in the country only 30% has got irrigation facility. Every year foodgrains worth Rs. 800 crores are destroyed in floods. In southern States, 400 crores of ruples worth foodgrains are damaged due to drought. Out of 5.60 lakh villages, more than 50% villages do not have drinking water, primary medical facilities, living habitations under healthy conditions, pucca roads to transport foodgrains. Without having modern machinery, our peasants have achieved this remarkable progress under such primitive conditions of living. The Central Government should pay more attention to provide basic minimum amenities to the agriculturists in rural areas.

I welcome the Crop Insurance scheme that has been introduced in 1985-86 General Budget. Here I would like to stress the importance for strengthening the cattle insurance scheme. Out of Rs. 60,493 crores of foodgrains produced in the country. Rs. 10,864 crores of foodgrains are produced with the help of animal power. We have to pay greater attention to cattle breeding in the country. In 1985 we have extended cattle insurance only to 161 lakhs of cattle. According to the Annual Report of the Ministry,

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

we have 1910 lakhs of cattle in the country. In the interest of agricultural production, we have to extend the cattle insurance to all the cattle in the country.

It is estimated that every year crops worth Rs. 400 crores are eaten away by rats. It may not be an exaggeration to say that the rat population is higher than human population in our country. We must have a national scheme for destroying rats so that agricultural production can be augmented.

My hon. friend, Shri K. Ramamurthy raised Starred Question No. 622 the other day, i. e. on 26.4.1985 in this House, which related to the financial assistance being rendered by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The NABARD gives refinancing assistance for Integrated Rural Development Programme, which is meant for poor agriculturists below poverty line. But, unfortunately, out of the assistance extended under this scheme, the benefit has gone to those above poverty line and in affluent position. 15% of the beneficiaries come under this category. The rich are growing richer and the poor are going poorer. This has been confirmed by the above information given by the Government.

Out of 450 districts in the country, in 280 districts only we have the branches of Regional Rural Banks. 170 districts do not have any branch of Regional Rural Bank. This means that the agriculturists in these 170 districts do not have financial assistance from the branches of Regional Rural Banks. The Reserve Bank of India has ordered that no branch of a commercial bank should be opened in rural areas. This heightens the gravity of the problems of our peasants. I demand that all the districts in the country should have branches of Regional Rural Banks. In Tamil Nadu, there is only one Regional Rural Bank covering only two districts. Most of the farmers in Tamil Nadu are doing agriculture depending on monsoon rains. You know that the problems of such

farmers are more grave than the farmers doing agriculture with irrigation facilities. I demand that all the districts in Tamil Nadu should have branches of Regional Rural Banks. I would like to stress that a Regional Rural Bank should be opened in North Arcot District.

I would refer to the working of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, which are the front-line credit institutions rendering financial assistance to our farmers. I am sorry to say that these societies are adopting partisan approach in lending money. Though they are directly functioning under the State Government, yet refinancing is done by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. I demand the constitution of a high level committee to go into the working of these credit societies and suggest steps to revamp them. Since NABARD itself has been created for agricultural growth, I suggest that it should function directly under the Ministry of Agriculture so that better coordination can be effected in extending credits to farmers. Sir, Nabard itself has constituted several committees to go into the question of agricultural credits. I want to know what action has been taken on the recommendations of these Committees. I want the hon. Minister to reply to this point at the end of the debates.

The House should know how far the credit requirements of our farmers have increased on account of implementation of these recommendations.

As I stated, 70% of our population is engaged in agriculture and only agriculture can generate more employment opportunities. Agriculture contributes 40% of gross national produce. But agriculture gets only 10% of total credit facilities available in the country. This kind of step-motherly treatment to agriculture should be ended forthwith and in fact 90% of total credit facilities should be given to agriculture. If that is not feasible, at least 50% of total credit facilities should go to Agriculture. If agricultural economy is not sustained, then the nation's general economic growth is impeded. This must be borne in mind and the

needful must be done. The sugarcane cultivators and the paddy cultivators should get remunerative prices. The peasants of dry land farming should get a better price than the wet land farmers, since the conditions of agriculture in dry land farming are difficult. The people engaged in agriculture must get all the amenities being given to those engaged in other sectors of economy. The Pallipattu Block in Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency is a chronically backward area. I suggest that it should be adopted by a public sector Bank for composite development. This is very necessary to uplift the down-trodden people in Pallipattu block. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. M.R. HALDER (Mathurapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to have the privilege of participating in the Budget discussion on Agriculture and Rural Development. First of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development and I support the Budget which has been placed in this august House.

Sir, I have gone through the Annual Report of this Ministry very carefully. I am sorry to say that there are some shortcomings in the Budget and for this I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to those shortcomings and request him to go through the suggestions which I am giving in this august House for the betterment of the poor peasants and the poor people in the rural areas.

Sir, my first suggestion is that paddy, jute, wheat and potato producers should be provided with remunerative prices. Secondly, non-irrigated areas should be brought under full irrigation schemes within a specified time keeping in mind the regional imbalances of our country.

There should be a co-relation between the Rural Electrification Department and the Agriculture Department because in rural areas, if we want to do the betterment of the agriculturists, rural electrification is very necessary. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter

of rural electrification and this programme should be given priority and subsidy for the consumers who are mostly farmers in the rural areas.

My fourth suggestion is, training schools institutions, colleges should be established in the rural areas.

I have heard the speeches on the Budget discussion from the Opposition side also. My friends from West Bengal have told something criticising very seriously the activities of the Agriculture Department and the Rural Development Department in our country. Sir, I am surprised to know what the Left Front Government of West Bengal is doing for the last 8 years with the tremendous amount of money from the Government of India. They are missing the money. You will be astonished to know that last year an amount of Rs. 35 crores was refunded to the Central Government because they were not in a position to utilise that money for small irrigation programme. For whom is this programme meant? It is meant for the agriculturists in the rural areas. But they are refunding the money. You would be astonished to hear that for the last 8 years, this Government of the Left Front has done nothing. With all respects, I would say that they are doing nothing in the field of rural electrification or water supply. But they are blaming the Central Government on the plea that the Centre is not giving them money for development. It is not true. I think, now they should make a serious thinking as to what they are doing.

My hon. friend told me about the minimum wage programme. As you know, it is known to everybody. In the year 1975, our respected late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi announced this programme and as a result of which in each and every block, the minimum wage programme was implemented. I would like to know, what has been done in West Bengal. Is the minimum wage ensured for agricultural labourers and rural workers? Are they getting the minimum wage? No. But the State Government is

[Prof. M. R. Halder]

blaming the Government of India.  
(Interruptions) Let me just tell you.

We all know that the rural development is done with the help of Zila Parishads and with the help of Panchayat Samiti and Gram Samiti. You know very well that in West Bengal which political party is in power. They are dominating the Zila Parishads. All the Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats belong to the Congress Party. So, these Samities are getting discrimination from the Zila Parishads. If you send one team from your Department, you will see what type of discrimination is going on there. You will be astonished to hear that for the last 8 years, this Government is diverting money from one Department to another without consulting the Central Government.

If a team is sent there to make a study and give the report, it will be clear to everybody as to how money was diverted from one head to another head. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will submit a report on that before the next Assembly elections. Everybody would like to know what are the actual facts.

Now, I come to my constituency, the rural areas of Sunderbans, and the problems faced by the people there. That area has remained undeveloped and neglected since Independence. It follows from the statistics of the Government of West Bengal that 80 per cent of the people of that area depend on agriculture. In spite of having financial assistance from the Government of India, what is the State Government doing for the people of that area? Everybody would like to know that. The Government of India should go into the actual problems of agriculturists in that area and do something for them.

There is a tremendous possibility of increasing the irrigated area. At the same time, there is also a great scope for the development of fisheries there. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly send a team there to know the actual position

of agriculturists, fishermen and other people there and, I hope, on the basis of the report; he will do something for the people of that area.

Thousands of acres of land in that area are still un-irrigated. There is a great scope for providing irrigation facilities there with the help of having field channels by the rivers, by making barrages, so that after the rainy seasons when these field channels will be filled up with water, that water can be utilised for the cultivation which will benefit the people of that area.

Apart from that, there is a paucity of fertiliser and there is no proper supply of fertiliser to agriculturists. I would request the Central Government to have one mini fertiliser plant there so that the agriculturists in that area get fertiliser at a fair price.

With these words, I support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

It is a matter of satisfaction, as has been expressed by other members also, that we have achieved the production level of 151 million tonnes of foodgrains, a big jump over the production level of 1981-82. This has been described as a Second green revolution. It is also a matter of satisfaction that we are expecting the repetition of this performance during the current year although there will be a shortfall in the operational target that has been fixed at 156 million tonnes.

My friend Shri Somnath Rath while speaking has said that by the turn of the century, the population of this country is likely to be one billion and we would be requiring almost 240 million tonnes, to feed our population. How are we going to achieve that production? During the Seventh Five Year Plan, I understand that the target has been fixed at 185 million

tonnes which will mean that there is ten year period left within which we have to make efforts in this regard. We can increase our production by bringing in more land under cultivation. As Shri Somnath Rath says 141 million hectares of land are under cultivation at the moment. We need to bring 60 million hectares more under plough to achieve that production. My suggestion is that we should resort to soil conservation. There is a great possibility of increasing the land under cultivation by increasing our soil conservation measures. We have to make intensive efforts to meet the menace of erosion of land and to restore to health the degraded soil.

Secondly, we should resort to dry land farming. My friend has just now said that areas of watersheds have been identified and 100 lakh hectares have been fixed as the target but I feel that there is a great possibility of extending dry land farming. The other day I came across a newsitem that a Delhi-based graduate went to Rajasthan where he took up cultivation of dry land. He has undertaken cultivation of 24 hectares of desert land, from which he is raising crops worth Rs. one lakh per year. This opens a new vista before us and I think if Government extends these projects, we will be able to achieve our target which is needed for feeding our one billion population by the turn of the century. Therefore, I say that the extension service have to be extended and made more effective.

I understand that there is going to be Indo-US collaboration in regard to agriculture. I would suggest that we might open agricultural university or colleges at district headquarters and the students of the University or College should form into teams to carry the message of lab to land, because the village level worker is not able to carry conviction with the ordinary farmer and if we have a Centrally-constituted staff or a team, they will be able to create confidence in the measures suggested for augmentating production.

I cannot express satisfaction all round because, on the one hand, the production has gone up but the per capita availability

of foodgrains has not increased. It has remained almost static and we are thinking of exporting food products. Why is it that we have got a production of 152 million tonnes and a food stock of about 25 million tonnes. Still we are not able to increase the per capita availability; people are not able to take more grains; the off-take from the godowns is gradually declining. This has to be looked into. It is really a paradox : on the one hand we are talking of agricultural prosperity and on the other hand the poor people are not getting full advantage of what we are having and we are thinking of exporting food products. Yesterday the Commerce Minister has announced setting up of a body for undertaking or promoting export of food products. If you are confining yourselves only to export of vegetables and fruits etc. I will not have any grudge, but you are thinking of exporting foodgrains. It is a matter to be pondered over, Are we self-sufficient in foodgrains? Can you say that? Today the per capita availability is only 438 grams per day. This has to be looked into. In the USSR—other hon. Members have spoken about the USSR—even in the worst year they produce 180 million tonnes and they have a population of 250 million; but they go on importing foodgrains to feed their people. We have a population of 700 million or near about 800 million and we are producing 152 million tonnes only; still we are exporting foodgrains ! We are not sharing the production with the poor people here. This is the paradox which I have not been able to understand. And the situation cannot improve unless we pump purchasing power into the hands of the poor people. For that, various schemes like IRDP, RLEGP, etc., have been started so that the poor people could be benefited, the poor people could be lifted up above the poverty line. But what has been our achievement ? We started with a target of 15 million people to be benefited by these programmes. In answer to a question in this House the Minister of Planning has told us that it is quite correct that, in the implementation of these measures, distortions have taken place. So, it is being admitted that the benefits have not gone to the target group, but the non-target groups have been

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

benefited by these measures. You have included those people who should not have got the benefit of these schemes.

With regard to providing assests also, there has been a lot of bungling. For instance, there is the scheme to provide a buffalo for Rs. 3,000, but actually it costs much less. While going round the villages, we find that this scheme has not been properly implemented; the poor, target group has not been benefited by this scheme.

Therefore, I would urge on the Government to improve their monitoring machinery to ensure that these measures are properly implemented. The Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission goes to the States and they say that the scheme has been successfully implemented. The statistics say that there has been a great improvement. But if you go round the villages, what do you find? The poor continue to be poor; they are not getting any benefit from those schemes. Actually a class of *dalals* or intermediaries has been created and they are taking full advantage of everything.

In Bihar there is a scheme under which an MLA or MP is given Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 150,000 per year to be spent on some public work.

16.00 hrs.

Out of that amount if you are sanctioning say Rs. 2000/- for a school building, the secretary of the school will not get Rs. 2000. There will be a cut of Rs. 300 out of that. I was shocked to hear this. With this kind of atmosphere prevailing, do you think that you are going to benefit them? Do you think that you are going to create prosperity in the country? Therefore, I said that we should take stringent measures to ensure implementation of our programmes and once again I will say that I am not very happy over the idea of exporting foodgrains. The prices in the international market are lower. You will have to subsidise your exports. What does it mean? You subsidise the export to feed the foreigners whereas your

own people are being deprived of the benefits of foodgrains here. Is this not an irony of fate?

Then I come to agricultural labour and land reforms. Land reforms have been tardily implemented. The agricultural labour is still languishing in poverty. With regard to minimum wages, the hon. member from CPM party said that the minimum wages are not being enforced and the result is that there is a lot of resentment in the countryside. I do not know whether my hon. friend and the Minister for Rural Development knows that there is a seething ferment in the countryside and violent incidents are taking place because there is no implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. What are you going to do about it? This is not a law and order problem. This is purely an economic problem and you have got to see to it that with regard to minimum wages whatever provisions are made, they are properly enforced and you should hold the State Government responsible for it and the officers there at the local level responsible for enforcing it wherever this is happening because this is constituting a big threat. You may look at it from here and say the that measures are being implemented and 'we have asked the State Governments to do so' and the State Governments will say, 'We have asked the officers to do so,' and the net result is that there is great dissatisfaction and resentment in the countryside. Therefore, my strong submission to you is that you should improve your machinery for enforcing the Minimum Wages Act so that the people who are entitled to a particular wage get the benefit of it.

I am one with those who are advocating remunerative prices for the farm produce. But at the same time I must also state that the minimum wages fixed must bear some relation with the prices that are fixed for the agricultural produce or the industrial produce. There should be an integrated price structure evolved so that there is some kind of a parity between agricultural produce and the manufactured goods. Unless you do that you will always go on getting this sort of complaint. If you want to give incentives to the farmer you must evolve an integrated price structure.

ure so that nobody should feel that he is paying more. Everybody should feel that he is getting his due. My friend here says that if he invests a lakh of rupees in any business, he gets Rs. 125,000 next year. But the farmer is not sure of the return for his investment.

The crop insurance is a welcome decision taken by the Government. For a long time we have been asking for this. I must congratulate the Government on having taken this decision. You should extend it to cover as many farmers as possible so that they may be prevented from suffering loss.

With these words, I support the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very glad today that one of my old colleagues Sardar Buta Singh is our Agriculture Minister and we are discussing the Demands for Grants of his Ministry. I support these demands.

Sir, our Agriculture Minister had parted company with me long back, but I have caught hold of him here today, i. e. in the fields, and I hope that he will bring about tremendous improvement in this field.

So far as agriculture is concerned, 70 to 80 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are engaged in it. In the year 1934 where I was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, at that time also a lot of difficulty used to be experienced by the Harijans in the matter of land. The late Jawaharlal Nehru was at that time the Prime Minister and we had posed this problem before him that no doubt India had attained independence but at the same time it was also necessary to provide employment to the crores of landless people. We had asked him what arrangements he would make in this regard. We had pleaded with him that if poverty was to be eradicated from the country, we would have to provide employment to the poor. At that time we

raised the slogan "land to the tiller", i. e. the land should belong to those who cultivate it. This slogan continued till Panditji's tenure and it provided relief to a number of the poor, the Harijans and the tenants. Thereafter, when the question of land reforms came up, different States enacted different land ceiling laws. These laws varied in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. Each State enacted its own laws. Ceiling was imposed, but it brought no benefits to the poor. It so happened because when the question of acquiring surplus land from big landlords and Zaminidars arose, it could not be distributed amongst the poor. It has been the misfortune of our country that the Revenue Ministers of all the States, who were to pass this law, were big landlords. They left certain loopholes in the laws which defeated the very purpose of those laws. The Zamindars transferred their lands in the names of their sons, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, grandsons and even in the names of their dogs, with the result that nothnig was left for disbursing among the poor. If at all some land is given to the poor, the same is challenged in the courts. Even if some poor man wins in the lower court, the landlord challenges that decision in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rs. 20,000 are required to fight a case in Supreme Court. Worker who cannot afford a square meal, he spend Rs. 20,000 to approach the Supreme Court. I shall, through you, Sir, appeal to the Agriculture Minister that the time has now come to do something. We are happy that the Agriculture Minister of India belongs to a backward community. If the lot of the poor, the Harigans, etc, is not improved now, if they do not get justice this time, then I think, they will never get justice.

I, therefore, request that under the ceiling Act, land should be distributed among the poor so that they may earn their livelihood. There are people who possess five thousand acres of land which comes to 20 lakh 'bighas' and sit in the air-conditioned rooms and enjoy the luxuries of life whereas a labourer, who sweats in the scorching sun, does not get even Rs. 7 to 8 a day and is unable to earn a square meal. Is this justice? A

[Sh. Ram Prakash]

yawning gap exists between the poor and the rich. How will you bridge it? you should uplift the poor and bring down the level of richness of the rich. We talk of land reforms, production and land ceiling here but the ceiling have been imposed on the poor land owners and not on the rich. If land is distributed on the basis of the principle of "land to the tiller", I can guarantee that in India, the production of foodgrains can be doubled. Our hon. Minister once belonged to Ambala. He knows it very well that in that area Markanda, Yamuna, Dangri and Ghagghar rivers flow. The waters of these rivers erode the land. Just as the Late Jawahar Lal Nehru had built a dam on the Bhakhra, similarly a dam should be built on these four rivers also. In this way, lakhs of acres of land can be made available to the poor and land erosion can also be checked. With this step, the problem of water can also be solved. Agriculture depends on water. If there is no water, there cannot be any crop. More than half of our country, is drought affected because there are no means of irrigation at those places. If dams of this type are constructed, the number of drought-affected areas can be brought down and lakhs of acres of land can be given to the poor. The rebellion against the Britishers in 1857 had started in Meerut. Some 150 families after being displaced from there had settled in Parade ground, Ambala Cantt. The Britishers had expelled them. The Military authorities want to evict these persons who had made sacrifices for their country and who can be called freedom fighters. If it is necessary to evict them, they should be provided with alternative land so that they may lead a respectable life. Otherwise they would face great distress. I do not want to say anything more. In conclusion, I thank the Agriculture Minister and request him to consider the suggestions that I have made.

**SHRI PALAS BARMAN (Balurghat):**  
Mr. Chairman Sir, the Economic Survey (1984-85), proudly announces—"Product-

ion of foodgrains during 1983-84 touched the level of 151.54 million tonnes making a quantum jump of 18.24 million tonnes over the earlier Peak of 133.30 million tonnes achieved in 1981-82."

\* The Ministry of agriculture has gone a step higher and says—"The year 1983-84 could thus be termed as the second green revolution showing a massive increase in production" etc.

As a result of this so much stocks of foodgrains have accumulated in the hands of the Govt. that they do not have sufficient godowns to store it. Within a month or two the Rabi crops will start coming in and that time the shortage of godowns will be felt much more sharply. According to Govt. estimates, the quantum of foodgrains' stock in hand in the month of July will be of the order of 30 million metric tonnes. The Govt. godowns do not have the capacity to store so much foodgrains. Hence foodgrains will be exported through open general licence. From the Govt.'s statements it will appear that India is now self-sufficient in foodgrain Production and all the people of the country are getting not only two square meals a day but even three or four hearty meals. No body is remaining hungry at any time. But is it the reality? The present population of the country is nearly 76 crores. Just to feed this number of people, 17 crores and 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are necessary. According to Govt. figures the production is 15 crores and 15 lakhs metric tonnes. That means that there is actually a short fall 2 crores and 35 lakhs metric tonnes if all the foodgrain is properly distributed. But the Govt. has an unsold stock of to 2 crores and 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains with itself. Therefore, only 12 crores and 95 lakh tonnes are being actually distributed. 4 crores and 55 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains remain unsold inspite of its being needed for removing the hunger of all in the country!

Why is it so? No research is needed for its answer. All of us know that many people cannot purchase foodgrains. On account of acute poverty although they need it badly. Many of them

\* The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

remain starved or half-starved. This is the significance of our first and second green revolutions and of surplus foodgrains production.

Secondly Sir, let us see in respect of which foodgrain we have achieved the green revolution, whether it is the first or the second. We have achieved it in the case of wheat alone. There has not been any significant increase in production in the case of pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, jute etc. That is why even today we have to import oilseeds edible oils, sugar, jute etc. from foreign countries at a high cost. In the production of rice and paddy also there has been no revolution. The Economic Survey also says "the green revolution is largely a wheat revolution."

Then let us examine which are the areas or places where the green revolution has taken place. The green revolution has taken place only in Punjab, Haryana and in Western U.P. Again I will refer to the Economic Survey which says, "While the average yield in 1983-84 in Punjab was 30.2 quintal Per hectare, it was only 13.8 quintals outside Punjab, Haryana and U.P. This is the situation regarding wheat."

The same thing has to be said about paddy also. From 1970-71 to 1981-82 in these ten years, the production of paddy in the northern zone has increased by 10.93 p.c., in the Southern zone by 2.62 p.c. and in the eastern zone by 0.78 p.c. Now, Northern zone is comprised of Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. Eastern zone is eastern —UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The Southern zone comprises of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the Southern zone Andhra Pradesh alone and in the Eastern zone West Bengal alone has recorded an increase in paddy production. It has actually gone down at some other places.

Therefore, we find that the green revolution has mostly taken place in a specified area and in respect of one foodgrain only. This is the green revo-

lution! Here I am reminded of what gurudev Tagore had said once, he said "pumping of blood in the face, while depriving the rest of the body cannot be called a sign of health." Hence the increase in only wheat production in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. alone cannot be termed as revolution in production. I have already stated that inspite of foodgrains being available in the country and inspite of there being a great need for it, a substantial part of our population is unable to buy foodgrains for want of purchasing power. Accordingly to Govt. estimates, there are at present about 36 crores of people below the poverty line in our country. These are the people who remain starved or semi-starved due to lack of purchasing power. The Govt. could utilise this huge labour force for casting progress and development of the country with the help of this surplus foodgrains' stock. Although 18 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been demanded for the department of rural development, five times this quantity or about 1 crore tonnes can easily be utilised by the present administrative infra-structure. Keeping the present capacity of the godowns in view, one crore tonnes of foodgrains will be stored under canvas coverings in the open and will be eaten away by rats, monkeys and destroyed by pests. This should be distributed to the half-starved people through various rural development programmes and the country will also develop and benefit thereby. For example, according to Govt. account there are no drinking water facilities in over 1 lakh villages and in 4.5 lakh villages, there are practically no roads with the above mentioned food stocks at least 400 crore mandays can be created and a huge number of unemployed persons can be provided with constructive work like small irrigation projects, afforestation, construction of roads, reclamation of fallow and marshy land etc. I doubt whether the present Govt. has the mentality to take up such schemes. From the following Govt. figures it is seen that such type of development schemes the allotment of foodgrains is being gradually reduced.

In 1981 the allotment was  
2,74,000 metric tonnes

[Shri Palas Barman]

In 1982 the allotment was  
88,000 metric tonnes.

In 1983 the allotment was  
2,46,000 metric tonnes.

In 1984 the allotment was  
1,71,000 metric tonnes.

From the above it is apparant that the Govt. wants that a huge chunk of our population should remain unemployed. This would result in cut-thread competition among them for jobs and they would be prepared to work for very low wages. The profits of the Industrial and Agriculture capitalists will keep going up thereby. The entire budget has been framed with this object. But will their dream come true? Perhaps they will succeed temporarily. But after that? After that the message of Karl Marx that 'Capitalists are digging their own grave' will be proved. They and their political representatives will dig their own graves under the inescapable law of capitalism itself. History has proved it at other places and it will be proved here also.

Thank you, Sir.

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must be grateful to our brave farmers in this country. Because of their hard work and courage and because of encouragement from Government through various programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains, we have achieved a target of 154 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is really an achievement of which we should be proud of. We are not giving any dearness allowance to our large number of farmers. We are offering it only to our employees who are in the organised sector for every point of rise in the cost of living index. Though we are not extending to our farmers any such facilities still through the measures that the Government has thrown open to them by way of subsidy in inputs and other help, the farmers have achieved this target of 154 million tonnes and it is a great achievement.

Sir, it is for the first time that our Prime Minister has offered a bonus for the producers of wheat in Punjab and this has encouraged the peasantry. I hope that this incentive by way of bonus can be extended to all the farmers who are engaged in the production of rice, oilseeds, pulses and cereals, so that the farming community would understand that our Government is coming to help them and is giving them some incentive in the form of bonus.

Our granaries are now full. If I am correct, we have a comfortable buffer stock of foodgrains which is approximately 21.9 million tonnes. The Rabi wheat procurement season is going on and perhaps within two to three months, I think, wheat stocks alone will go upto 20 million tonnes and with this addition, the total foodgrains stock may go upto 33 million tonnes in our godowns. Therefore, the Government, perhaps in its wisdom, has thought of having Open General Licence, so far as wheat is concerned for export. Government is also considering to export from its own account, about 5 million tonnes of wheat. But Sir, you know that this export has to be subsidised. And only yesterday, our Minister of Food and Civil Supplies admitted in the House that after the presentation of the Budget there is rise in prices in the market.

A part of this rise is not due to whatever provisions we have made in the budget, but to the profiteering motive of the traders in the country. In view of this, when the prices are rising and when we have the constraint of resources so far as our monetary position is concerned, why should we not make a better use of these accumulated foodgrains of more than 33 million tonnes? I think we can extend the coverage of the public distribution system, because many areas in this country are suffering from drought. So, we can have a better utilization of this accumulated stock of wheat and foodgrains. We can extend the public distribution system. We can bring in a greater number of people, e.g. the rural poor, the village artisans, landless labourers and agricultural labourers into its coverage. We can cover more and more

of them, so that we can make the best use of the stock of foodgrains that we have.

Secondly, I could see from the 1985-86 Budget that the provision for programmes for employment generation in the countryside has been reduced. So, why should we not use this accumulated stock of foodgrains, because we have undertaken so many programmes? We have undertaken the Integrated Rural Development programme, and the NREP etc. Various State Governments have also taken up their own programmes for alleviation of poverty in their States. Why not expand the employment generation programme for the rural poor by paying wages in kind will also help us to check the rise in prices in the market.

India's total arable land, when we achieved independence in 1947, was 350 million acres. The population in those days was 350 million. It means that the land-population ratio was exactly 1:1. Now we have 735 million people, and perhaps by the end of the century, the population will reach one billion. Therefore, the best way for us is this : we have adopted land reform measures, and many times, they have not succeeded, inspite of putting them in the Eighth Schedule and adopting other measures. So, why not we find ways and means to see that we have in this country a large number of land-owning peasantry which can make the best use of land, i. e. so that every acre of land is worked harder as it is being done in Japan for giving optimum production. Thereby, our programmes for Food For All, and Employment for All can succeed. With a vast army of land owning peasants We can give them all encouragement, as they are doing there so that we can achieve the objectives of this programme.

One of the important programmes Shrimati Indira Gandhi had put before this country is this : she felt that we should try to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people of the country. Perhaps her thoughts during her entire life were directed towards the eradication of poverty in the countryside. That was one of the objectives of the Integrated Rural Develop-

ment Programme. I am not going into the history of these programmes. But I feel that because of our political will and a desire to see that the poor people of the country are brought above the poverty line, this programme had got priority in the 6th Plan. The Sixth plan target was to lift 15.5 million people above the poverty line. I hope during the 6th Plan we have achieved the target set for that Plan.

The total bank loans advanced to IRD programmes comes to around Rs. 3000 crores, which went to the beneficiaries. That was the target for the 6th Plan : and the subsidy given was about Rs. 1500 crores. We could see from the Budget that it was also the target which was achieved.

I just want to submit to the Minister that this is a very important programme. But we must also take note of our own experience. I also travel in my constituency and have come across certain lapses in implementation of this programme. NABARD and other bank have appointed their own committees for appraising the big success of these programmes.

What I would suggest is that during the 7th Plan, when we are going to cover more and more people through this programme we should go into the various appraisal reports submitted by NABARD and other banks in this regard? Let us appoint a kind of specialised Committees which will look into all these appraisal studies; and whatever shortcomings have been pointed out we shall try to overcome them, because this is very good programme which we would like to see that it is made fool-proof; there is no leakage.

NABARD had made its surveys. The other banks which have made surveys in different States find that 15 per cent of those identified as poor and helped under IRDP, they are miss-classified. It is inevitable because we wanted that we shall fulfil this target of 15.6 million people within a prescribed period.

The State Bank of Hyderabad surveyed in 1983 in Andhra Pradesh and Karna-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

taka. They have shown that out of the total loan recipients for milch cattle, sheep, goat and bullock the leakage was as high as 32 per cent. These people just collect subsidy by showing their existing assets as being fresh purchases.

Now, in the case of loans for minor irrigation, the leakage was as high as 50 per cent. Wells were either not at all sunk or only a pit dug and subsidy collected.

The main objective of this programme is to see that the employment is generated and to the poor people we provide them with assets and they make productive use of these assets. But in many cases I myself have found that these assets after one year have been sold by the recipients themselves. Therefore, whatever good objective that we are putting before this country, unless we try to find out ways and means to see that it is implemented, there is no use of putting it before the country. We should also see that the leakages are not there. We simply give money to them, but this money goes to the black-market and it creates a rise in prices.

If we want to lift our poor people above the poverty line, you have to provide greater opportunities for employment at least in those areas where people are poor. Therefore, I feel that the present process, there is a kind of demoralising pursuit of a subsidy; and everybody tries to have his share in the subsidy, utilise this subsidy part of it. Sometimes in the banks, people deduct subsidy which goes to the beneficiaries to show in the bank account that the repayment of the loan is very satisfactory in the banks, but that is not the case. So, these are the shortcomings which the various surveys have come across. I hope the hon. Minister, who is very much interested to see that all these schemes are successful we are also interested should look into all these shortcomings and try to remove them.

There are States which are trying to see that the payment of subsidy is made

upto Rs. 1,500 crores. I had suggested about it earlier and today I again suggest to the hon. Minister that either you make all loan advances under these programmes interest free loan or we undertake with the subsidy amount large number of taken intensive construction activities where the poor people of working age get required employment with assured basic wages. Associate the voluntary agencies and meses themselves so that they get employment and generate their own income without running after subsidy and facing harassment.

This will give them more purchasing power and this will also help in development of rural markets. Therefore, as far as this subsidy part is concerned—it has become a bone of contention and also corrupting influence we have to think very seriously about it and see that some improvement should be made in that direction.

Why should we not give more and more money for the NREP programme. I am glad that the Government has introduced the crop insurance scheme and is improving it.

Regarding assistance to States towards losses in natural calamities, I request the Government to revise the norms fixed long years ago. Because the value of money has gone down considerably in these years.

I once again support all the programmes that our Government has undertaken. With these words I support the demands and whatever the shortcomings are there, we have to remove them.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon):** While supporting these Demands, I would like to focus the attention of the House and that of the Government to a field which has perhaps been one of the most neglected fields in the entire spectrum of national development since independence—the field of fisheries development in the country. With a coastline of more than 6,500 kilometres, after the declaration of the exclusive economic zone of 230 kilometres in 1977 our country had an explo-

able sea-spread two-thirds of the land area in the country. But the last decade has been a decade of lost opportunities in the field of fisheries. Our annual production has remained stagnant at an average of 1.3 million tonnes in the last 14 years which constituted only 3 per cent of the world landings.

The hon. Minister, Shri Buta Singh has taken over the Department of Fisheries only recently. I would like to say that this department has had the dubious distinction of achieving a 'zero' growth in the last decade. Is this excusable in a country where 350 million people suffer from malnutrition, 82 million children suffer from retarded growth due to lack of protein? It hurts our national pride to note that in the corresponding period Thailand increased its fish production four times, Tanzania three times and Indonesia two times, and our neighbour, Sri Lanka by more than 50 per cent. I humbly request the Minister to shake the Department of Fisheries out of its stupor and out of its lack of imagination, lack of concern and lack of efficiency. I challenge the department with the following statement. I request the Minister to reply to this when he replies during this debate.

There is not a single genuine deep sea fishing vessel flying the Indian flag in this thirty-eighth year of our Republic. The one hundred which you have listed in your statistics are less than 24 metres in length and they are merely coastal trawlers. Even now foreign vessels are taking away half a million tonnes of fish every year from our deep seas. Can you deny that our charter policy has been a comparative failure? All the one hundred charters that you have given are hardly in working order now and only .2 per cent of our total fish landing comes from the deep sea. It is said that if there are 10,000 fish in the Indian Ocean only one is caught by the Indian fishermen and 9,999 are allowed to die of old age. It is from a research article that I am saying this. If the total stock in the Indian ocean is caught and exploited.

In order to provide the initial thrust for exploiting our deep sea fish potential, I request the hon. Minister to implement the

recommendation which has been made by several forums, viz., the formation of a Natural Deep-sea Fisheries Corporation so that we may build and organise a deep sea fisheries fleet in country using joint ocean venture as required.

Our fisheries harbour scheme has been in the doldrums for long time. You have made a one hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme into a 50 per cent central-assistance one. There is not a single fisheries harbour in the country today, which is capable of harbouring genuine deep sea fishing vessel. Sir, Kerala is the premier maritime State in India. The State produces 35 per cent of the fish in the country and is responsible for more than half of the export earning with only 9 per cent of the nation's coastline.

The work at Vizhingam fishing harbour in Kerala has been languishing for 12 years. I request the hon. Minister to expedite the Vizhingam, Neendakara and Beypore harbours which are the on-going fisheries harbour projects in Kerala. The fishing harbour and Brack Water Project at Thankassery which has been cleared after investigation and which would be a safe haven for 15,000 traditional fishermen and their craft must be taken up and implemented in the Seventh Plan period.

One of the best schemes for the traditional fishermen's in record times is the motorisation of the traditional boats with outboard engines. This has dramatically increased their earnings. In Kerala now about 12 per cent of all traditional fishing vessels have outboard engines. I suggest that the hon. Minister take up a massive programme to give outboard engines to the 1,50,000 traditional fishing craft in the country. This will be the greatest help that the Minister can give to traditional fishermen. Of course, kerosene also should be given to them on priority quota and subsidy should also be given through the State Governments.

One of the most significant areas which we have neglected as you are aware is the field of aquaculture especially brackish water prawn

[Shri S. Krishna Kumar]

culture. One hectare of brackish water area in Taiwan produces 7.5 tonnes of prawn and in our country it produced one tonne per hectare. At the rate of one tonne if we are able to exploit about 10 per cent of brackish water area we will be able to increase the production and export of shrimps three times.

We must organise 'Operation Aquaculture' in the country, like the 'Operation Flood' in the field of milk production and distribution. Our domestic marketing has to be organised as an integrated fish marketing structure with the infrastructure of refrigerated trucks, cold storages and hygienic outlets and give suitable incentive to private entrepreneurs.

We have also to provide, as has been done in Indonesia, support price and eatable regulated markets at landing centers. The problem of traditional fishermen is institutional as well as technological. I would commend for implementation all over the country the experience of Kerala where cooperatives have been formed, statutorily one for each fisheries village, duly elected by all the adult fishermen in the village and responsible for credit, production, sales and infrastructure and welfare.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the chair]

The average indebtedness of a fisherman in India is less than Rs. 1,500. I request the hon. Minister to liberalise credit to the fishermen who constitute one of the weakest sections of our society and organise fisheries banks as has been done in some of the Scandinavian countries.

The Indian Fisheries Act 1897 is archaic. It does not even recognise the existence of fishing vessels. Under Article 297 of our Constitution and Entries in the Seventh Schedule read with the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, full control is available for the Central Government over the fisheries resources and their exploitation in this country. Sir, Education in the country is being revolutionised by our Prime Minister and is being vocationalised. This is the opportunity to start

a network of fisheries technical schools in all the marine and inland water areas in this country and start a massive training programme for fishermen, and fisheries operations.

Quilon is the centre of the Indo-Norwegian project where India's fishermen were first introduced to the new world of mechanisation. It is my constituency. It is a centre of excellence in fisheries. I request the hon. Minister to think of putting up a major centre for National Institute for fisheries there. He may please evaluate and announce a National Fisheries policy focussing conservation and optimum exploitation of fisheries resources, the welfare of our fishermen, marketing and also a protein nutritional programme for our rural masses.

Sir, in this legendary land the very first incarnation of Vishnu, the Preserver God was as Matsya, the fish. Fisheries should be a life preserver in this country. It should give powerful support to the country as it gears itself to entering the 21st century. Sir, do not treat the fisheries department as a step child in the Agriculture Ministry. There should be reorganisation to ensure sufficient ministerial attention. There should be a full-fledged Secretary to the Government to be in charge of the fisheries. India should be brought in the next fifteen years to the forefront as a maritime and fisheries nation—a position our country and our people are rightfully entitled to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 70 hon. Members in the list from the Treasury Benches. So I request them to be brief. Now, Mr. K.N. Pradhan may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and am fully in agreement with the other Members of the House in that we have achieved concrete successes in the field of agriculture and, in that context, the year 1983-84 has definitely been a significant year. By taking revolutionary steps like the crop insurance scheme, bonus and social security scheme, we have tried to inculcate self-confidence

among the farmers and the workers. In the field of rural development, on the one hand, we have tried to increase the opportunities of employment through IRDP, NREP, RLEGO schemes and on the other hand we have succeeded to a great extent in lifting the poor above the poverty line. But I would like to say one thing that we lack self-confidence while making efforts to achieve the targets fixed for our scheme. There are two main reasons for it. One is that there has been a tremendous increase in our population because of which we have wavered in our determination to achieve the targets and secondly, in spite of the completion of six Five Year Plans, correct figures have not been projected before us. You are all aware that adequate, reliable and the latest figures, are of utmost importance for the formulation of a plan and the determination of targets if we want to achieve progress. This is still lacking in our country. In our entire country and in our States, although the departments are functioning, yet at the lower level, we try to collect figures by posting one or two persons only, which definitely does not prove to be a successful endeavour. The result is that we are not able to fix our targets correctly. The fact is that only that plan succeeds which is prepared at the grassroot level but we do not formulate district development plans. We prepare departmental plans and that too at the State level. Consequently, the whole administration has become "utilisation-minded". The administration keeps only this thing in mind that whatever allocation has been made should be shown as having been utilised and with this the target is considered to have been achieved. This tendency gives birth to corruption. It is happening in the entire country, in all the States, which is resulting in corruption. I want to give two or three examples, where we have failed to achieve our targets because of this tendency. The target fixed under RLEOP for 1983-84 was to create three thousand lakhs of man-days employment potential but by 28 February, 1985 we could create only 1538.85 lakh man-days employment. We have failed in this field and whatever we have achieved is on the basis of the utilisation. The State Bank of India has

published a report, out of which I want to mention two or three points. It mentions that in the Block, a case for sinking-wells for irrigation was prepared. Power pump sets were to be installed there. The wells have already been dug and pump sets have been purchased. Now, they have come to know that the line cannot take much load. Similarly, in a Block, a case for milch cattle was finalised but the Veterinary Department said that milch cattle were not available. In my own area, when I was an M.L.A. between 1980 to 1985, a case was finalised in a Block for goats. One unit consists of 10 she-goats and one he-goat. With much difficulty they could get she-goats but could not find a he-goat and for one full year that goat unit remained without a he-goat. You can very well imagine how much milk and how many kids would have been produced and how it would have remained a viable unit. Similar is the case of the IRD Scheme. In that, we do much work under TRYSEM but TRYSEM is not a reliable scheme. We pay both to the instructors as well as to the trainees but it is not being fully utilised and in fact training is not being imparted. Therefore, my submission is that the ITI scheme, under which industrial training is given, should be extended to the rural areas.

Similarly, the NREP scheme is also quite important. I fail to understand how sitting here we determine that in the jobs to be done under the NREP, like constructing buildings and roads and digging wells, 50 per cent will be the wage component. I challenge that with 50 per cent as wage component; no job can be completed. The wages component is always bigger.

Before concluding, I would like to say one thing more. There is severe drought in Madhya Pradesh and the State Government with their limited resources cannot face the situation. There is need to assist the State Government in this regard.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands. The time at my disposal is very limited and the subject very wide. Therefore, I shall place my points before you very briefly.

Since 1947, we have seen a revolutionary progress in the country in the field of agriculture. In 1947, the production of foodgrains in the country was 2.5 crore tonnes and the statistics of the last year shows that 15.20 crore tonnes of foodgrains were produced. It shows that we have achieved tremendous progress in this field and have taken a big leap forward. This progress is mainly attributed to the creation of irrigation facilities and making available the required inputs for raising the yield from agriculture.

One thing which I want to say is that for agriculture, the people require to be educated. Rajasthan is a State where the need for an Agricultural University is being badly felt. Earlier, a University was set up, but it has been converted into a multi-purpose University in course of time. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Jobner Agricultural College—a very old College pre-Independence days—should be converted into a University.

Now, I want to speak about my own constituency. Agriculture becomes meaningless if there is no water. There is no big dam or pond in my constituency. The Central Government should give approval to the Beesalpur Dam project as early as possible, so that irrigation facilities could be provided to the people of that area.

The Cultivators have been benefited a lot by the cooperatives, but at the same time a number of shortcomings have also been noticed in this sector which should be removed. You keep the cultivator in the cooperative sector. All operations right from ploughing the field to the marketing of his produce as also his housing should be brought under the cooperative sector and all encouragement should be given to the cooperatives for this purpose.

Sir, the big cultivators have access to all the inputs, but, the small farmer faces a lot of difficulties in this regard. He does not get loan from the cooperative society as a result of which he is unable to dig a well of his own for irrigation. This is the big difficulty being faced by the small and marginal farmers. I want that Government should provide tubewells to the Harijans and Girijans for irrigating their lands. Let Government sink tubewells for them and recover the cost from them in instalments.

Many powers were given to the management of the cooperative societies during the Janta Party rule. The entire money used to be drawn by the Managers of the cooperative societies and they used to give loans at their will. Many fictitious transactions were also made. In the rural areas, the Harijans and Girijans are, particularly, uneducated people. Most of them did not get the loan. But, even today, loans ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are outstanding against their names. Government should find out some solution in this regard so as to relieve these poor people from these fictitious loans.

Another point which I want to make is that you give 33 per cent subsidy to the Harijans and 50 per cent to the Scheduled Tribes. Their social status is almost the same and therefore, there should not be any discrimination in the matter of giving subsidy to them. Both of them should be given 50 per cent subsidy.

You have fixed the amount of loan to be given for camel cart and bullock cart under I. R. D. P. at Rs. 5000. This amount of Rs. 5000 is not sufficient these days. You fix a unit for this purpose and provide as much loan to the unit as it needs. Your programme is not proving a success with this provision of Rs. 5000. Therefore, you kindly pay attention to my suggestion.

The Committee which was constituted to provide loans from the banks to the educated unemployed for self-employment in our State used to have the 'Zila Pramukh' on it, but, now no public representative is there on the committee, as

a result of which the educated unemployed do not get justice. Therefore, a public representative should be there on this committee.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI G.S. BASAVA RAJ (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I raise to support the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. While speaking on the demands I want to put before the Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singhji the vital problems faced by the farmers in our country.

70 to 72 per cent population of our country lives in villages and farming is its main profession. The inputs of agricultural produce are : 1. Technology 2. Quality of Seeds 3. Organic manures and artificial fertilizers 4. Pesticides 5. Implements 6. Irrigation and 7. Credit.

Modern technology plays a vital role in the development of agriculture and its produce. For the last 35 years we were not able to impart the knowledge of modern technology to the rural youth. Rural youth always intends to leave the villages and settle in a nearby town or city. This is because of lack of useful vocational education in the rural areas. It is a matter of regret that even today the rural youth is ignorant of mechanisation of agriculture. Even the village level workers (VLW) are not doing their duty. Once our late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru had asked to throw these VLWs into the sea. Therefore it has become very essential to change the scene in villages. Schools should be opened in every village where training in modern agricultural technology can be imparted to the rural youth. If this step is not taken immediately it is sure that agriculture itself will be destroyed in the near future.

Good quality seeds are not supplied to the farmers. I feel sorry to say this because it is the seeds which will mainly

determine the agricultural production. Of course, our Government has some good schemes but, unfortunately, the officers and other persons who are connected with these schemes are misusing their powers. Everywhere we hear complaints about the adulterated seeds. I had a bitter experience of these adulterated seeds last year. I was expecting a yield of 100 bags of maize but I could not get even one bag of maize. Such bad seeds were supplied to me.

Organic manure and artificial fertilizers also play an important role in the green revolution. On the cover of this annual agricultural report a bag of fertilizers is shown. I do not understand why so much of importance is given to these fertilizers. We do not at all bother about the organic manure. In our country we have:

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 19.1 crores | Cattle            |
| 6.9 crores  | Buffaloes         |
| 13.8 crores | Sheep and goats   |
| 1.0 crores  | Pigs              |
| 19.3 crores | Chicken (Poultry) |
| 1.0 crores  | Others.           |

In addition to this there are 70 crores of people. Why don't we prepare compost manure? What is happening to the waste of the people and animals? Most of the animal manure is being burnt. Cowdung is being burnt even in Delhi. This is a colossal waste. Manure worth Rs. 12,500 crores is being wasted every year. When I was a boy, I remember the burning of cowdung. Even today this is continuing. If this trend continues, the fate of farmers will continue to be in doldrums. I donot say that artificial fertilizers should not be used at all. But why should we give so much importance to artificial fertilizers which have to be imported from outside, only multinationals are benefitted by this. This only alternative left before us is to make use of the Organic manure to the maximum extent. The officers who are responsible for persuading the farmers to utilize organic manure should be warned strictly. They should work hard in this regard and they cannot escape their responsibility. I want to ask these officers

\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G. S. Basava Raj]

whether they have any account of the quantity of green manure available in our country. In China there are several measures to improve the soil. Similarly I have seen in Russia also. They add human and animal waste to soil and improve its quality. In addition, they are exporting fertilizers to us. Germany and Japan also are making sufficient progress in this regard.

But ironically, here in India we are burning it. If this practice continues for another ten to twenty years, the Soil would be destroyed and there would be only barren land, and again we will have to depend upon imports. Cow dung, dry leaves, animal waste etc. should be utilised properly for making Compost manure. Concerned officers must be trained in this regard. Our Govt. has several good programmes but it is for the officers to make them a grand success.

Irrigation is the core of agricultural sector. To-day you do not give our farmers all the essential facilities. You simply provide them sufficient irrigation facilities. The rest of the things they can manage themselves. To-day in our country there is not even 25% of irrigated land. Bulk of the water is flowing to the sea. Instead of going for big scheme and Industries why don't we concentrate on irrigation. There is a steep decline in the rate of rain fall. It is high time that we give top priority to irrigation. This alone can lift the farmers from their miseries.

The co-operative societies are not helping the poor farmers to get loans. NBARD is giving loan at the rate of 4%. On the contrary farmers have to pay at the rate of 14% to co-operative societies. I urge our hon. Minister to look into this matter and help the farmers to get loans at the lowest rates of interest.

Farmers are handicapped by not getting proper implements to improve agriculture. Agro-Industries are not taking keen interest to help the farmers. If a farmer takes a tractor on hire he has to pay at least three hundred rupees. Immediate arrangements must be made to provide

tractors to farmers at cheaper rates. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices from Agricultural Prices Commission. There is no one to represent farmers in this Commission. Farmers' agricultural produce like paddy is purchased at levy rates.

Similarly cotton grown by farmers is purchased at the rate of Rs. 5/- per kilo. But for a dhoti weighing one kilo the consumer has to pay more than hundred rupees. Who is the beneficiary? It is neither the producer nor the consumer but the middle man. To-day the condition of farmer is miserable. If Gandhiji would have been alive he would have hanged himself before this parliament.

The officers (eight per cent), merchants (three per cent) and six percent of the factory employees are enjoying all the benefits of this country. But the farmers are getting nothing. Therefore, I demand farmers should get all the facilities on levy system. Even the implements and fertilizers should be provided to them on levy system. They should also get medical and other facilities like others. If such facilities are provided to farmers then they can change the country's picture. They can make the people of cities to move towards villages. Then only the dream of our Mahatma will come true.

Horticulture is an important aspect in the field of agriculture which has to be encouraged in all respects. All kinds of fruits can be grown in our country. We have the best climate in the world. Drip irrigation must be given top priority. It is a matter of shame that in Karnataka one IAS officer has been made the Director Horticulture department. Can't they find expert farmers for such posts? Why this craze to appoint IAS officers every where? Farmers should be involved in all the programmes of horticulture. In every house both in urban and rural areas at least fruit tree should be grown. Fruit plants and flower plants should be grown. Afforestation programmes should be taken up at a faster rate. Fisheries also should be encouraged to the maximum extent.

NREP, RLEGP, IRDP and other such programmes are a boon to the farmers.

I am grateful to our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi for her novel 20 point programme. Our youthful Prime Minister is also enthusiastic to help the farmers in all ways. But the officers are not marching ahead as expected by the Government. Some states are also not implementing the 20-point programme properly. In Karnataka, NREP is being implemented through contractors and some village officers. This has to be set right and money should not be misused. Instead, poor farmers should be helped. Then only our nation can become rich. In IRDP Programme it is the middlemen who is getting the benefit while giving sheep, cattle, buffaloes etc. to the farmers. Instead of this, farmers should get pump sets and other irrigation facilities. In RLEGP also the middle man is exploiting the farmers.

To make the farmers' life more fruitful, I have the following suggestions to offer to our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our Agriculture Minister Shri Buta Singhji :

1. Free education to Children of all farmers ;
2. All the facilities should reach the farmer's house ;
3. Farmers should get all the benefits which the Government employees are enjoying ;
4. Agriculture should be treated as an Industry while fixing the prices for agricultural produce ;
5. All the villages should be developed like cities. Housing facilities, common bio gas plants, etc. should be provided to villages immediately.

I Conclude my speech.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, today, thirty-seven years after Independence, we are having discussion on agriculture and rural development. The hon. Member who spoke before me has told us about the

sufferings and the plight of the farmer in the country and how he is being looted. Irrespective of the fact that he spoke in Malayalam or Kannada rather than in Hindi ... ( Interruptions ) ... Tiwariji, you must have understood ..... ( Interruptions ) ... Anyway, he has spoken for the farmers and has pointed out the problems being faced by them ... ( Interruptions ) ... I am speaking in Hindi. All the Congress Members sitting here have supported the Budget in their speeches, but have mentioned the problems of the farmers. The only difference between them and us is that the Members sitting on that side support the Budget but condemn the Government while the Members sitting on this side oppose the Budget and also condemn the Government .....

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, they support.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The report of this Ministry which has been circulated to us says that the production of foodgrains this year has been 150 million tonnes more than that of the previous year. But who should be complimented or congratulated for this increase ? Should we congratulate this Government ? Not at all. The credit for this goes to the farmer who has increased the production by his hand work ..... ( Interruptions ) ..... You need not give credit to the B.J.P. .... ( Interruptions ) ..... Your claim that the increase in production is attributable to the policies of Government is totally meaningless. If increase in production is due to the policies of the Government, why then is there no good crop in the year in which there are deficient rains; when conditions of drought and famine are created ? The reason for this increase is good rains, the bounty of nature and favourable climatic conditions. Because, in a year of drought or when there are no rains, Government often say, "What can we do, there have been no rains, there is drought, so the production is not good, the production of paddy is not good ?" If there is some good development, Government try to take credit for that, but

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

when something unfavourable happens then the blame is attributed to some other factors. The way Government usurp all the credit is really unfortunate. We should make such arrangements that rains or no rains, water or no water, our agricultural production should not decline in any event. No details have been given of the steps taken or the arrangements made by Government in this regard . . . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has just now referred to three factors, if there are rains, the credit goes to God, if there are no rains the credit goes to the farmer . . . . .

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : When there are rains, rain water should be utilized by constructing a dam . . . . .

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The people of the State to which you belong say that there have been no rains successively for three years, and in spite of that, the crop production has been increasing.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The reason for this is that we have constructed big dams and have stored water.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : They were constructed by the Congress Government.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : They might have been constructed by the Congress Government, but it was the public money which was spent on them. Therefore, the only thing which I want to stress is that Government should provide more and more irrigation facilities. It is for the first time in the history that the production has increased due to the visit of a Member of Parliament or the hon. Minister to a particular place, as claimed by you. You just tell us how much irrigation capacity you have increased, what reduction has been made in the price of fertilizers supplied to the farmers. You should have given an account in Parliament of the hard work done by the farmers and then claimed that you have done a big job, whereas the entire credit goes to the farmers and the people of the country. You tell us the

increase you have achieved in irrigation facilities as compared to the last year. (Interruptions) An hon. Member has just now told us how irrigation facilities should be provided. What means have we provided to the farmer in agriculture ? (Interruptions) These people want to give facilities. According to Government, loan is provided at a rate of 13 to 14 per cent interest, water is not available in time, still the farmer makes arrangements for water by digging wells. If he installs a pump set to draw water from the well, power is not supplied. In spite of all this, the farmer draws water from the tubewells and raises his crop. In the face of all these difficulties he produces paddy and wheat, still he is exploited. Big traders buy foodgrains at cheap rates from the farmer, but, still the consumer does not get foodgrains at cheap rates.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you pleading here the case of the farmer or the consumer ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am only speaking for the farmer. We know the reason behind it . . . . . (Interruptions) . . . . . I am pleading the case of farmers. The consumers do not get foodgrains at the price at which the Government of India procure foodgrains from the farmer. Therefore, what I want to say is that the farmer should be given a remunerative price for their produce. -

For the last two years, we have been importing sugar due to the low price of sugarcane. What steps have the Government taken to raise the price of sugarcane ? . . . . . (Interruptions) . . . . . We know the Congressmen are industrialists . . . . . (Interruptions) . . . . . That is the reason why they have raised the price of sugar from two rupees to five rupees . . . . . (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot say anything about the gross indiscipline in the Congress party. When I am speaking in Hindi in spite of my being a Telugu speaking person, you should try to listen to me.

There is only the Degree Course in the Agricultural Universities. They should have a Two-Year Diploma Course. There is no officer in between the Agriculture

Assistant and the B.D.O. There should be a diploma holder among the agricultural graduates to do publicity and give suggestions on agriculture at the village level. Therefore, a two-year diploma course should be introduced in the agricultural universities.

When we get loan from the banks, a rate of 4 per cent interest is charged, but 13, 14 and even 18 per cent interest is charged on the loans given to the farmers. The Commercial banks do not advance loans at a rate less than 18 per cent. We get a variety of loans from the banks in the cooperative sector. But, we do not get these loans in time. Therefore, my submission is that there should be a scheme to help the farmers to get loans in time and under that scheme, loan should be advanced by any one of the banks at 6 per cent interest. Loan for a tractor is sanctioned immediately but it is very difficult to get a crop loan. Loan for tractor is given expeditiously because tractor manufacturing firms connive with the bank officials and tell them that they have plenty of tractor and as such you may sanction the loans urgently and for that they also bribe the bank officials so that loan for tractors is sanctioned as early as possible.

The industrialists manage through the bank in getting loans to doctors, but those who are in dire need do not get loans. I would, therefore, request that loans be granted to the farmers at a low rate of interest and at the earliest.

I would like to raise a few points about rural development. IREP, LREGP and MNP are programmes meant for rural development. Most of my friends here have suggested that under these programmes, foodgrains should be given directly to the labourers, whether it is in Janata-ruled States or Congress-ruled States, but in no case this is being done.

So far as the muster rolls are concerned, ten persons work and the supervisor marks attendance of fifteen persons and makes payment to ten persons. The payment should be made through the contractor and there should be uniformity whether

the rural development programme is for construction of roads, or hospitals, schools; primary schools, etc. The funds that are going into the pockets of Government clerks should be investigated. You should constitute a committee to look into it.

We had pointed out to the Andhra Pradesh Government that about 50 per cent of the funds of NREP, LREGP and MNP were going into the pockets of the big people and the bureaucrats and, therefore, these funds should be disbursed by having a proper set up for that.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh because ever since he took over charge of the Agriculture Ministry, he has started the export of foodgrains. The hon. Members who spoke before me have said many things and as you have given me only two minutes time, I would like to dwell on two or three schemes only.

The main objective of the NREP is to provide employment opportunities to the rural labour and to create community assets of a lasting nature in order to strengthen the rural infrastructure. It is unfortunate that we provide them with employment but we are not able to ensure minimum wages to them. The Muster rolls show ten persons at work whereas the actual payment is made to fifteen persons. There is always trouble over this issue between the junior engineer and the Sarpanch. It has also been observed that under NREP, the dispute is over the 50 per cent labour component and the 50 per cent material component. Labour is paid at the rate of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2.50 per head. This should be looked into. On the one hand Government want to ensure minimum wages and on the other hand they themselves pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 only.

Assets of a lasting nature cannot be created under this scheme due to lack of funds because 50 per cent of the funds is spent on the Labour Component and 50 per cent on the material component. Estates are not generated like this though

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

the main aim of the scheme is to generate estates and to provide employment. Whole-hearted efforts are necessary to achieve all this.

The basis of allocation of funds under the NREP is also faulty. 75 per cent of the funds is given on the basis of the number of marginal farmers or agricultural labour and the rest 25 per cent on the basis of poverty. This sort of allocation leads to increase in regional disparities. This programme does not spell out that we have to use surplus labour for capital formation. My submission is that planning bodies should be set up at the district level which may plan for the district and approve it; only then there can be improvement in the programme.

The food stock that is with Government should be used partly to pay wages to the labourers for their work and the cost of the material component should be met from the 50 per cent grant from the Central Government. The State Governments should mobilise funds for the maintenance. The expenditure on these programmes is shared equally by the Government of India and the State Governments. But the basis of this matching contribution should be changed because the State Governments have paucity of funds and, therefore, they are not able to implement it properly. Therefore, we should have to change it to some extent.

A 'TRYSEM' scheme has been introduced by the Rural Development Ministry. I would like to point out that even after spending thousands of rupees on the training of these people, they roam about unemployed. They neither get loans from the banks nor assistance from D.R.D.A. We promise them that if they undergo training, we would help them in starting some venture but thereafter they are left high and dry. Directives should, therefore be issued to the banks to grant loans and the amount of the loan to be given to a particular person should also be specified.

There is a provision of Rs. 10,500 crores for RLEGP and NREP in the

Seventh Plan but no attention has been paid to the inflationary pressure that would be created due to this.

It was envisaged in the Sixth Plan that all the villages, where the population is more than 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages where the population is between 1000 to 1500 would be linked with all weather roads by 1990. But it seems that at the speed at which the work is going on, it would not be possible. Even after 37 years of Independence, thousands of villages are not linked with roads. By 1990 that is, by the end of Seventh Plan, all the villages with a population of 500 each should be provided with link roads.

**SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur):**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I would like to make a few submissions. Since Independence, the country's population has increased manifold and the production of foodgrains has also increased but the two have not kept pace. The population increases by two and a quarter crores every year, whereas the foodgrains production is not increasing in that proportion. It is true that you have made an announcement to export foodgrains but you will have to reconsider this decision so that in our bid to earn more foreign exchange we may fail to feed our own countrymen. There are only two ways of increasing production. The first is to reclaim lakhs of acres of waste and barren land in our country, within these five years on a war footing by raising a land army so that not even a single inch of land remains barren. Along with this there is need to provide good quality seeds, fertilizers and water to those who are engaged in intensive farming so that the production may increase.

One thing to which every one has drawn attention is that the farmer does not get a fair price for his produce. The cost of cultivation is constantly increasing and so are the prices today. A manufacturer produces goods and fixes the price himself but it is ironical that the price of the produce of the farmer is fixed by the trader and the consumer. The result is that there is discontent among farmers today.

Sir, sometimes there is a bumper crop of potatoes and sometimes there is bumper crop of sugarcane which becomes the cause of anxiety for the farmer. He does not get a fair price for his produce in the market. The hon. Minister should look into it. You had fixed the price of potatoes at Rs. 50 per quintal but the purchase centres have not been opened. There is need to look into it.

You have introduced many schemes in the villages to remove unemployment such as the Rural Development Scheme, the National Rural Development Programme, and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The benefit of these programmes have not reached the poor farmers and the Landless. The intermediaries take advantage of these programmes. You should look into the working of these programmes.

People take loans from various institutions. You must look into it. The Reserve Bank had also suggested that every farmer should have a pass-book. Some States have implemented it. You should look into this aspect also.

Besides, I would like to say a few words about the fisheries department. My friend spoke at length in this regard just now. Our fishermen go out into the sea to catch fish and use big boats belonging to big people. But 70 per cent of the contribution in this field is that of the fishermen. The big people contribute only 30 per cent, but still the poor fishermen do not get any profit. We have *Mallahs* in our villages who work in rivers and ponds but there is no scheme to provide them with facilities. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced the setting up of a Fishermen's Welfare Board but till today nothing has been done in this regard. My request is that immediate steps should be taken for the welfare of fishermen so that their lot could improve.

With these words, I support the Demands.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN**  
(Barmer) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in 1983-84 there was record production 15.15 crore of foodgrains in our country which was a

remarkable achievement for India. The farmers and the agricultural scientists of our country deserve congratulations for this achievement. Though we have increased the foodgrains production yet the use of scientific seeds, fertilisers and insecticides, has had its effect on the quality of foodgrains and vegetables. Thirty years before, when chemical fertilisers were not used, the quality of foodgrains and vegetables used to be good but now it is deteriorating. Now Bajra does not taste as well as it used to earlier and it has lost its nutritive value. Similarly, there is no nutritive value left in potato also. Therefore, I request that while moving faster towards scientific achievements we should also pay more attention to Gobar-Gas Plants. The farmers should be encouraged to instal Gobar Gas Plants. Dung is being used as fuel, because wood is becoming scarce, so, it should be stopped.

The production of oilseeds has come down considerably in our country. Its price in Barmer and Jalore districts is Rs. 345 per quintal, whereas the support price of Government is Rs. 385 per quintal. The Central Government is not purchasing it in these districts whereas they are doing so in some other districts. Government should take necessary steps in this regard.

The benefit of the research work being carried on in the institution in Jodhpur is not reaching the farmers. They have carried out research work on how to stabilise Sand-dunes and they have also succeeded in growing jajube but its benefit is not reaching the farmers in desert area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the rural development work is done by village panchayats and panchayat committees but in many States elections to the village panchayats and panchayat committees have not been held. These institutions are defunct and, therefore, the rural development programmes are not being implemented in those areas. Just as elections to the Assemblies and Parliament are held in time, we should make permanent arrangements to ensure that elections to the village panchayats and panchayat committees are also held in time.

I want to stress particularly one point. Under the Desert Development Programme,

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

there are about 21 districts and the Central Government make 50 per cent contribution under the Programme. Under the Hill Area Development Programme there is ninety per cent grant and only 10 per cent loan but the position in desert areas is worse than in the hill areas. The Central Government's assistance should be provided according to the requirements of the situation. I request the hon. Minister to try to get more funds from the Planning Commission for the Rural Development Programme so that we may get the maximum possible relief, the famine situation is very critical in our area. The Report of the Central Government Team, which visits the famine affected areas to suggest ways and means to combat the famine is submitted after two month sor so and the assistance is not provided in time. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps to provide the maximum relief to our area and that too in time.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

SHRI HARIHAR SAREN (Keonjher)\*

Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development. India is an agricultural country. Two thirds of the total population in India earn their livelihood from agriculture. Therefore it is necessary to lay greater emphasis on agriculture. We get half of our national income from agriculture. Agriculture was accorded topmost priority in Sixth Plan and under the 20 Point Economic Programme I am happy to see that it has also been given due importance in 1985-86 Budget.

A few decades ago there was scarcity of food-grains in the country. But now we have not only become self-sufficient in foodgrains, but we have also been able to export.

Sir, It is a matter of great regret that still there are some regional imba-

lances in the production of food-grain. The eastern region was traditionally known as the storehouse of foodgrains. But the entire zone is now lagging far behind in agricultural production. So I request the Hon'ble Minister to extend necessary assistance to the farmers of eastern region to increase their production of foodgrains. At the same time, steps should be taken to increase the production of milk, egg, marine products, fruits and vegetables. It is also necessary to increase the production of cotton, coffee, tobacco, cashew nuts, jute and spices. I hope that the Govt. will take note of my suggestion in this regard.

Now, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister the difficulties of farmers in Orissa. Sir, Orissa is predominately an agricultural state. Two thirds of the total income of the State comes from agriculture. But it is regrettable that there have been stagnation in the production of foodgrains in that State. One of the main reasons responsible for this is due to the primitive methods of cultivation, adopted by the people. No special steps has been taken to train the farmers to adopt modern methods of cultivation. Irrigation facility has not been provided in many areas of the State. The farmers depend on rain for cultivation.

Sir, Rice is the principal crop in Orissa. I request the Govt. to provide adequate Central assistance to the State of Orissa for the development of rice crop. High yielding crops should be sown in more acres of land.

After rice, wheat is the next important crop in the State of Orissa. The State Govt. has been launching a pilot project for the intensive cultivation of wheat. Govt. of India should provide sufficient financial assistance for implementing that pilot project.

The climatic condition of the hilly areas in Orissa is very favourable for pulses, Bajra, and oil seeds cultivation. If the existing cropping pattern is diversified and more and more acres of hilly land are brought under pulses, millets

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

and oil seeds cultivation, the income of the people of Orissa from these crops will increase manifold. So schemes should be implemented for adequate growth of these crops.

The basic inputs require for the development of agriculture are good fertilizer, improved variety of seeds and adequate irrigation facilities. Necessary arrangement should be made to provide these basic things in the rural areas for the growth of agricultural production. Adequate plant production measures should be taken before the plants are attacked by pests and insets. Agricultural Extension schemes should be launched in more number of villages. More number of colleges of agriculture and agricultural technology should be opened in the State of Orissa. The teachers and students should be advised to go to the village to train the farmers in adopting more method of cultivation.

Sir, the State of Orissa has been experiencing natural calamities like drought, cyclone and flood almost every year. The flood and cyclone take heavy toll of lives and cause large scale damage to food crops in Orissa. In order to save the State of Orissa from unprecedented floods, projects like Kanpur, Upper Kolab and Indravati should be executed expeditiously. Central assistance should be provided to the State of Orissa to implement plantation programme in sea coast. Due to the absence of winter rain many areas in Orissa are now rolling under the grip of severe drought. I demand that Govt. of India should provide adequate Central assistance to undertake relief measures in the drought hit areas.

Soil erosion causes grave concern among the farmers of Orissa. Out of the 13 districts of the State 9 districts suffer from soil erosion of some kind or the other. Large areas of cultivable land are destroyed and degraded every year due to this reason. Besides the high lands of the State suffer from low productivity due to the high acidity of soil. I request the Honourable Minister to provide 100% assistance to the Govt. of Orissa to implement various soil conservation measures.

Sir, large areas in hilly areas are affected by shifting cultivation. So steps should be taken to control shifting cultivation in the hilly areas.

The marketing and storage facility available in the rural areas is very inadequate. Therefore more number of rural godowns should be constructed in Orissa and other backward States. Adequate marketing facilities should be created in the rural areas so that the farmers sell their produce at reasonable prices.

Sir, there is enough scope for the development of fisheries in the 480 Km. stretch of sea coast and also in inland, Water and brackish water in Orissa. Central Govt. should extend all possible steps to the State of Orissa for the development of Fisheries.

Sir, I am glad that due attention has been paid for the development of horticulture in the Sixth Plan period. The department of horticulture has been bifurcated from agriculture in many States. A separate directorate has been created for horticulture in Orissa also. But the creation of a separate directorate for horticulture is not sufficient for the growth of horticulture. The Govt. of India should launch schemes through which more number of mango, pine apple trees should be planted in the hilly areas. The bananas and coconut plantation should be intensified in the coastal areas. I request the Honourable Minister to earmark substantial funds to implement such programmes.

Sir, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN (Saidpur)  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development presented by the hon. Minister for the year 1984-85.

Regarding Agriculture, every one is aware that before Independence the production of foodgrains used to be on a lesser scale in our country. The people

[Shri Ram Samujhawan]

did not get adequate quantity of food to eat, but after Independence, our country has progressed so much in the field of agriculture through the Five Year Plans that after meeting our own requirements, we are exporting foodgrains. At the same time I want to draw the attention of Government towards one thing. In our country, all the people who are dependent on agriculture do not have land. The majority of them consist of labourers who work in the fields but cannot earn enough to make both ends meet—This is because the attention of Government has not been drawn to the aspect that in the villages the landlords, who possess large areas of land cultivate it with the help of labourers and pay them wages. They want to extract work from the labourers but do not pay them enough with the result that they do not get a square meal a day. Today this is the problem of eastern U.P. and I say with authority that after a day's hard work they are given just one kg of foodgrains to sustain themselves. Many of these poor persons unable to bear the atrocities any more, migrate to big cities and become rickshaw-pullers or labourers and only sometimes they visit their village. I would urge Government to provide land to the landless who form the majority or 80 per cent of our population which depends on agriculture so that they may, instead of remaining labourers for others, work in their own fields.

Under the 20 Point Programme land was distributed among the poor but the land given to them is not cultivable because either that is located on the bank of some river or is so uneven that cannot be cultivated. If we want that they should till the land, we should give them that land which has become surplus after applying the ceiling in all the States. As the hon. Member who spoke before me said, there are the persons who possess thousands of acres of land and they have transferred the land in the names of their sons, daughters, grandsons—grand daughters and even dogs, but the poor are without land. The need of the hour is to apply the ceiling laws so that the people who depend on agriculture but do not have land may be provided with land. If you really want to

improve the condition of the villages, medical facilities, schools and roads should be provided there and all the schemes there should be implemented with sincerity. Now-a-days what is happening is that 50 per cent, of the funds allotted for the different schemes are being pocketed by the Government officials and the big people—and that is why the progress of the country is hampered. A major portion of the funds allotted are swallowed by corrupt persons. Government should, therefore, pay attention towards this so that the country may progress fast.

I welcome the crop insurance scheme and want that a cattle insurance scheme should also be formulated.

One thing more I want to submit. In the villages, the members of Musohar community are still living under trees and huts and use *pattals* and wood. They have neither houses to live in nor fields to cultivate. Government should pay special attention towards them and prepare a scheme which may provide employment to them so that they may be able to earn their livelihood. With these words I support the Demands of this Ministry.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY\* (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Speaking about the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I should say that I am disappointed very much. I am particularly disappointed because our Hon. Agriculture Minister comes from an agricultural family. He knows the difficulties of our farmers too well. Since he knew the pulse of the farmers, I expected that he would do some justice to the agricultural community. I expected that this budget would not just be a routine one. I expected many changes which will revolutionise the agricultural sector. But unfortunately, Sir, the Hon. Minister has belied all my hopes. Again the same old bench mark budget is before us. It is devoid of any innovations. It contains no new proposals which are beneficial to our farmers. It reflects no new thinking of the Government to bring

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

in any far reaching changes which are essential to lift this vital Sector out of stagnation. It is without substance. It is listless. It is life less. It is just a matter of formality. My conscious is not permitting me to support these Demands.

Sir, the benefits that the farmers can expect from these Demands are absolutely nil. Just now when our friend Shri Janga Reddy was speaking, the Hon. Minister intervened and claimed that the country has produced 150 m. tonnes of foodgrains last year. It is well and good. We have produced more foodgrains. Everybody is proud of it. But may I ask who are the persons who are responsible for this record production? What is their economic condition? What is their position? How and to what extent they have been rewarded for their sweat and toil? Have you thought of them and their miseries even once?

Sir, these very persons, our poor farmers toil day and night round the year bravely facing all the natural vagaries to produce more and more to feed us. Yet their condition is quite miserable. They have nothing of their own. They are reduced to skeletons to constant starvation. They do not have shelter. They are getting crushed under the mounting indebtedness. Did anybody think of their misery? What is more; the farmer has been stripped off all his rights. So much so that he cannot even think of selling his produce where he can get good price for it. He is not at liberty to move his produce to the markets where he can expect reasonable returns. You have imposed restrictions on the movement of foodgrains. The farmers are being confined to their states, to their districts and Taluqs. This is the position today. Artificial boundaries are being created in order to deprive the farmers from moving their produce freely. Sir, these restrictions are not confined to the movement foodgrains alone. Now the farmers have no liberty to grow the crop of their choice. They are being told as to what to grow and what not to grow. They cannot sell their produce at the rates of their choice. They are made to suffocate with your unending restrictions. One by one you have stripped them off all their rights. It reminds of Mahabharata. In the Court

of Kauravas, where elders and wisemen were all present, Draupadi was stripped off her clothes. Everybody was silent. There were many relatives of Draupadi and others, but no one came to her rescue. So also there are many persons belonging to agricultural families present in this House. How Shri N. G. Ranga is here. He is known as "Ryolu Bandhava." There are many more. All the persons who enter this august House, forget immediately all their past connections with farmers. They forget the interests and the rights of the farmers. When attempts are being made to take away the rights of the farmers, they are making no efforts at all to stall them. They are not coming forward to protect the rights of farmers. These very persons\*\* have completely forgotten the fact that they represent farmers. They forget the fact amidst luxuries, that they have come here to safeguard the interests of the farmers. They lead too luxurious a life to remember the interests of farmers. They are of no use at all to the farmers. They are forgetting the plight of our poor farmers. Sir, first compare a farmer with an employee. Whether the employees ask for it or not, the government are sanctioning D.A. instalments once, twice, thrice and so on. But what is the position of farmers? He hardly gets one square meal a day.

(Interruptions)

So you have taken away all the rights of the farmers.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, it seems he is the only agriculturist in the world.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, the language used by the hon. Member is highly objectionable. It should be expunged from the proceedings and he should be instructed not to use such language in the House.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Sir, I want to tell Hon. K. Ramachandra Reddy that we are equally interested in the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : We are also having more and more courtesy towards the farmers. We are also coming from the farmer community. We are sitting here as farmers. We have not forgotten anything. This is for your information. Do not blame the Government. We are also having the same feeling.

(Interruptinos)

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : You ask Rama Rao, not us.

[Translation]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, all that I want is to bring to your notice the plight of our farmers. I am happy Sir, that there is an awakening now. Every one irrespective of his political affiliation must join hands and work unitedly for the welfare of our farmers. They should rise above their Party affiliations. The interest of farmers must be supreme to everybody. That is my intention. Only with this intention I had to speak a bit harshly, hurting everybody.

Sir, even after his hard labour, a farmer has no say whatsoever in fixing the prices for his produce. Some one else fixes the price for the agricultural produce sitting in airconditioned, multistoreyed, palatial buldings here. It is a tragedy.

Sri Sri a noted Telugu Poet and one of the outstading poets the country has produced, says that there is hardly anybody on the earth who can decide the value of sweat. So, sir, all the rights which once the farmer in this country enjoyed are being taken away one by one. They have no facilities. They do not have drinking water, leave alone a morsel of rice. They have no electricity. Though

they request umpteen times for electric connections, there is no one who heeds their request. Here, in Delhi, we see drinking water pumped upto the last flat of the 50 storeyed buildings. The other picture, which depicts our poverty ridden villages, is contrary to it. Here, in Delhi, you can find stret lights at every 10 yards converting night into day. There, for the farmers, not only night but even the day is dark and gloomy. The request for electric connections will be turned down. This is the contrast we have between rural and urban India. Sir, that is the reason why I say that our poor farmers must be rescued. Concerted efforts must be made for their emancipation. Political affiliation has no place here. Every one must come forward for getting his political connections and work hard for the welfare of farmers. Unitedly we must fight against any attempt to take away their rights. We must rise in support of the starving farmers. Govt. employees get D. A. instalments whether they ask for it or not. But these farmers are offered nothing though they sweat day and night. (Interruptions).

Sir, the amount allocated to certain vital areas has been slashed. I want to bring one important thing to your notice in this aegard. Sir, in the development of agriculture, loans play a very prominent part. Financial Institutions granted loans worth Rs. 297 crores. But this year the amount has come down to a bare Rs 155 crores. Is it helpful to the agriculturists in the country ? Please think over it. The slashing down of the allocation is having telling effect on Fertilizers also. Last year the allocation meant for chemical Fertilizers was Rs. 452 crores. This year it has slumped to Rs. 255 crores. Would it help our farmers ? I ask. Please think of it.

Sir, many schemes and programmes were taken up to eradicate poverty in the rural areas. But did the farmers benefit at all by these programmes ? There is no change in their condition even now. The amount allocated for rural development is being swallowed by middlemen, selfish and petty politicians and employees. Only these people are becoming rich. The farmers are not at all benefitted by these programmes since the money is not reach-

ing them. The condition of the farmers remains as it was earlier.

Sir, thanking you very much for giving me this opportunity, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, we should extend the time of the House by three hours.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur) : You take four hours, but not today ; only day after tomorrow.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : So many subjects are to be discussed on 2nd, 3rd and 4th May. So no time is left now.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Sir, it is an important Demand for Grants pertaining to Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : That is why we want to extend the time of the House. Otherwise you will be deprived of discussing the Demands of other Ministries. That is why we want to discuss it now by extending the time of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Today we have got certain programmes. On 2nd May we will continue.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : On 2nd we will sit for some more time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Even if we extend the time now, we have to sit late on 2nd. So, now we extend the time at least by 2 hours.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We have been invited . . .

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : On the Agriculture Ministry's Demands the Government is not taking so much interest.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, I hope the House agrees to extend the time by two hours.

Now, the hon. Minister of State will intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in today's debate about 47 Members have spoken so far and another 40 are still waiting. I am very happy that Members are taking keen interest in discussing this Ministry's Demands for Grants. They have made a lot of suggestions. They are very valuable and they will certainly be taken care of in arriving at decisions.

Sir, Rural Development basically started a few years back. The 20-point programme is intended particularly for the alleviation of poverty. Below the poverty line there are a large number of persons whatever their percentage may be, but in the Sixth Five-Year Plan it was categorically mentioned that through the poverty alleviation programme, the percentage of poverty population will be reduced to less than 10 per cent. Poverty alleviation programme means that whatever may be the country's percentage of persons below the poverty line, that per cent will be reduced by 10 per cent by 1994-95 so that it is a huge programme, the type of which no democratic country in the world has taken up on such a mass scale. And it goes to the credit of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who, right from the inception of the 20-point programme, has been stressing the development of the rural areas in the country where 80 per cent of our population lives.

18.00 hrs.

It is such a massive programme. As you all know, under the IRDP in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the target was to cover 15 million families who will be the beneficiaries. But you will be surprised to know that we have crossed the target and it is round about 16 millions. This is a very massive programme. So, it is

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not an easy thing. There may be some defects here and there.

The first thing is the involvement of the rural people, Panchayats and also the local MLAs and MPs.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Where ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I will come to that.

In each district, there is a Rural Development Agency in which all the concerned Members of Parliament are also members and they are supposed to design the programme of the districts, implement it and also monitor it. But at the same time, it is an involvement of a large number of people and the panchayats. As many hon. Members have pointed out, there are many States where elections for panchayats have not taken place for years. Keeping this in mind, the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr. Buta Singh, about a month back, sent a letter to all the States saying that wherever the elections to the panchayats have not taken place, they may kindly expedite the elections. At the same time, he has also said that we have got Panchayati system and Panchayats are there all over the country. But their financial resources are very meagre. So, in that letter, it has been very categorically said that the resources of the panchayat should be increased so that they will be able to participate in various programmes for the rural development more effectively. In the Sixth Five Year Plan ended on the 31st of March, we have set the objective of reducing the population below the poverty line to less than 10% by 1994-95. The approach of the Seventh Five Year Plan reiterates this objective. Our Government's commitment to this goal is firm and irrevocable. There is a will to pursue this programme.

You know, this programme started with 300 blocks initially. But afterwards, from 1981, it is being implemented in 5092 blocks all over the country. The selection of beneficiaries, i. e. 600 persons in each block is not an easy thing. There might have been some deficiency in selection. But it has been very cate-

gorically said to all the States that the village panchayat should decide who is the poorest of the poor in the rural areas in each block. There have been instructions from the Government of India that when they select the poorest of the poor under the IRDP, their names should be listed in the board so that the people should know who they are. It has been made very clear. Some States might have done ; some States might not have done that. We have complaints that some of the States have not been doing it. We have been repeatedly bringing to the notice of the State Governments that it is the right thing that we should all see that there should be a proper selection of beneficiaries. There should be no mistake on this account. But there have been complaints here and there that people have not been selected properly. We have also so many times received letters saying that in selections, there have been some deficiencies.

We are aware of these main deficiencies.

The deficiencies are, namely, improper selection of beneficiaries, low level of investment per family, predominance of a particular type of investment irrespective of capability and willingness of the family to operate that scheme, high failure rate among the beneficiaries to cross the poverty line, lack of support from general infra-structure to the activities of beneficiaries, weak administrative infra-structure to implement the programme, non-involvement of beneficiary groups except as recipients of benefits and, lastly, malpractices and leakages.

These are some of the deficiencies which we are already fully aware of. Now, after knowing these deficiencies, we have definitely to find some solution. So, we want to make some changes in the present system of working. One of the changes contemplated in the programme would be allocation of funds on the basis of incidence of poverty and not at a flat rate per block. Secondly, an additional dose of assistance would be given to the families which were inadequately assisted earlier.

Thirdly, inadequacy of initial investment resulting in inadequate incremental income and, ultimately, the inability to hold on the asset was one of the points made by some of the hon. Members. Therefore, it is proposed to increase the quantum of assistance to the new families to enable them to earn sufficient incremental income to cross the poverty line.

An institutional support was not available to many beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan. We would ensure that different Departments do come forward to give the needed institutional backing to the beneficiaries. A portion of the funds meant for IRDP will be set apart to give a balancing infra-structural support.

Now, individually the beneficiaries would find it extremely difficult to contend with the market forces. Hence a group venture and collection action will have to be promoted in order to protect the rural poor from the oppression of adverse market forces, whether on the supply of input or on the sale of their produce.

Lastly, it is suggested that no programme of such massive character can attain any significant measure of success qualitatively without the organisational effort of the potential beneficiaries. It is proposed to organise beneficiaries in order to create an awareness among them and enhance their bargaining power. To the extent we succeed in doing it, the allegations of leakages and malpractices would diminish.

Here we know that it is very essential that we should create social awareness among our people. In whichever State there is more awareness, this programme has been more successful and in some of the States, the percentage of beneficiaries who have crossed the poverty line is 50, 60 or even 65. But there are States where the number of beneficiaries who have crossed the poverty line is less, 30 or 40%. So, it is very essential that we should create awareness among the people of their rights and responsibilities and how they can stop the malpractices.

They should also know it. With that objective in view . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO . Everybody in this House supports your programme.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I think you were not there when I said it is District Rural Development Agencies and all the Members of Parliament, all MLAs, are Members of that and it is there that you should implement and see to it. Our circulars have gone and repeatedly it is brought to their notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : No, No.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : M.Ps have been involved in NREP and IRDP.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : No, No. We have made it very categorical. Letters were sent to various States, not once, not twice but three times. Do you know who are the Members of the DRDA ? Chairman is the Collector. There will be representatives of the State Government, representatives of the Central Co-operative Bank and representative of the Land Development Block. The Chairman of Zila Parishads, the Senior most officers of the lead bank, the General Manager, DIC, will also be its representatives. Two representatives of weaker sections, one of whom may be drawn from the Scheduled Castes and the other from the Scheduled Tribe, will be there. There will be one representative of rural women, and there will be Members of Parliament, MLAs and Project Officer. These are the Member of the DRDA.

(Interruptions)

I Just I was saying that it is very essential to create social awareness among the rural people. There also, I thought it is very essential to bring this thing to your notice. That is why I am saying it and, if it is not provided, we will write again shor-

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tly. We will certainly write letters again to the State Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Each Member should write to respective District Collectors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I tell you why MP should not be put as Chairman. If you have MP as the Chairman, the meeting will never take place. A large number of people will not attend the meeting. All these things are very essential.

(Interruptions)

I have brought it to your notice. You assert your right.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ : MPs must be made the Chairmen of the Development Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members want to know whether MPs will be involved in block level committees.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I can tell you very categorically. I think Mr. Chairman has raised a proper question which you have in mind. In the block level, certainly it is not possible. It is in the district level, the whole planning is done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Chairman is out of question. He cannot be Chairman. Two Members can contribute a good deal.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : That is why you are putting in the district level? At Block level, you already know that there are 5,092 blocks.

I am sure most of the Members will never be able to attend the meetings at the Block level... (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : In addition to what the hon. Minister has

said, I may say, every Member of Parliament is given the option of choosing one of the Blocks for his membership in his constituency. That is how it is functioning in the Andhra State. Therefore, why should the Members be upset? I do not understand this. If they have not been informed, it is our duty to write to the respective Collectors and ask them why they have not been invited.

AN. HON. MEMBER : When we are not there at the Block level, how will we be invited?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Every Member is given the choice to choose one Block within his constituency.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Now let us proceed further. We have taken a lot of time on this. (Interruptions.)

Let me tell you that for all the rural development activities, the planning is done by the district and you are a member not only of IRDP but NREP also; whatever rural development takes place in the district, you are in charge of that, so that you can look after the district.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : For NREGP and LREGP, the funds are at the disposal of the Zila Parishad. There are no separate Boards. But there is one Board called integrated rural development agency about which you read out. You mentioned about Project Officer and all that. But they are not calling the meetings frequently. You direct them to call the meetings frequently—

[Translation]

The meeting should be called at least once in three months.

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : This is called the District Rural Development Agency. It looks after all the programmes of the district. If the

District Collector is not made the Presiding Officer . . . (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a shame to elected Members.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : If Members of Parliament are made the Chairmen of the DRDA, let me tell you out of experience, the meetings will not take place for months. Let there be a dialogue with the State Government. Let us think about it coolly. Let it not be made a question of prestige. We have to implement the programme. That is why, the suggestion has been made . . .

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : You have done a lot of good work, but more can be done.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I have covered only one point. There are many other points also . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA (Mandya) : The hon. Minister must be given ample time to explain himself. There is so much of confusion that nothing can be understood. I appeal to the hon. Members to give sufficient time to hon. Minister to explain himself. Afterwards we may make our comments.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : There should be no confusion. Clarity should be there.

So to create an awareness among the rural people, what we are doing is that we are producing small films of 10 minutes or 15 minutes or 20 minutes duration depicting the progress made in regard to NREP, RLEP and IRDP programmes and these films will be taken to the rural areas by the Field Publicity Officers. There are Field Publicity Officers—you know—in every district . . .

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The entire funds sanctioned for the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. are taken away by the big people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : You are saying a very good thing, Mr. Reddy. You are Mr. Reddy yourself, you keep ready, I also remain somewhat ready.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This is a serious matter, The entire money is going into the hands of the supervisor.

[English]

The Supervisor himself draws the cheque for the amount and he is giving it to the agent.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : You have been nominated as a Member of the District Committee to see that no corruption takes place there. This is the very aim for which you have been kept on the Committee.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : The non-congress States are not implementing the 20-Point Programme. That creates a serious problem.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Hon. Minister, Sir, the Planning Commission people who are running it indulge in irregularities. Direct payment should be made to the labour. For a work of Rs. 10, Rs. 30/- . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the Minister to finish his speech. And then you can put your questions. Let us hear the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The funds of the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. go into the hands of the big People. In order to

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avoid it, direct payment to the labour should be made.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have stated it already. Why repeat the same thing? What you have said has been heard by the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : This work is done through the State Government machinery. Besides, you cannot say that the Central Government should implement it everywhere. What can we do if you do not trust the State Government? The Central Government are as much responsible as we Lok Sabha Members are.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There cannot be a word for word debate.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, we trust the Central Government as well as the State Government. But, the Planning Commission officials are saying there that the foodgrains should be given direct to the labour.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : You please have your seat. I shall tell you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hear the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The funds of the N. R. E. P. should be given direct to the labour.

SHRICHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : To whom should we give the funds of N. R. E. P. ? if we are not to give these funds

to the State Government, to whom should we give them. ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI R. S. MANE : I will request the Minister to issue instructions to all the Chief Ministers to involve the MPs. and Convene the meetings henceforth at least without any further exchange of arguments when it is a fact that the Members of Parliament are not involved in all these.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I have brought it to your notice that you are a member. We have sent letters three times to the Chief Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper to have word by word debate.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The main thrust in the Seventh Plan will be to create rural employment through NREP, RLEGP and IRDP with better planning, closer monitoring and tighter organisation for effective implementation.

We are placing greater emphasis on training of the personnel charged with the implementation of these programmes. Rural Development Programmes require particular orientation, a level of sensitivity and responsiveness to the problems of poverty group which, unfortunately some of our functionaries lack. The philosophy of poverty alleviation has to be explained along with the techniques of the project formulation and project implementation and project appraisal. Therefore, with the NIRD as an apex body, we are developing the whole structure of training institutions by supporting the State level institutes of rural development and by strengthening the extension training centres in the States. We are trying to develop District Composite Rural Technology Centres, which will be centres of excellence for imparting training to the IRDP beneficiaries and focal points for dissemination of science and technology to the rural areas.

Shri Zainal Abedin raised the point about West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981. He said that it was pending with the Government of India. Sir, Government of India have raised certain legal and other issues in regard to some aspect of the Bill and these have been communicated to the State Government. So, the Bill is still pending for the assent of the President due to this reason.

An hon. Member from Rajasthan, Shri Jujhar Singh raised the point about Rajasthan ceiling laws. Attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the simultaneous existence of two land ceiling laws and alleged discrimination in fixing ceilings differently in various areas under the old ceiling law. A report has been called from the Rajasthan Government but we have not so far got the reply.

My friend, Shri Virdhi Chand Jain from Rajasthan is very much interested in the desert development programme. The desert development programme was started in 1977-78 in a Centrally funded programme till the end of the Fifth Plan. From the Sixth Plan the total outlay is equally shared by the Centre and the States.

The Rajasthan Government has urged that the Thar Desert should be treated as a distinct geographical entity just like hill areas and presented a project profile of Rs 560 crores for being fully financed by the Centre on a 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan basis as for hill development plans. The matter is under examination by the Planning Commission and the Department of Rural Development. A decision is yet to be taken on the general question of Central Schemes and Centrally-sponsored Schemes in the Seventh Plan and the pattern of assistance for them by the National Development Council.

Large number of friends have raised large number of issues but the most important thing is that we have to do better monitoring. Large number of people are involved in this programme. 2000 million man-days have been created in NREP

and RLEGP. More than 15 million are there in IRDP. Manually it becomes rather very difficult to have the data. Large number of data is being collected from various districts and States and they come to the Centre. This massive data that we are receiving from various sources can hardly be handled manually. Recently we have also been introducing computerisation on pilot basis, in a few districts, to find out what type of software would be required to have computerisation on a wide scale for monitoring various programmes and to act as data bank. Recently our Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji has announced one of the biggest plans. 5 million hectares must be brought under green area. That means tree plantation in 5 million hectares. This is one of the biggest plans that we will have to undertake.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Hill areas ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : This is waste land; to make it bloom.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very well.

AN HON. MEMBER : In some parts only ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Throughout. With the help and Cooperation of Members of Parliament and the Gram Panchayats, we will be able to do it in every village. We will be having cooperation from State Governments, politicians, Members of Parliament, Administrators and social workers, so that this programme can be a success. There are large number of workers of voluntary agencies in rural areas. We need the cooperation of all. This is really a huge work. To start with, in NREP uptill now we were giving 10 per cent for social forestry. 10 per cent of the amount which was allotted for NREP was allotted for social forestry. But now since our Prime Minister has announced this huge programme instead of 10 per cent, we will have 20 per cent for social forestry. In RLEGP uptill now we have not been allotting money for forest and greening the area. Now it has been decided by our Ministry that 20 per cent of this amount will go for greening the area and forestry. That means,

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about Rs. 200 crores will be spent from this year for this greening programme in the rural areas, covering every village, every block, every district, wherever we can do it. This is a massive programme.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ : After planting of trees they should be protected for 3 years by watering etc. Otherwise they will not survive.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : All Members here are elected Members. Very often, they go to the rural areas and they know the problem very well. I do not want to take the time of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : First, you will have to give protection to the existing trees, at least for three years.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : That is why I am more concerned about this. If you plant 100 sapplings, at least 40 will survive if you give them protection. Therefore, sufficient attention should be given for the maintenance of the existing trees also. We will have to work out special protection measures at least for the next three years. We should first take care of the existing trees and their maintenance. There is no use of going on planting sapplings. The most important part is the maintenance of these trees.

Now, Sir, I am very much thankful to the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. You have given a lot of suggestions as to how to implement some of the programmes in the rural areas. Our beloved late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had started various programmes for the rural poor. Our Government is competent enough to remove poverty among the rural people, whatever may be the percentage at the moment. By 1994-95, it is expected that only 10% of the people might remain poor. We do not know what is the number of the poor people below the poverty line at present. To know this, there is a National Survey Organisation which is already looking into this. I think a detailed survey report is expected very soon. Once we get the report, we will

go into every detail as to how many people are below the poverty line and for which sectors we have to allocate more money so that the people who are living below the poverty-line may be brought above the poverty-line. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI S. M. GURADDI (Bijapur) : \*Mr. Chairman, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for 1985-86. I would not oppose these Demands. But I would like to be critical about the claim put forth just by the Hon. Minister of State for Rural Development. The Minister was talking about Green Revolution and about the Forestry. He talked about Forestry as if it is a new project. Sir, we inherited the legacy of Vana Mahotsava from Shri K. M. Munshi. Every year there used to be Vana Mahotsava Celebrations. I would have been happy if only the Minister had given some figures of trees that have grown as a result of Vana Mahotsava. This is not a new project of this Government.

Sir, we should be proud of our farmers and agricultural scientists who have made the Green Revolution in our country and not the Government. We are self-sufficient in foodgrains production specially wheat. We need not go with a begging bowl to America for foodgrains as we were doing earlier. We owe our debt of gratitude to our farmers who have achieved this feat. We are producing plenty of wheat, ragi, jawar and other cereals. Unfortunately we are compelled to import oil and Sugar from abroad. We are not producing oil seeds sufficient enough to meet the growing need of edible oil. Sir, 80% of our population lives in rural areas and 75% people are engaged in agriculture. We were producing in abundance sugarcane. Because of unremunerative price offered to sugarcane cultivators, they have cut down the cultivation of sugarcane. This has compelled us to import Sugai from abroad. This will lead to further drop in sugarcane cultivation. We should offer better prices to sugarcane cultivators and

\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

other incentives also so that they take to sugarcane cultivation seriously. The same story is in relation to cotton. The cotton cultivator spends Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000 per acre in irrigated lands but he is saving Rs. 5000/- only, the net loss is Rs. 2000/-. If it is continued our farmers may discontinue.

Another disincentive is land ceiling law. In rural areas, we have fixed ceiling of 54 acres. But there is no ceiling in urban areas. In this way we cannot bring about equality between rural and urban areas. I will substantiate this contention by saying that the industries get more funds than agriculture. The Planning Commission is also partial to industries and other things, they pay attention to the manufacture of cars and other luxurious things. But they don't have any plans for our villages. They have not even planned to provide drinking water available to all the villages in India. In our villages there are no basic amenities like drinking water, housing, educational facilities, medical facilities. The villages are in the same primitive state as they were 30 years ago. We have to plan for the upliftment of the peasants and the rural people. The Minister referred to I.R.D.P., N.R.E.F. Schemes. These Schemes have not rescued the rural poor from growing poverty. These schemes have not made any impact on the rural economy. Poverty has gone up by leaps and bounds in rural areas. We have not uplifted the people above the poverty line. There is something radically wrong in the implementation of these schemes. The Mid-term Appraisal of VI Five Year Plan refers to the deficiencies in the implementation of these schemes. I suggest that an independent organisation should be set up in rural for ensuring effective and expeditious implementation of these schemes.

Karnataka Government passed the Panchayati Raj Bill and sent it to the approval of the centre. The centre has still not yet given its consent. The Karnataka Government is keen to invoke the enthusiasm and effective participation of these schemes, then only the schemes will yield beneficial results. The industrialist sells his produce at the rate fixed by him whereas the agriculturist has no choice but he

has to depend on the rates fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission which sits in the airconditioned room and tries to fix the prices of agricultural products. Naturally the effort will be unrelated to the situation obtaining in rural areas. The Govt. of Karnataka is taking much interest for giving housing sites and houses to villages and the urban poor people is investing substantial money for rural upliftment.

Sir, we have to give importance to rural development. We have to change the picture of rural area. The Plight of women in rural areas is still worse.

Our Government is prepared to face any inquiry what the Karnataka Govt did during 1983—85 has ensured the return of Janata Party to power in the recent elections. The Karnataka Government had provided drinking water facilities to villages. The State Govt. is investing crores of rupees for the rural development programme. The people in rural areas are to be involved in the development of the villages. For everything people's participation is a must.

[English]

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : I rise to support these Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I congratulate our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our scientists and farmers for having given us a lot of impetus in the production of agricultural goods; but for that, nothing would have been done.

If we survey our past, before 1947, we will find that we were having 35 to 40 crore of population and we were beginning actually with the production of 50 million tonnes. Today, we are happy to know—it is a record in our history—that we are exporting wheat to the foreign countries. This is only because of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and before that Jawaharlalji who laid the infrastructure for agriculture like making big projects of irrigation and other scientific researches.

First, I would like to lay stress on the allied professions to agriculture when

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

they had not been taken so much serious and important—I do not say neglected. The allied professions are dairy, poultry farming, piggery, bee keeping, sericulture and other things, because the dry farming area is very poor and production is very poor also. Therefore, in order to substitute the work to the dry farming area, we have already introduced these schemes, but they are not successfully carried out; they have not gone to the real people through IRDP, NREP, NABARD and other things. Just now, there was a hot discussion between the Minister and the other members. Actually the Deputy Commissioner or the State Governments, whosoever may be, who are not really involving public as they should have done. I do not feel happy about it. Some of the bureaucrats are doing it without involving elected members, either he may be a panchayat member, whosoever he may be. It is very regrettable, because they are part and parcel of this country, they are our own brothers. They should not behave this way. I request the hon. Minister to train them properly so that they are also partners in the progress of this country.

Secondly education in the field of agriculture is very poor. We have given help to poor, small, marginal, farmers, SC/ST farmers. We are giving still; and we will continue to give. But the education in this field is not proportionate to the people employed in agriculture. It is not in proportion to the population we have, it is not in proportion to the dependants we have on agriculture. What is the education we give? Hardly there are 23 agricultural universities when there are 80 per cent of the people depending on agriculture. Especially in Karnataka we have only one agricultural college and seven other colleges; 30 medical colleges, one hundred engineering colleges, thousands of other technical colleges are there in the country but where is the education for agriculture? How can we make use of the pesticides, of the inputs, and how can we understand them? The farmer has to become a scientist and the land has to become a laboratory. Then only the country can flourish.

I request the hon. Minister to give an opportunity to the agriculturists, and try to provide diplomas, degrees and other education for agriculture. We hardly have any people trained in agriculture...

For example let us take afforestation. There is programme, we spend money every year, but there is no development. What is the use of giving lot of money to local agencies which they do not spend? We conduct Vanamahotsavas, every year. We used to plant a tree in the same pit! It is a shame. We have to improve the programme. We should plant trees and undertake the programme in every State, every district, every block. We have to improve our forest wealth. We have not utilised it properly so far. It is a shame.

I congratulate the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his dynamic idea of making a greenery everywhere. My friend just now said that it is a good idea. Every problem, every issue, and every policy has to be reviewed and we should provide the requisite education. We should not look at everything as a simple issue.

(Interruptions)

Therefore, I request the Government of India to open agricultural diplomas and engineering colleges, high schools in each of the blocks to facilitate the agriculturists, to educate them, to produce more. Otherwise whatever we do they are not able to make use of. And every day we find instances about the farmers' illiteracy. Therefore, without proper education to our agriculturists, we cannot progress.

Another example I can cite is irrigation. How do they irrigate? Lot of water is wasted everyday. Nothing can be done for it. The consumer does not get the water. But enough attention is not paid for water conservation also.

We know what they did in Israel. There, whatever things are available have to be organised throughout the country and distributed properly. They have made underground sprayers only to the roots and the water is sprayed. They have more markets than us also. Therefore, we have to take very seriously the problem of agricultural education. We cannot take it

easily. We have to discuss very thoroughly and we have to implement the programmes speedily. Many of the bureaucrats, I think, do not pursue the 20-point programme. There was a meeting when from all over the country people came, half a day was spent. But nothing much was achieved. Even two days or a week are insufficient to discuss the programmes. We have to devote more time in future.

I do appreciate our Minister for he wants to create a social awareness among the people. Unless they receive something, unless the programmes benefiting them are implemented properly, how can we create social awareness? The poor people are hungry; they are illiterate and are demanding everything from the Government. How far it is going to take to meet their demands, when the implementation side is bad? I feel very bad when I find many of the 20-point programmes are just brushed aside and they are not implemented by some of the Governments like in Karnataka and in West Bengal. They are just criticising whatever programme we formulate without having any programme of their own. Mere victory in elections is not enough. They should have some programme or in the alternative they should follow our programme to involve each one. It is the development of the country and the society; it is not party or politics. I request the other side people not to mix up politics or anything in the development programme. We must thank Shrimati Indira Gandhi for having given us the 20-point programme. It was her concept and it was her dream that each one, howsoever poor one may be belongs to the country. His condition has to be improved through the 20-point programme.

Regarding tractors and Machinery, I may point out that you have enacted the land ceiling laws. And with the increase in population there is also fragmentation of holdings. Of course, the farmers want to employ tractors and machinery in their fields to improve their agricultural production, but the farmers having ten to fifteen hectares of land can till afford these costly implements. A tractor costs about half a lakh of rupees. Therefore, the poor farmer cannot make use of them. To enable them to make use of them the

Government should provide them at concessional rates. Besides they should be tax free. There should be a society to lend loans to them at cheap rates and they should be given other concessions and incentives as are given to the industries. Only through this process we can enable them to make use of these tractors and machineries.

There are development banks which provide loans for digging wells. There is a rule for submission of periodical progress reports to be shown to the Banks, with the result they have to parade before the bankers. This is a time consuming process and it affects their production. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should appoint a committee of engineers to identify the areas where water is available. Another organisation should dig either an open well or a bore well or a tube-well looking to the feasibility and desirability of the alternative. They should call the Tehsildar of the area or any other concerned authority and have an attachment of that land and dig the well. If I get water today, I will have my production from tomorrow. Therefore, every drop of water should be utilised for production.

Now, I come to the bio-gas scheme. Its progress is very slow. With the bio-gas plant we not only save fuel, but also save the forest. Then the health of the cooking woman is also improved. Besides it provides sufficient gobar manure as a biproduct.

I am using three gobar gas plants in my own house and they produce indigenous manure which will help to last three years as against the artificial manures like fertilisers which last for only one year. When we make it indigenous, it is very useful profitable. I thank the Government and I congratulate the planners for they have given a concession and still concession is required for the small and marginal farmers to help themselves.

My last point is regarding afforestation. Afforestation has been done and I thank our Prime Minister for having taken interest in making 500 million acres green and spending money over it. Here, the Forest Department has to be made into

[Shri S. B. Sinal]

three divisions—one exclusively for plantation, one for maintenance and one for felling trees and administration. For this purpose special recruitment has to be made at the block level and horticulture has to be promoted systematically on commercial lines with special training to agriculturists and others to spread the culture of horticulture in this country, which will solve half of the food problem in the country.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack)** : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture Ministry.

Remarkable breakthrough in agriculture has come about. There has been an increase in agriculture sector from subsistence farming to a commercial one leading to self-reliance in food-grains production which rose from 51 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 151.5 million tonnes in 1983-84. The target of foodgrain production in the Seventh Plan is likely to reach 185 million tonnes.

An annual growth rate target of 4 per cent for the agricultural sector as a whole and 5 per cent for the foodgrain segment has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period. Viewed in the context of the established growth rate of 2.6 per cent per annum in agriculture over the past 35 years, the growth targets proposed for the next Plan are very ambitious and it is indeed a Herculean task. Sir, for this at least we must see that special attention is paid to the low productivity areas like the Eastern zone which has been neglected for a long time because there are vast areas which are not being included to reap the fruits of Green Revolution. The intensive rice cultivation programme has to be extended to all the blocks by 1990.

Another thing is that yield rates of small and marginal farmers continue to lag behind. Since the bulk of the total cultivated area is operated by small and marginal farmers, improvement in the productivity of small holdings is crucial for further increase in the overall production.

I have to say another thing that comprehensive programme for agro-processing

industries in the producing State should be emphasised. Alternatively where agro-based industries are set up, the relevant crop has to be grown in the hinterland and should not have to be transported over thousands of miles. Examples of how cotton is bought from Gujarat for spinning mills of Orissa and how oilseeds grown in Orissa go out to other States for crushing and extraction can be given.

Agricultural research should focus our actual local requirement. For example a suitable high yielding, quickly maturing flood and salinity-resistant variety of paddy is yet to be evolved for the saline, wasteful tracts of Orissa when water-logging and salinity is often quickly followed by drought conditions.

Sir, price of basic foodgrains like rice and wheat has remained more or less stable whereas prices of all other commodities including agricultural inputs have increased considerably. The producer has practically got nothing more than what he was getting a decade back: Whatever little rise has been there, that is covered by the middle man. The whole policy of agricultural pricing needs reassessment. I would like to say about the other crops, specially pulses, edible oil, sugarcane and cotton. These crops specially depend on the monsoon. India's record has been erratic and the growth rate is unflattering. Excessive reliance on rain-fed cultivation on the part of the farmers and the reluctance of farmers, except in a few States, to use modern tools and techniques of agriculture have meant that the country could never be sure of an adequate supply of these basic articles. So, our strategy should be such that it helps the production of such crops.

I would like to say a word about fisheries because fishery brings economy to the whole of our country. India is one of the major producers of fish in the world, and the second largest producer of fish in the inland sector in the world. Orissa has vast potential and we must say that so far, no fishing harbour has been set up, despite so many times repeatedly demanded in this House for a fishing harbour at Paradeep. An assurance has been given in this very

House that the fishing harbour will be set up. But quite a long time passed. The selection of the site, I am told, is finalised. I urge upon the Government that the fishing harbour at Paradeep should be set up and work should start immediately.

I am coming to the rural development programme. I am giving some points also. In the implementation of rural development programme and anti-poverty programme, subsidies should be totally abolished. It leads to abuse and corruption. Interest free loan and writing off a portion of the loan for prompt repayment is the answer. The entire process of rural development needs fresh assessment. Government agencies cannot do much. Association of people and voluntary agencies needs emphasis. Rural development work requires different motivation and training. All officers like B.D.Os. and extension officers should undergo at least one year rural development training for which facilities have to be created in every State.

Again, I have already mentioned this item about the women's welfare in the Women's Decade. Of course, under rule 193 also, when the discussion took place last week, it was emphasised. When we create assets under the IRDP, those assets should be jointly in the name of husband and wife to ensure that menfolk do not squander away the assets.

Regarding the loan programme, the banks must improve their infrastructure. One officer, one or two clerks and two peons in a rural branch cannot handle all the anti-poverty programmes in the locality. So, follow-up and recovery will naturally improve if the infrastructure is strengthened. Otherwise, the banking structure would face people's anger and also financial crisis.

Sir, a more detailed monitoring programme is called for. It should be done in respect of each selected beneficiary. For this purpose identification-cum-monitoring card has been devised. The information should be collected for each selected beneficiary and one copy should be with

the beneficiary himself. Details of assistance provided should be entered in this book from time to time. All the concerned agencies should be given this book so as to watch the progress of the beneficiary from stage to stage.

Such a watch is to be kept till the beneficiaries take up the scheme.

Sometimes the card is not given and, even if the card is given, still no entries of additional production, income, employment, problems of development, problems of smooth implementation of the scheme, training, etc. have not been included.

Lastly, I must say that for the development of women and children in the rural areas, a new scheme was launched on a pilot basis in 50 selected backward districts as a component of the IRDP. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that it is extended to more districts and there should be a higher allocation for it in the Seventh Plan.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me at least at this hour of the day. I would have wished the Minister in-charge was present here because I have to make certain requests to him. One is not sure whether the things will be properly reported to him or not. I am sorry, he is not here.

The first thing that I would like to say is that Jammu division of my State is completely under famine. There is total crop failure ; there is no fodder and there is no drinking water. That part of our State or that part of our country deserves attention of the Agriculture Minister and his Ministry and some steps must be immediately taken, whether it is food for work or something like that, so that the people can be saved from the disaster that they are likely to face. Already, they have started feeling the pinch of famine.

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

Another point that I would like to make is about the cooperatives. Cooperation is very important for the development of agriculture. Without healthy cooperatives, India cannot progress both in the field of agriculture and industry. But so far as the cooperatives are concerned, these are full of vested interests and corrupt elements. The Agriculture Minister has to take special steps to get rid of these vested interests and corrupt elements. Unless he does that, he will not be doing justice to his Ministry or his job which he has been given.

There is the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act which was passed by the last Parliament at the initiative of his predecessor, Rao Birendra Singh. That is a very important Act. It was immediately to be enforced. The rules were prepared by the Central Registrar of Cooperatives. They were cleared by the Additional Secretary, Mr. Kohli, who was a very sympathetic and competent officer. But certain people in his Ministry under the influence of vested interests are sitting tight over the Act. They are not applying it. They say that the rules have not been prepared. The rules are ready. But somehow or other, it is being delayed. I must say that it is not very necessary to apply the Act only when the rules are prepared. The Delhi Cooperatives Act was enforced first and the rules were made afterwards. I do not think it is very necessary to first prepare the rules and then enforce the Act. This is a very important Act. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Act is enforced. Rao Birendra Singh does not come from as much a backward section of society or an oppressed section of society as our present Minister comes from. I wonder why he is not taking as much interest as he should have taken to enforce the Act. He should do that.

Coming to agriculture, agriculture has progressed a lot. It is because we have Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Colleges. So far only the fertile areas have progress, only the areas which are irrigated have progress and only the areas where progress could be made have progressed. That is very necessary because

we have to be self-sufficient in foodgrains. So, naturally, the Government of India has taken very good steps to see that we progress in agriculture. Vast parts of our country have agricultural land which consists of either dry land or hilly area or one crop area. We have got to see that even development effort goes to this land also. Along with this, we have got to see that the marginal farmers and small farmers and the agricultural labour also benefit. We have to pay special attention towards them. Our technology is not helping them. It is the rich farmer who is gaining from the cooperatives. Even agricultural credit is also helping the rural rich farmer. But the marginal farmers and the small farmers and agricultural labour are not benefiting from it. Unless the universities and the colleges which are carrying on research devote their attention to solving the problems of the poor sections of society, the problems of those areas of the country which are economically backward, the problems of those areas where agriculture does not prosper because they are dependent on rains and the problems of the hilly areas where the holdings are very small, we will not be able to make a balanced development. When we are ignoring even development in every section of life, there is going to be a clash between the backward areas and the areas which go on developing. We have to develop the backward areas at any cost. Otherwise, only the rich farmer will benefit and not the small farmer. The Ministry of Agriculture has got to see to this. Unless we see to this, we will not be able to keep the people happy and contented.

Agronomers are not playing their part properly. They are not advising small and marginal farmers on what they should produce. Unless they pay attention to animal husbandry, horticulture and other things, the farmers cannot supplement their income to maintain themselves. There is nobody to guide the farmers at present.

I support the suggestion made by my friend that there should be an agricultural course in every rural High School in the country.

I would like to say that as far as agro-industries are concerned, attention should

be paid to them. For providing balanced diet to the people of our country, we have to educate the farmer to produce things like soyabean. The cattle should be given good fodder. We have also to see to the soil testing and all the needs of the soil should be met. The farmer should be given the guidance on what can be produced on the soil. I know that when Punjab was partitioned, there was saline soil in East Punjab. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon asked the farmers to produce paddy on that soil and within a few years, that soil became normal soil and we had bumper crop of paddy in the meanwhile. Therefore, if scientists devote their time, they would see that with the present conditions, a particular soil can produce particular crops, and it will also supplement those ingredients which the soil requires for producing other crops.

One more thing. So far as genes are concerned, it is a very important thing; it will revolutionize agriculture; it will also give us a key to use the biological resources of nitrogen; and it will also help us in producing disease-free strains. Therefore, attention should be given to this; our research should be directed to this end.

With these remarks, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miralguda) Mr. Chairman, Sir, Poverty is the biggest social challenge that the country is facing today. The progress of the country depends upon the emancipation of the poor. The poverty has got to be wiped out if we want to see a prosperous rural India. Rural develop must be centred around the sole aim of eradicating poverty. The name of this Ministry itself is Agriculture and Rural Development. Sir, In our country more than 50% of the population is living below the poverty line. In National Sample Survey indicates it. It is clear that when more than 50% of the population is below the poverty line, all the attempts made by the Government to eradicate poverty have failed so far.

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

Sir, earlier the Government had tried to fight poverty by taking up Land Reforms and employment for all programmes. But these programmes have also failed miserably. In order to hide the failure, now the Government have come up with a new theory that increased production would remove the poverty. It is also false. Our Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh comes from Punjab which is known for its agricultural production. That very states proves how erroneous this new theory is. Even when the production goes up, the poverty does not disappear. In 1963-64, the production of foodgrains was about 346 Kgs per head and the percentage of population which remained below the line was 39. In 1964-65, the production was about 422 Kgs per head while the percentage of the population which remained below the poverty line went up to 49. It shows clearly that the rise in production will not lead to fall in the incidence of poverty. That is why I say Sir, the Government have failed miserably in its fight against poverty. The prices of essential commodities are shooting up. The burden of taxes is becoming unbearable. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. We are in chaotic condition in every sphere of life. The result is that the incidence of poverty is on the increase. It also reflects the total failure of the Government to combat it. Many of the farmers are turning out to be landless labourers slowly. Though there are programmes like IRDP, they are not being carried out systematically. The number of households in Rural India was 90.77 millions in 1981. During the Sixth Plan IRDP could have touched between 15.5 and 16 million rural households. The performance of the Government has not been that much impressive. According to Jaipur Study Survey, only 18% of the loan recipients could go above poverty line. If recipient's loan repayment is adjusted, again this proportion of the income would go down considerably. To put it in a nutshell, entire programme of IRDP is a flop. Other programmes also hardly met with any success. The rural indebtedness is spreading its tentacles. According to the Government, 40% of the credit requirements are still met by money lenders. It means that even today 60% of our people

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

are depending on the blood sucking money lenders. In 1950-51 the rural indebtedness was around Rs. 750 Crores but today it is as high as Rs. 13,750 Crores.

Sir, Our farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The Tobacco Board has fixed the rate of tobacco at Rs. 1,475 per tonne, but actually the farmers are getting only Rs. 700 to 1,000 Rupees per tonne. The price of Cotton has also fallen down sharply. As against one lakh and 47 thousand tonnes last year, This year's production is only 97,000 tonnes. Government have failed miserably to provide market facilities for this quantity of production also. It shows how lethargic the Government is.

Sir, it appears that the Government do not know how much surplus land is available for distribution. Some times they say that it is 6 crores of acres and some other times they say that it is only 60 lakhs of acres. Now the position is such that the Government have no idea at all about the land to be acquired and made available for distribution. No mention was made about this important point in this Budget. Sir, 40% of the owners have in their possession one third of the cultivable land. It is an irony of fate that while millions of our farmers work hard day and night to produce more, they remain landless and those who do not know anything about agriculture enjoy the ownership of the land.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to make some suggestions to the Government for implementation. The radical land reforms have to be implemented. All the unemployed, both educated and uneducated should be provided with work. Government must provide irrigation facilities. Sir, in this connection, I want to say that Telugu-Ganga Project has not been given a green signal so far. The centre should at once sanctioned this scheme. Projects have to be completed in time. With the delay the cost of construction also goes up. The completion of Pochampad Project was delayed for 20 years, with the result the cost of

its construction has gone up by nearly Rs 400 Crores. Sir, this should not happen in the case of other projects. -

Sir, I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

**SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. All the hon. Members have spoken on agriculture. 80 per cent of the people of the country live in villages and earn their livelihood from agriculture. Agricultural production has increased continuously over the years and a lot of development has taken place in the villages under the 20-Point Programme. First of all, banks were nationalised and thereafter the farmers installed tube-wells and purchased tractors which led to a tremendous increase in production. The production of foodgrains was increased throughout the country by making available quality seeds, better fertilizers and means of irrigations. What I want to say is that with the increase in production, which was accomplished by the farmers by taking loans and by putting their hard labour, the prices of foodgrains declined simultaneously. The prices of the foodgrains are not that high, they are rather very low. But, at the same time, I want to say that the prices of agricultural implements should also be reduced, so that the farmers may not feel that the price of their produce is low whereas the prices of the implements are so high. Tube-wells, tractors, machines etc. should be made available to the farmers at lower price and lower electricity rates should be charged from them.

The farmer increases his farm production, but when he goes to the market with his produce, he gets a low price for that. The foodgrains today are available at 10 per cent less price than that fixed by Government in the Narela and Najafgarh markets of Delhi. The traders are buying at Rs. 140/- per quintal and selling it to the Government agencies at a higher rate. What I mean is that wherever there are markets, Government should open purchase centres so that the farmers get at least the price fixed by Government.

There is a Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee in every market which has accumulated enough funds from the produce of the farmers. I would like that these funds be utilised for the welfare of the farmers. For instance, when wheat is infested with disease then these funds should be used to check its spread by supplying insecticides.

You say that there has been a bumper crop, that is true. It often happens that the land which yields more, is acquired and utilised for other purposes. You propose to construct drain which will pass through fourteen villages of Delhi and it would be 800 feet wide and 40 feet deep. You are constructing it from Jheel towards the higher level thereby not allowing the farmers to utilize water for irrigation on the other side. The farmers would be badly affected by this drain; our villages would be ruined and the yield would come down. You are spending crores of rupees on this project. We want that the work on this drain should be discontinued and the funds utilized for the development of agriculture.

The farmer has increased the food-production by hard work and the sweat of his brow. I take this opportunity to thank our scientists who have developed quality seeds, fertilizers and means of irrigation. It is unfortunate that when the farmer returns back home after the day's hard labour, he is not able to sleep well due to the menace of mosquitoes which has resulted in the spread of malaria. I would like that Government should pay attention to it and prevent the spread of Malaria in the villages.

Under the 20-point programme, the 'Gram Panchayats' in Delhi distributed one acre of land free to the landless. Government provided tube-wells on those lands which helped these poor people to produce enough, at least for a year, for their own consumption. This action on the part of Government is highly commendable.

You have provided various facilities in the villages to those who own one hectare of land. They are given grants, rebate in

interest and several other facilities. I would like these facilities to be extended to those farmers also who own two hectares of land. The limit for giving these facilities should be raised to two hectares so that the poor farmer of Delhi may lead a better life. They villages here should be provided with drinking water and transport facilities so that the rural poor realise that Government are paying attention to them.

I thank the hon. Minister once again for presenting a good Budget as it would make our farmers more prosperous.

SHRI LACHCHI RAM (Jalaun) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I represent five segments of my Parliamentary Constituency and although I would get only one minute to speak about each of these areas yet I would try my best to do so.

Our friends have expressed their happiness over the increase in foodgrains production achieved by our farmers and the fact that we have become self-sufficient. All our friends have agreed that agriculture is the base for the economic progress of our country. They have referred to the names of two countries in particular where only 12 per cent of the total population is engaged in agriculture and they are able to feed the whole country and export it too whereas 80 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture and only then have we been able to become self-sufficient. Therefore, I would like to submit that as agriculture is the base for our country's economic progress, there is need to pay more attention to it, so that the lot of the 80 per cent of the people may improve. We have before us the example of Punjab where through the Green Revolution, the production of foodgrains has increased manifold. The lot of the people there has improved considerably and, similarly, if the programme is undertaken in other parts of the country as well and they are given the same facilities then the production can increase and their economic condition can improve.

I have been elected from the Burdikhand area. We have fertile land in our

[Shri Lachchi Ram]

area which can produce more, but due to the scarcity of water the land does not yield foodgrains to the desired extent. I would like to give you some figures. We do not have any big leader from our district who could have provided us with the means of irrigation. There are eight rivers in our district but still our condition is miserable. I would like to point out that the area under irrigation in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Azamgarh and Mathura in U.P. is 63 per cent, 54 per cent, 41 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, whereas in Jalaun where 8 rivers flow, it is only 22 per cent. Similarly, the area under double cropping in Meerut is 39 per cent, in Muzaffarnagar 31 per cent, in Azamgarh 25 per cent and in Mathura 20 per cent but in Jalaun it is only 8 per cent. The ground water level is so low in our district that the tube-wells do not function properly. Therefore lift irrigation should be provided there which can be helpful in irrigation.

About industries, I would like to say that our hon. Minister of State had spoken at length about the bio-gas and Gobar-gas-run industries at the village level at 'Bhartiya Gyanvardhan Sanstha'. If that is provided our youngmen can get employment.

[English]

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) :** Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

While supporting the demands of this Ministry I congratulate the farmers and agriculturists of this country who work is really commendable. They are facing all vagaries of nature ; in spite of this they are regularly producing more and more.

Every one in this House will agree with me that the agriculturists whose contribution is laudable feel neglected. It should be the endeavour of the Government to see that this feeling of neglect from the minds of the credit voters who are the back-bone of the country disappears as quickly as possible in the interest of the country. As time is short I will not make a long speech

although I am inclined to make an analytical speech. I will give some points and suggestions for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

The agriculturists always feel that they are not getting proper remunerative prices for their agricultural produce. Therefore this matter should be given a fresh look. The Agricultural Prices Commission should have representatives from the farming community as its members. Another reason of their discontent is that when there is land ceiling law at force all over the country we are yet to have urban property ceiling law. I would say that today in the field of production there is some challenge. And this is particularly from eastern India. In eastern India productivity not going up. It is lagging behind the other advanced areas of the country in the field of production. I am referring to eastern areas like Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, etc. There should be an endeavour to see how the per-acre production can go up, of course, without much increase in cultivation cost. If cultivation cost also goes up along with production then it will not be economical and it will not be beneficial to the producers. So, the need of the hour is to raise production and increase per-acre productivity, without substantial increase in the cost of production.

Otherwise the situation will fast deteriorate and it is getting worse day by day. As you know, there is a report in the newspapers that the situation is alarming, particularly with regard to drinking water supply. Sir, there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Orissa. There has been a death toll of 50 children due to gastro-enteritis and some such disease arising out of scarcity of water. Sir, I would request through you the hon. Minister to send a team to Orissa immediately and also such necessary help. Unless the Centre comes to the rescue of this poor state in a big way without delay, I am afraid the situation may go beyond control.

Sir, the Government and the cooperative institutions are supposed to be ideal financiers so far as agricultural programmes are concerned. But I am extremely sorry to observe that the principle of Damdupal

which apply to the private money-lenders are not applicable to the cooperative institutions, under this provision, now the private money-lenders cannot double their principal and interest taken together whatever the length of loan period may be. But it is quite unreasonable and unjustifiable for the cooperatives not to follow this rule.

Sir, to help farmers, crop insurance policy should be made applicable throughout the country without further delay and farmers' passport system should be introduced giving relevant particulars in it. Necessary steps should be taken to supply inputs and provide financial help to the cultivators at their door-steps. With all this done, the farmers will feel encouraged to produce more and strengthen the national economy which will be further strengthened.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, First of all I would like to congratulate our popular Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the hon. Agriculture Minister, Shri Buta Singh that they have allocated sufficient funds in the Budget of 1985-86 not only for agriculture and the farmers, but for the development of all sections of the rural population. Many new schemes have been introduced in the Budget. If these schemes are implemented with the same spirit with which allocations have been made for them in the Budget, it would definitely lead to the economic progress of the villages.

Sir, while supporting this Budget, I would like to make a certain constructive comments. First of all, I would like to say that the prices of agricultural produce should be fixed keeping in view the cost of production. The nominated Committees of Government and the experts themselves admit that the cost of production of one quintal of wheat comes to Rs. 200, but the minimum support price of wheat is not fixed at this level by Government. The same is the case with sugarcane and other agricultural produce.

I admit that increase in the prices of agricultural produce would adversely affect the consumers, Harijans and the poor. But this problem could be solved by Government by strengthening the Public Distribution system and by supplying wheat, rice, pulses and sugar to the poor consumers at subsidised rates. Justice demands that the prices of the agricultural produce should be fixed keeping in view the prices of agricultural inputs and farm implements like tractors tube-wells, fertilizers etc., because the farmers have to purchase all these equipments after selling their agricultural produce.

Secondly, I would like to say that loans should be made available to farmers at low interest so that they could repay the loan in time. These days the conditions of farmer is very pitiable. Previously he was always under debt to the money-lender and now he is unable to bear the burden of the indebtedness to Banks. Eighty per cent of the farmers in Haryana are in debt as they have taken loans from Banks. Tractors and fertilizers etc. should be made available to farmers at cheaper prices. Marketing of agricultural produce should be regulated so that the middlemen may not exploit the farmers and the consumers.

I would also like to add that the cropping pattern in the districts of Sonapat, Rohtak and Jind in Haryana is changing very fast. I would like to suggest that sugar mills and rice mills should be set up in the public sector and the co-operative sector at Gohana and safidon and a provision should be made in the Budget for this purpose. Bakeries and dairies should be set up at Bahadurgarh and Sonapat and concrete steps should be taken for setting up of vegetable and fruit based industries at Gannaur, Julana and Khar-khoda towns in Haryana.

In addition, I would like to say that the crop finance scheme proposed by Government should be implemented by taking a village as unit.

As there is shortage of time, with these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : First of all, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on my Cut motion No. 156, viz. "Failure to improve the functioning of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi... KRIBHCO."

In or about 1978, Government of India along with a few State Cooperative Marketing Federations promoted the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, which was later registered in the year 1980 as a national level multi-unit co-operative society, with a membership of 550 cooperatives. This was started primarily to develop the Hazira Fertilizer Complex on the bank of river Tapti, West of Surat, Gujarat to help and bring about general awareness among the farmers and cooperatives, about KRIBHCO and its products and services.

But as ill-luck would have it, this cooperative has become worse than many public sector units in the country, and is being wholly mismanaged by a few handful of persons, who are controlling the affairs to serve their own ends. And a vicious circle has come into being. As per my information, a few lakhs of rupees of the cooperatives have been wasted in meaningless travelling and tour expenses account by a few top officers. In other words, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its nominee on the Board of Directors of KRIBHCO and the hon. Minister are altogether neglected by those in the management of the cooperative. I am sure if an enquiry is conducted, would appear to everyone what kind of mismanagement and misfeasance are perpetrated by the KRIBHCO management. It is, therefore, my earnest appeal to this August House and to the hon. Minister to look into the present development and order an enquiry to unfold various illegal and irregular acts and deeds of the management, in the larger interest of the Government's credibility and in the interests of honest intentions of such a cooperative sector in the country, before it is too late.

Now, I come to my second Cut Motion No. 158 which reads as follows :

"Failure to pay adequate compensation to Dynacraft Machine Company Limited, Bombay by Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, for cancellation of their order for coal handling plant."

This is a case in which the management of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited has allowed throwing away 800 workers and their large number of family members to face starvation. These workers were all employed in the Dynacraft Machine Company Ltd.

The management of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited had awarded a contract for about Rs. 10 crores for the development of Coal Handling Plant at its Hazira Fertiliser complex to the Dynacraft Machine Company Ltd., Bombay, for which global tenders were invited. This Indian company is a pioneer in the field of manufacturing material handling equipments for core industry, and is wholly an indigenous company being managed by a minority community.

Suddenly due to change in policy of the Government, KRIBHCO decided to do away with coal firing system of the boilers, and made it a gas-based unit. KRIBHCO had to cancel the order to Dynacraft in July 1983.

Several meetings were held between KRIBHCO and Dynacraft, and assurances were held out that compensation would be paid shortly. But there were several vested interests which wanted to secure some benefits, as it would appear from the events thereafter. On 4th January 1985, a telegram was sent to the company which enquired about very irrelevant points and delayed the matter. Though there are several decisions on the subject of payment of compensation, KRIBHCO neglected to follow any rules therefor. The hon. Minister was kind enough to go through the representations of the company, but nothing has yet been done to solve the issue.

I am aware that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has time and again instructed KRIBHCO to settle the affairs, but his instruction is also surprisingly neglected. As a result thereof, Dynacraft which is engaged with other public sector units like EPI, Bhilaj Steel Plant, power projects of Government, Hindustan Zinc, etc. had to face cancellation of their orders, due to financial stringency suffered by it at the hands of KRIBHCO.

I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the matter urgently, so that the Indian company does not suffer any longer at the hands of KRIBHCO by its delayed acts and deeds, and 800 workers really do not become jobless on a permanent basis.

KRIBHCO also should not be an instrument to disturb the other public sector units who are unable to get things done through Dynacraft.

I hope the hon. Minister would seriously view this matter, and save these workers and the Indian company of the minority community.

**SHRI R.S. MANE (Iphalakaranji) :** I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. While doing so, I congratulate the Minister of Agriculture and also the Minister of Finance for having introduced a crop insurance policy for some crops, and in some districts. At the same time, I would suggest that this policy should be widely applied to all the blocks and also to Jawar crops and to blocks NREP and IRDP, irrespective of their holdings of agriculturist. This is my humble suggestion.

As far as credit to agriculturists, especially to those who mainly cultivated Kharif crop like jawar and paddy is concerned, I may say that the Ministry of Agriculture has totally failed in advancing loans to the agricultural farming community at the rate of 6%, through Reserve Bank. I am now requesting the Minister of Agriculture to pursue this matter with the Reserve Bank, and take steps to advance loans to this community at the rate of 6%.

In my constituency and district Kolhapur, in Maharashtra, many medium and major irrigation projects are pending with the CPWC of the Government of India for giving clearance, and administrative approval and even submitting them to the World Bank for getting loan. These projects are badly needed. They are Dood-Ganga, Warna, Kasari, Vedganga, Karma-wari and even Chikosara. There is a shortage of funds for these projects in my constituency, particularly, in my district also. As far as dairy development, IRDP and other programmes of the rural reconstruction are concerned, I may suggest that the Government of India has to announce a policy of subsidy schemes on the style of SFDA which has been discarded from 1st of April.

NABARD is not advancing loan for tractors in Kolhapur district. I would request the hon. Minister to issue instructions to NABARD to advance loan for tractors. As far as sugar industry is concerned, in the western region of Maharashtra, there is best recovery and there are bumper crops. Major irrigation projects are also there. But still the guidelines which have been laid down by the Food and Civil Supplies Department are very rigid. So, I would therefore request the hon. Minister to persue them to enable new proposals in Maharashtra especially in Kolhapur Distt. to get cleared, the needful in the matter.

Where there are bumper crop irrigation projects and best recovery, licences should be issued liberally. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

[Translation]

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. There was a record production of 1,515 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in 1983-84 in India and this was a unique achievement for the country. The world has appreciated this achievement. All the schemes were intended to provide good quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and new techniques

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

have also been adopted. We have achieved not only self-sufficiency, but success also. As the time is very short, I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point and that is fertilisers. There are three important agencies, i.e., private agencies, co-operative agencies and the Agriculture Department agencies which distribute fertilisers in our country. I have failed to understand why there is no loss in stocking and storage by the private and the co-operative agencies, whereas it occurs only in the Departmental agencies. It is not also understood how the fertilisers are adulterated. Many methods of mixing of fertilisers are prevalent in our country. e.g., 12, 32, 16, 8, 8, 8, 20, 20, 0, 15, 15 and 20. All these varieties of fertilisers have different prices. If fertilisers are taken out from a bag, nobody can detect it as their colour and form are the same. As a result, cheap fertiliser is sold to the farmers at higher prices as the farmer is ignorant of all these things. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important point. 35 to 40 per cent of fertilisers are imported from foreign countries and Japan is the major exporting country. When these fertilisers arrive at the harbour, they are rebagged. I have myself seen that adulteration is done on a large scale. These fertilisers are also short in weight. Government should, therefore, make proper arrangements to check recurrence of such incidents. So far as pesticides are concerned, I would like to relate example of Uttar Pradesh to the hon. Minister. Last year herbicide with the name of Isoprotan was introduced. It was being sold at the rate of Rs. 400/- per kg., though cheaper herbicides were available in the market. It was introduced in the market so that farmers could use it, but this herbicide did not destroy the weeds. At that time cheap herbicides were available in the market and these could be made available at a very low price. In my view crores of rupees of U.P. Government were wasted and the herbicide could also not be utilised. I would, therefore, request that samples of fertilisers should be taken fifty times in a year and their adulteration herbicides should be checked. The use of herbicides whose dates have expired and whose potency has weak-

ened, should be stopped. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister. As the time is very short, I will express my views only on three or four main points. First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about his Ministry's views about the advantage of the seeds treated by atomic rays and what action has been taken so far to develop it.

So far as the crop insurance scheme is concerned, it has proved a blessing for our farmers but it will be proper to implement it by taking a unit as the basis.

Regarding support price, we should further strengthen it. If we look at the position geographically, only 140 million hectares of land are being cultivated in our country. The area under cultivation needs to be increased. The land covered under orchards should also be increased. More funds should be provided for fisheries and animal husbandry, and there is need to intensify our efforts in this regard.

So far as rural development is concerned, there is need to provide more funds for the programmes we have started in villages like the Rural Integrated Development Programme, the National Rural Development Programme, RLEGP etc. so that more people are benefited. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one main point that the officers who have been entrusted with the responsibility to implement these Programmes in different areas should be involved in these programmes in some way or the other and we should ensure that whatever money we want to provide to the poor through them should reach the poor *in toto* and they should get complete benefit from these programmes. Otherwise, if we do not make these officers accountable and do not associate them with the programmes, the entire money which we make available for these programmes with much difficulty will go waste. I would, therefore, suggest that all our programmes should

be time-bound and result oriented and in cases of corruption and indifferent attitude, it would be imperative to associate these officers with the programmes and make them accountable in case of the failure of the programmes.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :** Sir, through you I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Agriculture and agriculture scientists that by planned development they have brought about much progress in the country but at the same time I want to submit that nothing has been done to develop the agronomy of our hill areas. Even today the per acre yield of agricultural produce is the lowest there. I want that the Agriculture Minister should ask the Pant University or other such Universities to do some research work to encourage agriculture in these areas. To study the agricultural needs of these hill areas the Pant University or other Universities should establish their campuses there. Such implements should be manufactured for these areas as may be suitable there. Consolidation laws should be enforced to consolidate the holdings. The land there should be consolidated. The economy on agronomy, horticulture, sericulture, vegetable development etc. of the hill areas should be based on forestry but so far no effective steps have been taken in this direction.

I would urge the hon. Minister to ask ICAR that the Temperate Fruit Horticulture Research Institute, proposed to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, should be set up at Chaubatia in District Ranikhet of U.P. In addition, the Himalayan Tea Research Centre should also be set up so that it can do some work for tea development. You can take the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce also in this regard.

20.00 hrs.

I would also like to suggest that the Horticulture University which is proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh should have two wings. One wing should be in Himachal and the other campus should be in the hill areas of U.P. so that there also some work on the development of horti-

culture and sericulture may be done in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that a comprehensive plan for sheep rearing in hill areas should also be prepared. For this assistance from Japan and other countries can be sought. Talks are going on with the World Bank on a comprehensive plan for development of horticulture in eight districts of U.P. These should be speeded up.

For fishery, specially for the production of trout fish, we should seek the co-operation of Japan and it can extend help as it is already helping Jammu & Kashmir. For Soyabean production, we can request the European Common Market for help as has been done in the case of Madhya Pradesh. I would also appeal that for the catchment areas of the rivers in the hill regions also we should seek World Bank assistance and river catchment areas of more & more rivers should be covered under the scheme. I would request that we should have micro-catchment river planning. Unless micro catchment planning is done, you cannot stop the carrying of soil by river waters to the plains which adversely affects our irrigation and because of such silting, floods etc. are caused.

Shri Chandrakar is present here. Through you I would submit to Shri Chandrakar that his Ministry is a very important Ministry and it is concerned with the common man. Therefore, next time when the Demands of his Ministry are discussed, these should be discussed separately. My submission is that the amount allocated for the Drought Prone Area Programme is very meagre. The allocation should be increased and more areas should be brought under this programme. At the same time the criteria for identifying the drought prone areas should also be changed. The approach of the Task Force, which you appoint for this purpose, should be broad-based.

I would like to say something about RLEGP. Our endeavour should be to create permanent assets of the RLEGP and NREP in rural areas. One suggestion I want to give here. In our agricultural universities, those retired IAS officers are appointed

[Shri Harish Rawat]

as Vice Chancellors who win our favour, i.e. politicians' favour. This has caused great resentment among the agricultural scientists. I want that you should ask the State Government to appoint agricultural scientists as Vice Chancellors of their agriculture universities.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

I congratulate the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development for introducing the crop insurance scheme. At present this scheme is restricted to only four crops—paddy, wheat, oilseeds and pulses. I would request that this scheme should be extended to cover other crops as well like maize, bajra and sugar-cane which are also exposed to natural calamities.

The Government is fixing the prices of agricultural produce on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission on which the farmers are not represented. I demand that the farmers should be represented on it. The number of members on the Commission at present is three. This number should be increased to five and three of them should be from the farmers' side so that the farmers' interest is safeguarded.

India has emerged as one of the major producers of fish in the world. Among the Commonwealth countries, India must be in the first position. It is the eighth largest producer of fish in the world. During 1983-84, the country produced 21.4 lakh tonnes of fish of which 16.4 lakh tonnes was contributed by the marine sector and 10 lakh tonnes by the inland sector. It was expected that the country would earn Rs. 400 crores of foreign exchange through export of marine products. The poorest of the poor of the society are engaged in fish production. Now, in the States like Orissa, the fishermen are much more in number and so I would request that the fisheries development schemes which have been submitted by the State Government of Orissa to the Central Government may be approved soon.

In this connection I would like to mention about one project in my own

constituency, Kasafal, in Balasore district. That is to be implemented with the financial assistance from the Norwegian Government. That scheme needs to be cleared by the Government and the agreement needs to be executed soon.

One word about rural development. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Rural Development for his wise decision of allotting 20 per cent of the NREP funds for raising social forestry which will be extended to all the villages from this year. It is a very wise decision and I should congratulate him for that.

Apart from this, one more word regarding RLEGP. I am very grateful to our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who was the only person who knew the misery of the rural poor, for which the RLEGP programme was introduced. I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds to the backward States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar etc. for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply to the debate day after tomorrow.

20.08 hrs.

[English]

#### ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the following telegram dated 29 April, 1985, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the Commissioner of Police, Egmore, Madras, today :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri N. V. N. Somu, M. P., was arrested at about 10.10 hours today, 29.4.85, at E. V. R. Salai near Ribbon building, Madras, in G2 Police Station, crime No. 402/85, under section 143 IPC, 41 Madras City Police Act read with section 7 (1) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act when he along with others assembled there in order to go in a procession to picket the Southern Railway Office, Madras, in violation of the orders under section 41 of Madras City Police Act in force."

20.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 2, 1985/ Vaisakha 12, 1907 (Saka).*