

Eighth Series, Vol.XVIII NO.1

Monday, July 21, 1986
Asadha 30, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price - Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

No. 3, Monday, July 21, 1986/Asadha 30, 1908 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 41 to 47	...	1-30
----------------------------------	-----	------

Written Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 48 to 50 and 52 to 60	...	30-50
---	-----	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 339 to 440, 442 to 497 and 499 to 512	...	50-270
---	-----	--------

Announcement by Speaker—

Appointment of a Committee of Parliament to go into the question of revision of pay scales of staff of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats.	...	270-271
--	-----	---------

Papers laid on the table	...	279-280
--------------------------	-----	---------

Statement Re : Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram	...	280-286
--	-----	---------

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-Fourth Report	...	286
----------------------	-----	-----

Matters under rule 377—	...	287-291
-------------------------	-----	---------

- (i) Need to provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for construction of hostel and school buildings for Scheduled Caste students.

Kumari Pushpa Devi	...	287
--------------------	-----	-----

- (ii) Need to set up a T. V. Centre at Balasore in Orissa during the 7th Plan period

Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi	...	288
--------------------------	-----	-----

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

- (iii) Need to instruct Government of J & K to provide relief and assistance to the victims of flood and cloud bursts in the Karchey valley of Kargil district of Ladakh.

Shri P. Namgyal ... 288-289

- (iv) Need to reconsider the recent increase in the demand draft service by Banks.

Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ... 289

- (v) Need to provide free electricity to Harijans and Adivasis in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Kamodi Lal Jatav ... 289-290

- (vi) Need to upgrade the Railway Station at Vedayapa in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri P. Penchalliah ... 290

- (vii) Need to amend the SRC Act to incorporate the recommendations of Mahajan Commission on Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue.

Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer ... 290-291

- (viii) Need to rename 'Kittur Express' as 'Kittur Rani Channamma Express'

Shri G. S. Basavaraju ... 291

Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill—Contd. ... 291-339

Motion to consider

Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy ... 291-294

Shri K. S. Rao ... 295-297

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas ... 297-300

Shri Thampan Thomas ... 300-304

Shri A. Charles ... 304-307

Shri Ram Pyare Panika ... 307-312

Shri Shanti Dhariwal ... 312-314

Shri Badreswar Tanti ... 314-316

Dr. A. Kalanidhi	...	316-318
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	318-322
Shri Dal Chander Jain	...	322-324
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	...	324-328
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	...	328-330
Shri Harish Rawat	...	430-332
Shri Janardhana Poojary	—	332-339
Statement Re : Collision between 28 up Gorakhpur-Hatia Express and a goods train at Gomoh Station of Eastern Railways.	...	339-340
Statement Re : Commonwealth Games	...	340-342
Discussion Re : Communal situation in various parts of the country—	—	342-388
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	344-360
Shri G. G. Swell	...	361-367
Shri H. .A Dora	...	367-373
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	373-379
Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi	...	379-383
Shri H. M. Patel	...	383-387
Shri Balkavi Bairagi	...	387-388

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, July 21, 1986/
Asadha 30, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Inadequate godown facilities for fertilisers

+

***41. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

**Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :**

(a) the number of bags of fertilisers destroyed yearly due to inadequate godown facilities and delays in loading;

(b) the approximate loss incurred during the last three years, year-wise and the steps taken to ensure quick loading and provide godown to protect the fertiliser bags from being ruined by rains;

(c) the number of bags of urea manufactured by Hazira Plant in Gujarat lying in open due to inadequate supply of railway wagons; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure quick loading in order to save urea from being destroyed during the rainy season ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d)**
A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) About 20 million tonnes of fertilisers are now distributed annually from about 100 indigenous fertiliser manufacturing units in the country and 28 different ports where imported fertilisers are handled. Some of the minor ports where fertiliser vessels are handled are not connected by rail. About 95 per cent of the fertiliser imported by India is in bulk, which is bagged at Indian ports. One metric tonne of fertilisers requires 20 bags. Loss of some quantity in the process of unloading, handling and storage at the ports, transportation from ports and plants to the railway terminals and subsequent transportation to the final areas of consumption is inevitable. Individual fertiliser producing companies and those engaged in handling, distribution and movement of imported fertilisers are also the owners of the fertilisers. They are required to make arrangements for storage and transportation with minimum of loss. There is no report to suggest that there was any abnormal loss during the last three years except in one case of Indian Postah Limited. When a particular unit approaches the Government about any storage and movement problems, the matter is taken up with the authorities concerned.

(c) About 7,000 metric tonnes of Urea (in bags) manufactured by Hazira Plant of KRIBHCO in Gujarat is at present lying in the open with tarpaulin covers. This is mainly because construction of the silo is only partially completed.

(d) The Department of Railways have been requested to step up supply of wagons to this plant. The plant authorities have also made alternative arrangements for loading urea materials from

Surat and Baroda railway stations in addition to loading from their factory siding.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : In the statement the hon. Minister has replied that seven thousand tonnes of fertilisers have been kept in the Hajira Plant under the tarpulin. May I know which are the other plants where such fertilisers are kept either beneath the sheds or under the tarpulin and the quantity of such fertilisers in each of such plants ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We had no complaint of fertilisers being kept outside in any large quantity. I have myself visited the Hazira plant. About 7,000 tonnes were lying there. The storage capacity recommended for Hazira is 90,000 tonnes. There has been some delay for contractual reasons to complete the silo there. We move about 400 million bags of fertilisers each year. The complaints that we have received and the loss that has been incurred, I am glad to say, are absolutely minimal. We move fertilisers of about Rs. 6000 crores per year. The loss incurred in three years has been of Rs. 5,86,000 by the I.P.L. and of Rs. 4,40,000 by the Mangalore Chemicals. No other plant has suffered any loss.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : In his reply, the hon. Minister in part (d) has mentioned that the Department of Railways have been requested to step up supply of wagons to this plant. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Railways have signed an agreement and also given an undertaking with the World Bank who has financed Hajira plant to transport all the production from the plant ? If so, why was action not taken by his Ministry ? The Railways know about the quantity of production from that unit. May I know whether there is any proposal or there is any Co-ordination Committee to co-ordinate the activities of Ministry of Agriculture, his Ministry, the Ministry of Railways, and the Ministry of Transport, so that there is no delay in transporting the production of fertilisers.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We had very good co-operation from the Ministry of Railways. The situation was

a bit unsatisfactory some time ago. But now there are no complaints and we have received full co-operation and the fertiliser is moving. As the hon. Member knows the whole thing is seasonal—for three months each time. As the monsoon has been somewhat delayed in some parts, the offtake may be delayed. But we have no reason to believe that there will be any serious difficulty with regard to the lifting of fertilizers from there.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : There has been a general complaint from the farmers that the fertiliser does not reach them in time and in a requisite quantity. Will the hon. Minister clarify what remedial measures they are going to take to eliminate delay in marketing of fertilisers, hike in price of the fertilisers ? The transportation of fertilisers from the plant should be in an appropriate manner so that it is available to the farmer in right quantity at the right time.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The question is not directly related to what we are discussing here. But I am very glad that the hon. Member has raised it. It is our endeavour to see that the consumer and the farmer gets the fertiliser in time in the right quantity and quality. There are stringent regulations for looking into the quality. If there are any particular complaints that the hon. Member has in mind, I would be very glad to look into them. Wherever we have found that there had been any abuse, the concerned people are taken to task under the regulations and laws of the Government.

With regard to the position regarding the availability of fertilizers, I have not had any complaint from any part of India that fertilizer is not available. The situation so far is happily satisfactory.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The question was about the approximate loss incurred during the last 3 years. The hon. Minister has replied that there is no report to suggest that there was any abnormal loss during the last 3 years except in one case of Indian Potash Ltd. I want to know from the Minister, if there is no abnormal loss, what is the normal loss during the period.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I take the semantic subtlety of my distinguished Member there. We distribute fertilizers of about Rs. 6,000 crores per year. During last year the loss at IPL has been Rs. 5.56 lakhs and in Mangalore Fertilizers, Rs. 4.40 lakhs. It is not a bad record at all.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Minister stated categorically that at Hajira there is no difficulty at all now. In fact, the latest information which I have quite authoritatively is that large stocks remain unmoved because of the Railway difficulty, it is because of the difficulty of the Railways in offering of the wagons. So, I would be very glad if the hon. Minister would let me know what the position today is.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The position at the moment is that we have about 40,000 tonnes of fertilizers at Hajira. Now, each plant keeps a silo capacity of about 30 per cent of the requirements. If the monsoon fails we must have some back-up capacity. So, there are at the moment, in all our plants, this silo capacity requirement. In Hajira, it is slightly more than 30 per cent. I am aware of it. However, we are confident, with the monsoon coming, the offtake will be rapid and we will be able to diminish the inventory which is slightly on the high side at the moment.

Strike by textile workers in Delhi

+

*42. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 30,000 workers of textile industry in Delhi have gone on an indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of their grievances and the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

On 16th February, 1986 a Sangharsh Committee of six Trade Unions gave notice of a 11 point charter of demands to the managements of five textile mills in Delhi, viz., Delhi Gloth Mills, Swatantra Bharat Mills, DCM Silk Mills, Birla Textile Mills and Ajudhya Textile Mills. The demands included among others, an interim relief of Rs. 100 per month pending wage revision, neutralisation of Dearness Allowance at 100%. House Rent Allowance, regularisation of badli, casual and temporary workers, reinstatement of all workers who had been dismissed-suspended since 1979, and withdrawal of police cases filed against workmen from 1979 onwards. Though the Sangharsh Committee did not file a statement of claims, the matter was taken in conciliation by the Delhi Administration, and a number of proceedings have been held by the Conciliation Officers and the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration with the textile managements and the Unions. The conciliation efforts failed. Therefore, a series of meetings were held with the parties, firstly by the Executive Councilor (Health) who is looking after Labour and then by the Lt. Governor, Delhi to explore ways of reaching a settlement. In these discussions, the managements agreed to consider the demand for interim relief provided the workmen were agreeable to link it with productivity. This was not acceptable to the unions and no settlement could be reached. In the circumstances, those demands which were specific, and constituted Industrial Disputes, were referred by the Delhi Administration on 25.4.86 for adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi. These demands include grant of interim relief, Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, reduction in workload and regularisation of badli, casual and temporary workers.

The Sangharsh Committee served a notice of strikes on the managements on 12.5.1986, declaring their intention of

going on strike from 28.5.1986. The Lt. Governor, Delhi personally intervened, and called a number of meetings, in an effort to settle the dispute and avert the strike. But no mutually acceptable settlement could be reached, about 20,000 textile workers went on an indefinite strike from 28.5.1986.

The members of the Sangharsh Committee met the Labour Minister from time to time and sought his intervention in the matter. Accordingly, the Labour Minister called a meeting of all the parties on 19th June, 1986 to try to get the managements and the Union resolve their differences and settle the matter amicably. The Lt. Governor, Delhi attended the meetings. The persisting differences between the managements and the Unions relate to grant of interim relief, and its linkage with productivity, and withdrawal of disciplinary cases involving workers. The Labour Minister appealed to both parties that efforts be continued to break the deadlock and to find a mutually acceptable solution early. The parties agreed to his suggestion that the talks be resumed. The House is informed that the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration and the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) have held several rounds of joint and separate discussions with the managements and the Unions from 19.6.1986 to 16.7.1986, in which the proposals put forward respectively by the parties, and the compromise formulae suggested by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) were considered. Though as a result of these deliberations, there seems to be a softening of attitude on the part of both the parties, differences continue and no settlement could be reached so far. However, the mediatory efforts with the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) assisting the Delhi Administration to forge a settlement are continuing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very detailed reply, at the end of which he has said that no settlement of the workers' strike could be reached so far and that the strike was continuing. One main thing that he has

said in his reply is that the managements agreed to consider the demand for interim relief provided the workmen were agreeable to link it with productivity which was not acceptable to the unions.

In this connection, I would like to say that it would not be fair to link productivity with their work because of two to three reasons. The first is that the production can also fall due to irregular supply of power or power failure or due to some machine or tool going out of order. If the worker does not come to work due to power failure or due to a fault in the machine, he loses his job and if he comes to the factory, he gets nothing, because of the suggestion for linking the wages with production which came from the management. I would like to know whether Government propose to take some effective steps through a legislation so that the worker may not have to suffer loss due to a fault on the part of the management or due to the circumstances which are beyond the control of the workers ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The House had an opportunity of discussing the whole issue the other day in the form of Call Attention Motion. I have made the position of the Government very clear on this issue. The appropriate Government in this matter is the Delhi Administration. Therefore, the Central Government has a limited role of assisting the Delhi Administration and we have tried our best. As I informed the House the other day, the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, has spent as much as 90 hours in trying to bring about some solution. But the position—as I stated on Friday—remains the same, except that these talks have resumed today. I had a discussion with the Lt. Governor this morning and he has told me that he is himself taking another initiative for settling this dispute.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the fact that a discussion had taken place on the subject through a Calling Attention Motion on 18th July, but the

discussion yielded no result and no suggestion had come forward to find a solution to the problem.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government were taking any firm steps by evolving a scheme for workers' participation in private and public sector mills and thereby finding a lasting solution to the confrontation between the management and workers? If so, that kind of legal solution is under consideration of the Government?

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The Government has been emphasising the importance of workers' participation in management. The Government has brought forward a formula on this. As far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, this system of participation of workers in management has been introduced in more than 90 units of ours. Unfortunately, the private sector has not introduced this scheme. We are trying to convince them and if they do not do, well, I agree with the suggestion of the hon. Member that we have to find out some legal means of doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, it is not surprising that.....

MR. SPEAKER : There was quite a lot of discussion on this already.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I missed that. I am sorry. If you like, this question should not be admitted in this case.

MR. SPEAKER : We did it earlier on the last day.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I only want to ask a specific point. That is, one can understand the people like the Birlas or the DCM employers making a big ratish of wanting to link interim relief with productivity. "Interim relief" is what the name means. They say even that should be linked with productivity! I can understand it as far as those people are concerned. But one of the mills involved is a Government mill. It does not belong to any private owner; Ayodhya Mill is a mill

under the Central Government. It is a public sector mill in one of the 5 mills in which 20,000 workers are on strike. So, when the hon. Labour Minister says that they are making an attempt to bring about some sort of mediation or negotiated settlement or something, a very important point is, whether this mill which is directly under the Central Government, whether on behalf of that management of that mill, the Government is also taking the same position or whether they have at least made it clear that they do not accept the so-called linking productivity with interim relief. Why should the Government mill fall in step with the Birlas and the DCM people? We are not able to understand. What is the view point of the Government on this? It will affect the whole of industrial relations everywhere, if the Government also accedes to this request of the mill-owners.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, as I have stated in my main reply, trade-unions have formed a Sangharsh Committee consisting of 6 Central trade unions which are operating here, including INTUC. It is the Sangharsh Committee which has given a joint Charter of 11 points. At this moment, there is no question of segregating one mill from other mills. It is a whole management. This is the position.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should the hon. Minister reply a question which I never asked? I do not mean it to be segregating. I want to know whether in these negotiations and talks, the view point taken on behalf of the Government-owned mill on this question of linking wages with interim relief and productivity is the same as that of the private mills or are they trying to make distinction.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I say it is a Charter of Demands of all the trade unions. They have submitted it jointly.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer first. How can you jump at conclusions?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The trade unions are joint. We want to know

whether the management also joined hands, public and private sector. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish it. How can you jump at conclusions?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The same 11 point Charter of Demands has been served on all the five mills, private as well as Government and the negotiations are going on and the tripartite machinery of the Government is there.

MR. SPEAKER : They want to ask whether this Government mill has the same view point or stand or is it different ? That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, no. Not allowed. I have not allowed.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The negotiation is from the management side. All the five have their representatives and the management is in a group and the trade unions of all the political parties are also in a group. Therefore, it is a common negotiating group. Therefore, the question of segregation does not arise at this time.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House has a lot of discussion yesterday.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The House is entitled to draw its own conclusions from his reply. The public sector management is toeing the line of the Birlas in this matter...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That question was answered long ago.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you standing, all of you ? Not allowed. I would not allow anybody. I have not allowed anybody. Nothing doing. I have not allowed you. I have not allowed anybody. What are you doing ? I am not allowing anybody. I can allow one by one only.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seats. I have not allowed you. Mr. Samant,

behave yourself. No. Sit down. There is no question. Not allowed. Not a single question will go on record. I have not allowed. All right. Sit down. This is not the proper way.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would just like to comment that the Government has always kept the interests of the workers foremost and we do not intend...*(Interruptions)* I have not finished talking, Datta Samantji. We have always kept the interests of the workers foremost and we intend to maintain that position. *(Interruptions)* I do not think they want to hear what I have to say. But I would like to point out that every public sector enterprise has the money of the people of India invested in it. Every time a public sector enterprise is inefficient, every time a public sector enterprise wastes money, it is the money of the people that is being wasted and we would not like that to happen. When we look at any negotiations, we have to keep the interests of the people of India foremost even in front of the interests of the labour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Mr. V.S. Krishna Iyer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please sit down. Otherwise I will ask you to withdraw. Not allowed. Take your seat. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samant, I will name you. You are transgressing all limits.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I may add one word, Mr. Speaker, Sir, without referring specifically to the negotiations that are going on, without referring to that, this Government will not allow personal interests of trade union leaders to hold the country to ransom.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna Iyer. Next Question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not sit, I will ask you to withdraw from the House. I have gone to the next Question. Sit down. Are you trying to hold the House to ransom ? Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House. Sit down. What is this going on ? Can you bully this House ? Not allowed. I have not allowed a single Member.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to raise a question of procedure during the Question Hour. While asking a question, if we go astray, you always say : 'Stick to the Question'. The Prime Minister has just now given an explanation. Has it anything to do with the question that was asked ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree. Over-ruled.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I commented. My comment was necessary because certain member from the opposition said that the Government's stand can be inferred from what the Minister had said. So, it was necessary that I put the Government's stand on record. Government will not allow the country and the investment of the people of India to be vitiated by personal interests of certain trade union leaders.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You ask for another debate. I have asked you. I think you have never studied the rules. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Samant, will you withdraw from the House ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you withdraw from the House ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I asked you to withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will take you as withdrawn from the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : No Sir. I will not withdraw.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot hold the House to ransom. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this man doing ? I asked you to withdraw from the House.

(Dr. Datta Samant then left the House)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why should he withdraw ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a discussion of this type yesterday and I can allow another discussion if you like, but not like this. I cannot allow you to hold the House to ransom.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are allowing the Prime Minister to comment which is nothing to do with the question. You do not object to that. But you have objected to some of the questions raised. Has the Prime Minister's comment got anything to do with the question that was raised ? Only because he is the Prime Minister of the country...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. *(Interruptions)*. You may ask for another discussion, I can allow that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not agree to what Prof. Dandavate has said. I think that the Prime Minister's reply has got very much to do with what was asked. His reply is nothing but a direct instigation to the private sector employers to take...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow another discussion if you like, but not like this. I cannot allow the House to be taken to ransom. You cannot take the House for a ride.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just like you restrain the opposition, why don't you restrain the Treasury Bench also ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. This is my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you now that I can allow another discussion, but not like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House cannot be taken for granted. I have to run the House. (*Interruptions*). I don't like this type of interruptions. Mr. Krishna Iyer to put the question.

(*Interruptions*)

Urban Development Bank for housing

*43. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Union Government to set up a separate Urban Development Bank with branches in all State capitals to mobilise resources from the public and financial institutions for housing and urban development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the National Housing Bank. The proposal to set up the Bank is yet to be finalised.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I did not follow the reply as it was not

audible. What I meant by putting this question was not merely urban bank for housing but also that Government should evolve a national urban development policy. The problems of urban area are not housing alone. There are so many problems like water supply, underground drainage, slum clearance, etc. It is the duty of the Government of India to evolve a national urban development policy. Keeping that in view will the Government set up an urban development bank ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, a proposal for Urban National Housing Bank has been submitted by our Ministry to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission and it is under consideration. So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the country still needs 24.7 million units, of which 5.9 million units are needed in the urban area and 18.8 million units in rural area. With this end in view, the proposal for setting up of an Urban Housing Bank has been mooted and it is receiving consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the Minister has not understood me properly. You are referring only to the housing problem. What about the other problems of the urban areas ? The local bodies cannot cope up with the problems in their respective urban areas with their meagre resources particularly in major cities. It is no good giving some *ad hoc* grant for the development of these areas as was done by the hon. Prime Minister in respect of Bombay city recently. There should be some scheme so that it could cover every urban area. Moreover the Central Government is not in any way giving assistance to urban areas. Take for example my own constituency of Bangalore city. More than 25 per cent buildings there belong to the Central Government but they are not paying a single paisa as tax to the municipal bodies. No assistance is coming forward. So you evolve a policy not only for Bangalore city but for the entire country, for the entire urban area to help normal urban development.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The main question of the hon. Member is not about housing problem; it is about Housing Bank instead. But as regards the hon. Member's observation that the housing problem is very acute, the State Governments have their own schemes in this regard. If his State Government sends any scheme to us, it will be considered accordingly.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the hon. Minister give some specific details as to how many houses the proposed Housing Bank will construct, how much money will it invest in housing and how much money will be advanced to the people as loan for house-building?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : With regard to the question of the hon. Member about the Urban Housing Bank, I would say that the H.D.F.C. meets the requirements of a very limited section of the people, especially the big people. The proposed bank would cater to the needs of small people, especially, the people from the lower strata. This scheme is not meant for a particular State, but we plan to set up such banks at a national level. We shall work on it. It is still a proposal and is yet to be finalised.

[English]

Survey about child labour

*44 **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many children per thousand are wage earners;

(b) whether the Child Labour Cell under the National Child Labour Cell under the National Child Labour Advisory Board has been asked to survey places of child labour to find out their nature of jobs, working conditions, etc.; and

(c) if so, the results of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the 1981 Census, based on 5% sample data excluding Assam, the number of child workers in the age group of 0-14 per thousand children was 42.4.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, Articles 24 and 39 of the Constitution have a provision in this regard. What have you stated in your Annual Report and what are you saying in reply to this question. I quote :

[English]

"The National Child Labour Advisory Board will advise and guide child labour boards at State level. A Child Labour Cell was set-up currently. Rs. 5 crores is recommended for the welfare and development of children under the Seventh Plan..."

"The Child Labour Cell has undertaken some surveys like in Sivakasi match industry, the labour intensive areas in Aurangabad and other places."

You have also said in the report like this.

"A Pilot study of working children conducted in Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore stated that 12 per cent of children worked from 14 to 16 hours a day. In Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) 40 to 45 thousand children are engaged to run the wheels of factories. They work from 11 to 13 hours a day and receive piece rate wages ranging from 50 paise to Rs. 2 per day. The incidence of child labour force is also very high in tea gardens and other plantations."

This is your survey and the survey

report has come to all of us and you say that nothing has been done.

[Translation]

I do not know which of the two is correct, your Annual Report or your reply. Sir, our Prime Minister has recently said that the children are the most important resource in a welfare State, in Article 24.....

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Kindly state whether you have conducted any survey in Madurai, Sivakasi or not ?

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, allot half an hour for this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already half an hour.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Which one of the two things is correct ? The children are the most important resource of the country.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, the question was whether the survey of Child Labour has been done by the National Child Labour Advisory Board to which the answer is 'No'. But we have asked some organisations and the State Governments who have done surveys and the specific question which the hon. Member has put is about Sivakasi. There, a survey was conducted by the Tamil Nadu Government. Not by the Central Government and, of course, we had given some financial assistance towards that. But this survey was not done by us and it was done by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You are saying you have not got it done, you have given Rs. 5 crores as financial and to voluntary organisations.

[English]

It is in your own report given. During the current financial year, the

Central Government rendered financial assistance to 5 voluntary organisations engaged in the field of child labour...

[Translation]

In your Annual Report on child labour, you have stated that you have given assistance after formulating a scheme, but today you say that you have done nothing. Then let me know which are these voluntary organisations and whether any assistance has been given, if so, in what form ? Today, none of your child labour laws are really effective and the boys have to work for more than 12 to 13 hours in shops, etc. Whereas under the law they cannot be forced to work for more than seven hours a day. Not only this, they do not even get their due wages.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing. I will not allow. Are you putting a question or delivering a lecture ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question, it involves 110 million children.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, as I said, a survey on the child labour has been done by the Census Department and it has also been done by the Planning Commission. Therefore, there is no question of going in for another survey by the Ministry of Labour. There are certain organisations who try to do it on their own. But we have financed three specific projects. First, a survey was done by an Operational Research Group, Baroda. Now, this survey was not commissioned by us. It was not commissioned by us. It was commissioned by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and primarily this Research Group has gone into the aspect of family planning. Out of 88 questions that they have put before the public, three questions related to child labour. Therefore, they wanted our financial assistance. We have given them marginal financial assistance. There are two other projects

which are sponsored by the State Governments. One is in Sivakasi where children are employed. It is in Tamil Nadu and we have given them some assistance. The second survey was done in Bhadohi-Mirzapur where the child labour is concentrated and employed for carpet industry. In these two specific cases, we have given financial assistance. In the other aspects, we have not given any financial assistance.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Whether there is any survey or not, the fact remains that a large number of children below the age of 18 years are working as child labour. Do the Government propose to take stringent measures to stop child labour as also take measures for their proper rehabilitation? Is there any concrete proposal for this?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The question of children below 18 years here does not arise. As pointed by Shri Daga, Article 24 of the Constitution bans child labour below the age of 14. We are concerned with children below the age of 14. Besides Article 24 of the Constitution, there are many other Acts which govern the employment of child labour. It is a very difficult question. One fact is that under the Constitution, child labour is banned and another fact is that child labour exists in our country. It is a very difficult situation for us. There was a special Committee, the Gurupadswami Committee, appointed by the Government of India to go into these special aspects. Government has examined the report and based on those recommendations, we are thinking of having a comprehensive Bill on child labour. I will come to the Parliament and the House will have enough opportunity to consider it. But as I said, it is a very difficult question.

You are asking about stringent measures to be taken against the people concerned. Well, it sounds to be very nice, but the fact remains that practically it becomes very difficult. I must confess that. We are, therefore, trying to undertake some welfare scheme within the constraints of the provisions of the Constitution and the various laws that are operating like the one we have done in Sivakasi.

A 14-crore project has been launched. Another project we are going to launch in UP, Bhadohi-Mirzapur area.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have not been able to understand the difficulty that the hon. Minister is saying. One can understand the difficulty of implementing the law in the agricultural sector, but in an industrial sector, where there are well organised industries, where the child labour is being used with impunity and which is violative of the Constitution, it is not that difficult to take action. What are the difficulties you are facing in implementing the provisions of the Constitution and the laws in the organised industries? Effective measures can easily be taken in the organised industries.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : This is what we have said. We have already started a project in Sivakasi. It is very difficult to check the child labour in the areas where the child labour is dispersed. There are families who employ child labour; there are small tea shops and restaurants which employ labour. Therefore, to start with, we are trying to enforce the law, and take up welfare schemes in an area where there is concentration of child labour. It becomes easier for the Government. That is why, we have chosen the match industry in Sivakasi, and the carpet industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi in U.P. There are certain other areas like glass industry, zari industry, where the child labour is concentrated and it becomes easier for the Government to enforce the law as well as introduce some welfare schemes.

Deficit in DDA

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

(a) the amount that the Delhi Development Authority needs to meet its deficit;

(b) how Government propose to meet this deficit;

(c) whether Government propose to make a study of deficit in the DDA; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) The Delhi Development Authority had, in the month of April, 1986, estimated a net resources gap of Rs. 149.40 crores during the current financial year (1986-87).

(b) to (d) It is for the Delhi Development Authority, and not for the Government, to make a thorough study of its own resources position with a view to estimating its resources gap and formulating the requisite proposal as to how to bridge that gap. Accordingly, the Authority had made such a study and had, as mentioned above, estimated the net resources gap at Rs. 149.40 crores. The Authority has proposed to bridge this gap by floating debentures to the tune of Rs. 150 crores.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the D.D.A. is an autonomous body. It may not be that the Government may shirk from its responsibility by saying that they want to do this or that. Sir, the D.D.A. has floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 150 crores because its resources gap is Rs. 200 crores. Since the Government enact legislations for the D.D.A., provides money to it and brings about improvements so as to benefit the people because it has a responsibility to the people, the Government should come forward with such suggestions which might benefit the people. Lakhs of people worked for D.D.A. and left after making crores of rupees but so far as the work was concerned nothing was done. There has not been proper distribution of work. Will the Government accept our suggestions whereby Rs. 200 to 300 crores can be made up or will it go ahead with the proposal of floating debentures to the tune of Rs. 150 crores ? I would suggest that Government should accept our suggestions and should also prevail upon the D.D.A. to accept these suggestions.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member has said that bonds to the tune of Rs. 150 crores are being floated. This

is not enough. Since the bonds will fetch very little amount, we also propose to sell 380 houses in Asiad Village to off-set the gap. Besides, we shall take loans from L.I.C. and G.I.C. and Resettlement Department. The most pertinent question is how many people come in the transit camp. Since, this too is done by the Government, we spend Rs. 20 to 22 crores in this respect. A meeting was held in December under the Chairmanship of our hon. Minister and it was decided that resettlement work would be looked after by the M.C.D. We shall also meet this deficit of Rs. 149.40 crores. It is not that this is a self scheme of D.D.A.; the Government oversees it and off-sets the loss.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : The hon. Minister has said that they are looking into it, but my submission is that, if accepted, our suggestions would be more beneficial to the people. Will the Government accept those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : If your suggestion comes out to be really worthwhile, it will not only be accepted, but accepted gladly.

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO : Newspaper reports reveal that there are about 850 houses built for ASIAD and are to be sold.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister has said that he would accept the suggestion, but he has not replied whether he has accepted the suggestion or not.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : We have already sent the suggestions but no action has been taken.

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister think in terms of taking a decision immediately to sell those houses, which itself will solve the deficit problem, instead of going in for loans ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : A decision has already been taken. A decision for auction will be taken soon.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jai Prakashji will speak.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone is aware of the doings of the D.D.A. They acquire land from the farmers at a rate of 50 paise per yard and sell it at Rs. 50/- per yard, but still there is loss. Whatever policies they have framed, they have never been successful. A decision was taken to build one lakh houses a year, repeated announcements were made, but they have never built more than 10 thousand houses a year. The slum-dwellers are not provided with even the civic amenities. The officers allow stay in transit camps for only those who pay them gratification. The genuine people are not allowed to stay. Why the D.D.A. is incurring loss in spite of the fact that land prices have gone sky high? You will be astonished to know that a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been spent to renew the office of the D.C., D.D.A. There cannot be a more shameful thing than this. Still, they say that the D.D.A. is incurring losses. What steps are you going to take to ensure that the public money is put to a productive use?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : So far as the submission of the hon. Member...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing...(Interruptions)... You let us proceed further.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, a meeting was held in December under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Urban Development. The issue raised by the hon. Member about D.D.A. is a very important one. How can we foresee the number of encroachments that will be there in future and the number of colonisers that will come up? We cannot stop that. It is a big burden on us. The future work of resettlement will be entrusted to M.C.D. on the basis of that programme, but the

rest of the work will be got done by D.D.A. We have given consideration to a number of issues so that we might not face any difficulty in the near future. So far as the submission of the hon. Member that the people are being rehabilitated in resettlement colonies after receiving gratification is concerned, he may give me the name of the officer concerned. I shall inquire into it and take action.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the D.D.A. has built many colonies after acquiring lands of the farmers at a cheap price. Today, the condition of these villages is pitiable. What proposal do Government have to provide sewer, water, etc. facilities to those colonies? The D.D.A. does not spend any money in these colonies whereas it provides all amenities in the neighbouring colonies. Besides, the D.D.A. is earning huge profits from those village lands; it acquires the land at the rate of Rs. 4 to 6 per square yard and sells the same at a price of Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 per square yard. Our former Prime Minister had said that the farmers would be paid due compensation. When will that policy be implemented? The work in a number of resettlement colonies has come to a standstill. I would like to know the time by which the funds would be sanctioned and work completed? The works in many urban colonies are held up.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I shall not be able to give all the statistics to the hon. Member right now. I would be able to give him the complete information, should he choose to give me in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps, you had enacted this legislation at the end of 1984. You must pay attention to its implementation, because the farmers whose lands have been acquired are not getting reasonable compensation.

[English]

Loss to Public Sector Undertakings due to labour disputes

*46. **SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of mandays lost in the Public Sector Undertakings, all over the country as a result of strikes and labour disputes during 1985-86 and upto June, 1986;

(b) the industry which is affected most because of labour troubles;

(c) the estimated loss caused to the country as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure better labour relations and peace in the industrial sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Information relating to strikes, lockouts and number of mandays lost is maintained only by calender years and not by financial years. According to the latest available information, the number of mandays lost in the public sector was 3.09 million during 1985 and 0.3 million during January-April, 1986. Public Sector Industries most affected by industrial disputes and the resulting loss of mandays during 1985 were coal mining, cotton textiles and engineering. The estimated total loss of production due to strikes and lockouts in the public sector was Rs. 27.28 crores during 1985.

Industrial Relations Machineries both at the Centre and in the States are continuing their efforts to settle the disputes expeditiously through preventive mediation conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

SHRI A. CHARLES : From the answer given by the hon. Minister it is seen that about 3.09 million mandays were lost in 1985 and the total loss of production to the country is to the tune of Rs. 27.28 crores. One of the main reasons for unrest in the labour sector is the wage disparity in wages for the same job. For example, a sweeper in one industry may get Rs. 200 per month whereas his counterpart in another industry may get about Rs. 1000 per month. So, may I know

from the hon. Minister whether the government will come forward with a national wage policy reducing this disparity to the minimum possible and making it obligatory on the part of all industries to implement that policy ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Not at the moment.

SHRI A. CHARLES : It is very unfortunate. In the second part of the answer it is stated that preventive mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication are followed in solving dispute. Prevention is better than cure. So, I would appeal to the Minister that every effort should be made to see that things are not allowed to go beyond a certain point. So, may I know whether the hon. Minister will at least in this case bring forward a legislation making it obligatory on the part of all industries to have a long-term agreement once at least in three years or in five years and to direct all industries to strictly implement those agreements so that better peace may be ensured in the labour sector ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It already exists. All the negotiations are here for three years. It is in existence; it is going on.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Will you make it obligatory ?

Violation of statutory provisions by DDA

*47. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether statutory provisions of issue of 'C' and 'D' Forms and 'No Objection Certificate' for occupying houses within the specified period are being violated on a mass scale by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to enforce strict compliance of the provisions of the law in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have

informed that there is no such violation.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the housing problem in the country, whether in the urban areas or in the rural is very complex. The hon. Minister has stated that the D. D. A. has informed that there is no such complaint.

Sir, in the early morning, we come across the doings of the D. D. A. in the newspapers. Our M. P. from Delhi, Shri Agarwal has stated that the postings in the D. D. A. are sold. The postings in the D. D. A. in Delhi are sold in the same way the postings in Police Stations in rural areas are sold. If there is nothing against the D. D. A. then why was the inquiry by the C.B.I. held against their officers and cases filed against them recently ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ram Dhanji, put your question; we are running short of time.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Sir, the D.D.A. gives Form 'C' and Form 'D' to the citizens who build their houses. Under this provision, the plumbers approved by D.D.A. lay the line and in case any house-owner does it before that, he is fined Rs. 200. If the testing is to be done, they do not give the test report unless the palm of the engineer is greased and the rules stipulate that sewer-line cannot be laid without getting it tested/verified by the Junior Engineer. Similarly, each house-owner is forced to pay bribe to get 'D' Form. Our representative from Delhi has openly spoken just now about their doings.

MR. SPEAKER : You put your supplementary Ram Dhanji lest we should run short of time. You put all this in the form of a question.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Otherwise severe action will be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether Government are prepared to constitute a Parliamentary Committee which could go into the rampant corruption in D.D.A. so as to bring the facts to the fore ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is not linked with the main question.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, similarly, the house-owners have to face a variety of difficulties for getting the Completion Report. It has been seen in a number of departments that the occupation is given without a completion report and thus the D.D.A. is violating the rules. I would like to know whether Government are prepared to order an inquiry into it ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Assistance to tribal farmers facing famine

*48. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribal farmers of the country have demanded minimum wages, seeds and fodder for the cattle to face the present acute famine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) No request from the tribal farmers, as such, demanding minimum wages/seeds and fodder for the cattle in the drought affected areas has been received so far. The administration of the relief is the responsibility of the State Government concerned and as

such Central Government does not deal directly with the farmers. The Government of India extends Central assistance for meeting natural calamities to the affected States. The norms for Central assistance for natural calamities have been revised and are effective from 1st July, 1986. These are applicable to small and marginal farmers including tribal farmers of this category and agricultural labourers. These norms include assistance for payment of minimum wages under employment generation programme, agricultural input subsidy and assistance for cattle conservation.

Cultivation of Kesri dal

*49. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kesri dal which causes incurable and creeping paralysis of the limbs, is still being cultivated in various parts of the country and distributed in a number of Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed be taken to check the cultivation and distribution of Kersi dal throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Kesari dal is being cultivated in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The sale of Kesari dal in any form has been prohibited under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. The details of State-wise area and production for 1984-85 is given below :-

State	Area (000ha)	Production (000 Tonnes)
1. Bihar	335.3	249.4
2. Madhya Pradesh	644.0	171.9
3. Maharashtra	75.3	20.7
4. West Bengal	89.3	52.2
Total	1143.9	494.2

(c) The following steps have been taken to check the sale and cultivation of Kesari dal in any form :-

- (i) The sale of Kesari dal and its products of mixture of Kesari dal with other dals or for use as an ingredient for preparation of any article of food is prohibited under the P.F.A. Rules, 1955 (Rule 44A).
- (ii) The State Governments have been requested to ban the sale of Kesari dal. All States excepting the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have banned its sale.
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to educate the consumers on the harmful effects of Kesari dal for removing the neurotoxin before consumption by the methods available.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised to cultivate low neurotoxin varieties of Kesari dal in the kesari growing belts.
- (v) Cultivation of Kesari dal is banned in Uttar Pradesh. The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have taken steps to replace its cultivation with other suitable pulse or oilseed crops.

As a result of these measures there has been reduction in area by 5.76 lakhs hectares and in production by 3.76 lakhs tonnes during 1975-76 to 1984-85.

Survey for gold at Nilambur in Kerala

*50. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out gold at Nilambur in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the findings;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to start a project during the Seventh

Five Year Plan to explore gold at Nilambur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India and the Kerala Mineral Exploration & Development Project have carried out exploration for primary and placer gold deposits in the Nilambur area of Kerala. As a result of these investigations/surveys, GSI has estimated a possible reserve of 8.5 million cubic meter of gold bearing gravels. The Kerala Mineral Exploration & Development Project has estimated primary gold reserves of 0.5 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 4 gm/tonne at Maruda and a reserve of 1.5 million cubic meters of gold bearing gravel, having a grade of 0.1 gm/cubic metre in Punnapuzha river beds of Nilambur valley.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Kerala (KMEDP) has proposed to do exploratory mining for primary gold prospect at Maruda in Nilambur area in collaboration with the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited during the 7th Plan period. Exploitation of the gold from this area will depend on completion of the detailed exploratory mining work.

Norms for aid for natural calamity relief

*52. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chief Ministers of different States have demanded changes in the norms for aid to provide relief in the event of natural calamity;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Union Government to change the norms; and

(c) if so, what were the old norms and what are the amendments made/contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c) In response to requests/suggestions from various quarters, the Government of India have revised the norms of Central assistance for natural calamities. The revised norms have come into force from 1st July, 1986 and will apply to natural calamities occurring on or after that date. A Statement indicating the item-wise details of old and new norms is given below.

Statement

The old norms and new norms for Central assistance for natural calamities

S. No	Item	Unit	Old Norms (Rs.)	New Norms (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gratuitous Relief			
(a)	Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Per deceased person.	2000	5000
(b)	Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or both the eyes.	Per head	—	2500
(c)	Ex-gratia payment for injured persons	Per head	—	—
(d)	Relief for the old and infirm and destitute, children.	Per head Per head	15	2.00 per adult 1.00 per child (The rates should be subject to the ceiling adopted by the State Government)
(e)	Relief camps	Per head Per day	2.0	4.00 plus cost of temporary shelter.
(f)	Clothing and utensils for families whose houses have been washed away.	Per family	65 plus 65	100 plus 100

2. Supplementary Nutrition	Per head Per day	0.65	Rs. 0.80 per head subject to the ceiling of actual average expenditure per head being incurred by the State Government under I.C.D.S.
1. Assistance to artisans in the handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair/ replacement of damaged equipments			
(i) For damaged equipment	Per unit	100/-	200/-
(ii) for Raw Material	Per unit	150/-	250/-
For Handloom Weavers			
(i) Repair/replacement of loom equipment and accessories.	Per loom	150/-	200/-
(ii) Purchase of yarn and other material	Per loom	100/-	200/-
4. Assistance to Small Farmers/- Marginal Farmers for :	Per ha.	500	25% and 33-1/3% to small farmers & marginal farmers respectively on the basis of local LDB/ NABARD/any relevant State agency's Norms/ pattern, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1000 per hectare.
(a) Desilting etc.			
(b) Removal of debris in Hill areas and			
(c) Desilting/Restoration/ Repair of fish farms.			

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Animal Husbandry Assistance to Small Farmers/ Marginal Farmers/Agricultural Labourer for provision of fodder and veterinary care and fodder concentrate.	Per animal per day Large animal Small animal Wage and material component per manday	2.00 1.00 Amount equal to the wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act—75% as wage component and 25% as material component. State Govt. required to contribute remaining 25% of the wage component. 165/-	— 3.00 1.50 Assistance at 13.0% of the notified minimum wage would be provided for 25 days per month. The State Govt. should provide material component from their on-going plan and Non-Plan schemes.
6.	Employment Generation			
7.	Assistance to Agriculturists : Agricultural input subsidy (for agricultural crops, Horticultural crops and plantation crops)	Per hectare		200/- per hectare limited to Small and Marginal farmers.

As per IRD pattern subject to strict institutional tie up and ceiling on subsidy per family; 1/4th & 1/3rd as subsidy on the cost followed by NABARD.

1/4th & 1/3rd of Rs. 2000/- as subsidy to small & marginal farmers/ Agri. labour respectively.

Pair of bullocks or milch animal

8. Animal Husbandry
Subsidy for replacement of bullocks, milch animals and other drought animals (for small & marginal farmers/ agricultural labourers)

Per unit

9. Sheer/goat/pig etc.

10. Assistance to fishermen for repair/replacement of boats, nets and other equipment damaged or lost :

(i) **Mechanised Fishing Boats**

14M Cost	Rs. 4,00,000
	(5,00,000)
12M Cost	Rs. 2,00,000
	(3,00,000)
10M Cost	Rs. 1,25,000
	(2,00,000)

Per unit

No assistance in the case of mechanised boats which should be insured against natural calamities.

Subsidy upto 25% of total cost

(ii) **Plank built unmechanised**

(a) Boat	10,000/-
	(30,000)/-
Dugout-Canoe	2,000/-
	(20,000)
Catamaran	2,000/-
	(8,000)/-
(b) Net for 14M boat	(8,000)
	(12,000)

(a) 25% subsidy will be provided subject to ceilings on subsidy per family as per IRD pattern. The cost of boats will also be determined with reference to approved cost under IRD programme.

25% subsidy of the old rates stated in col. 1.

Per unit

1	2	4	5
	Trawler net for 5,000/- 12-10M boats (8,000) } Gillinet (each piece) 500 } (1,200)		(b) No assistance recommended as these items are to be insured
11.	Input subsidy for fish seed farms.	Per hectare	200 per hectare
12.	Assistance for repair/restoration of damaged houses :		
	(a) Fully Damaged House	Per unit	Rs. 300/-
		(a)	1. Relocation and construction : Rs. 1000/- 2. Construction : Rs. 500/-
	(b) Partially Damaged House	Per unit	(b) Repairs : Rs. 200/-

Export of Onion

***53. SHRI CHINTAMAMI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation of India has entered into a contract with the U.S.S.R. for export of onion; and

(b) if so, the likely effect on the onion price in the country as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and its associate shippers signed a contract for export of 25,000 tonnes of onions to USSR for shipment during April-May, 1986.

(b) Export of onion has contributed to easing the situation arising out of a gult in major onion producing States. It has helped in stabilising prices for the benefit of growers without affecting the internal availability as also consumer prices.

[Translation]

Report of Second Press Commission

***54. SHRI BAL WANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) the recommendations in the report of the Second Press Commission in respect of which Government are experiencing difficulties in accepting;

(b) whether Government have consulted the concerned persons to sort out the difficulties; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether measure for implementation of the recommendations have been initiated; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The Government have not accepted, after detailed consultations wherever necessary, 48 of the recommendations made by the Commission as either the existing laws were found to be adequate or implementation of the recommendations would not be practicable.

(c) A Copy of the "Action Taken Report" on the recommendations of the Commission was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 18th. July, 1986.

[English]

Unauthorised constructions at Amrita Sher Gill Marg, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of unauthorised constructions have been raised at Amrita Shergill Marg, near Lodi Garden, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove these constructions ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Some unauthorised construction at 32, Amrita Shergil Marg have come to notice :

(b) According to an inspection by N.D.M.C. the following deviations from the sanctioned plans have been noticed :

(i) The unauthorised construction of a RCC balcony.

(ii) Unauthorised construction of brick masonry well in front side at ground floor.

(c) The following steps have been taken :—

(i) Notice has been served on the

party to stop unauthorised construction.

- (ii) The property stands re-entered for starting construction of group housing building without the permission of Land & Development Officer.

However, the lessee has filed a suit in the High Court and the matter is sub judice.

Research on coconut seedlings by Australian researchers

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the research conducted by the Australian researchers on coconut seedlings;

(b) whether they have evolved disease resistant test-tube coconut plants;

(c) whether Government propose to depute our researchers to study the above method; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Australian researchers are still engaged in developing a technology based on embryo culture.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration.

Exploitation of marine resources

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

(a) the number of deep sea mechanised vessels and traditional vessels engaged in marine fisheries in the country;

(b) whether only 25 per cent of our off-shore and deep shore fish potential is exploited so far;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to increase the production of our marine fisheries in view of its growing demand in Europe, U.S.A. and some other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) It is estimated that there are about 1,53,500 traditional, 20,050 mechanised and 87 deep sea fishing craft engaged in exploitation of marine fishery resources in the country. Besides, there are 42 foreign fishing vessels operating on charter.

(b) Currently about 30% of the estimated offshore and deep sea potential is exploited.

(c) There is need to augment fish production not only for export but also for domestic consumption.

(d) The annual marine fish production is planned to be increased from 17.77 lakh tonnes to 20 lakh tonnes by the end of VII Plan. This is proposed to be achieved by introduction of about 350 deep sea vessels, 200 Beach Landing craft and by motorising 8000 traditional craft besides upgradation of the mechanised sector with larger and more efficient boats.

Selection of TV scripts for serials

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

(a) the number of complaints received by Government alleging malpractices in the selection of TV scripts for serials;

(b) the broad nature of these complaints;

(c) whether the complaints have been investigated; and

(d) if so, the findings of the investigation and action taken against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) So far, only one letter alleging malpractice was received. Allegation was made that money was demanded. When the matter was pursued with the complainant, he did not name any member of the staff but pointed out that an outsider asked for money and he did not have his address.

Newsprint allocation policy

*59. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether newsprint allocation policy has been finalised;

(b) whether this policy will be valid for five years;

(c) if so, the main features of the policy and to what extent it would be helpful to the newsprint industry;

(d) whether any further changes are being considered to make it more acceptable to the industry; and

(e) the reasons why the newsprint industries were not consulted before framing the policy ?

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

(b) to (d) Since the Policy has not yet been finalised, it is not possible to give any details at present.

(e) The representatives of newspaper industry have been consulted from time to time. The matter was also broadly discussed in the Newsprint Advisory Committee meeting held on 6.3.1986.

[Translation]

Scripts for production of tele-films

*60. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending at present for tele-films to be made for Doordarshan as co-productions;

(b) the number of scripts formally approved so far and the number of those still pending with the Casting Committee and for how much period these are pending; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, 17 applications are pending for tele-films.

(b) and (c) Nine proposals for tele-films have been approved so far and these have been cleared by the Casting Committee for sanction of funds.

[English]

Allotment of Government accommodation to private parties

339. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the registered societies, autonomous organisations, private institutions and religious bodies which have been allotted Government accommodation/land in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the terms and conditions of such allotments;

(c) the date and the terms of allotment in each case;

(d) the names of other bodies whose applications are pending/rejected;

(e) how many of them have been given land which was earlier earmarked for parks or public utilities; and

(f) the particulars of such allottees ?

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

**Dues from Central Government offices
in Calcutta**

340. SHRI AMAL DATTA :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than Rs. 1.5 crore are due from various Central Government offices in Calcutta to Calcutta Corporation as rent and service charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof, office-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Though the details of dues payable by Central Govt. offices in Calcutta are not available we are aware that there is some problem of payment of dues to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation by various Central Govt. offices. The Government is anxious to settle the matter at the earliest.

**Installation of LPTs during Seventh
Plan**

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

(a) whether any progress has been

made in the installation of Low Power Transmitters in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise where Low Power Transmitters have been sanctioned and installed in the first and second year of the Plan;

(c) whether any priority would be given to hill areas/regions in this regard, as the need of communications is paramount in such areas; and

(d) if so, the names of the districts, places or other selected places which would be provided with Low Power Transmitters in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Action has been initiated to select suitable sites. Firm orders for 30 low power (100W) and 17 very low power ($2 \times 10W$) TV transmitters along with associated equipment have been placed.

(b) State-wise names of the places where establishment of low power (100W) & very low power ($2 \times 10W$) TV transmitters is included in the VII Plan is given in the Statement-I given below. Information, State-wise, relating to low power (100W) transmitters installed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far is given in the Statement-II given below.

(c) and (d) Manufacture of TV transmitter and associated equipment takes about 18-24 months. Their phased supply is expected to commence towards the end of 1986-87. Thus, installation of the transmitters would depend on yearwise allocation of resources, availability of equipment and overall priorities during the VII Plan. However, within the resources available, due priority would be accorded to the setting up of transmitters in hilly areas/regions.

Statement-I

Location of Statewise low power TV transmitters included in the VII Plan

State	Low Power Transmitter 100W	Very Low Power Transmitter 2 × 10 W
1	2	3
ASSAM	Kokrajhar Jorhat Diphu	Sanctioned under VI Plan.
ANDHRA PRADESH	Adilabad Ongole Srikakulam Khammam Proddutur	(Sanctioned under VI Plan)
BIHAR	Madhubani Sasaram Giridih Siwan Gopalganj Motihari Sitamarhi Saharsa Singhbhum Forebesganj	
GUJARAT	Veraval Palanpur Surendranagar Junagarh Amreli Valsad Ahwa Godhra Bhuj	(Sanctioned under VI Plan)
HARYANA	Rewari	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Mandi Bilaspur	Hamirpur Chamba

1	2	3
	Dharamsala	Kyelong
		Kalpa
		Una
JAMMU & KASHMIR		Udhampur
		Kistawar
		Bhadarwa
		Khalatse
		Kupwara
		Ramban
		Pahalgam
		Doda
KERALA	Malappuram	
	Kalpetta	
	Kasaragod	
	Idduki	
KARNATAKA	Bidar	
	Chikmagalur	
	Madikeri	
	Hassan	
	Chitradurga	
	Karwar	
	Udipi	
MADHYA PRADESH	Ambikapur	
	Shahdol	
	Mandsaur	
	Jhabua	
	Betul	
	Chhindwara	
	Balaghat	
	Raigarh	
	Balladila	
	Guna	
	Khargaon	
	Narsimhapur	
	Panna	

1	2	3
	Shivpuri	
	Rajgarh	
	Satna	
	Chhatarpur	
	Tikamgarh	
	Seoni	
	Mandla	
	Neemuch	
	Damoh	
	Sidhi	
	Jagdalpur	(Sanctioned under VI Plan)
	Jowai	Nongatoin
	Yavatmal	
	Buldana	
	Bir	
	Ratnagiri	
	Osmanabad	
	Gadhchiroli	
	Pusad	
MEGHALAYA		
MAHARASHTRA		
		Tamenglong
		Senaputi
		Chandel
		Churachandpur
NAGALAND	Dimapur	Sanctioned Mokokchung
	Tuensong	under VI Mon
		Plan Zunheboto
		Wokha
ORISSA	Baripada	
	Sundargarh	
	Baleshwar	
	Keonjargarh	
	Bolangir	
	Phulbani	
	Jeypore	

1	2	3
	Chatrapur	
	Bhavanipatna (Sanctioned under VI Plan)	
PUNJAB	Gurdaspur	
RAJASTHAN	Pilani	Rawatbhata
	Nagaur	
	Jhalawar	
	Dungarpur	
	Banswara	
	Chittaurgarh	
	Pali	
	Churu	
	Sirohi (Abu)	
	Sikar	
	Jhunjhunun	
	Sawaimadhopur	
SIKKIM		Mangan
		Namchi
		Gyalshing
TAMIL NADU	Dharamapuri	
	Nagarcoil	
	Cuddalore	
UTTAR PRADESH	Hardwar	Ranikhet
	Banda	Uttarkashi
	Ballia	Almora
	Lakhimpur	Haldwani
	Orai	Gopeshwar
	Lalitpur	Gangotri
	Puranpur	Kausani
	Tanakpur	
WEST BENGAL	Kalimpong	
	Darjeeling	
	Medinipur	
	Alipurduar	

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Tezu	Bomdila
	Passighat	Namsai
		Roing
		Along
		Changlang
		Daporijo
		Khonsa
		Tawang
		Ziro
		Seppa
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	Daman	Anini
		Diu
		Lunglei
MIZORAM		Saiha
		Mahe
		Karaikal
PONDICHERRY		Yanam
		Minicoy
		Amini
LAKSHADWEEP		Andrott
		Kavaratti
		Silvassa
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		
CHANDIGARH	Chandigarh	

Statement II**(A) Low power TV transmitters commissioned during 1985-86**

State	Transmitters
1	2
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli
Madhya Pradesh	Korba
	Singrauli
	Khandwa
Assam	Nazira
Manipur	Ukhrul
Bihar	Darbhanga

1

2

(B) Low power TV transmitters commissioned during 1986-87

Maharashtra

Satara

Bihar

Bettiah

Allotment of fertilisers to Karnataka

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

(a) whether Government have made any allotment of different kinds of fertilisers to Karnataka during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof ?

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

(b) The details of allotment of fertilisers to Karnataka during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given below :

(000' tonnes Nutrients)

Year	Season	N	P	K	Total
1984-85	Kharif	175	85	65	325
	Rabi	132	54	43	229
	Total	307	139	108	554
1985-86	Kharif	230	135	85	450
	Rabi	160	65	45	270
	Total	390	200	130	720

Assistance from West Germany and United Kingdom for modernisation of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

343 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exploring avenues

for assistance from West Germany and United Kingdom for modernisation of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of rainfed dryland farming

344. DR. B L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term plan has been formulated to tackle the problem of agriculture in the rainfed dryland areas in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, with a view to exploit the full potential of agriculture for growth by putting to effective and efficient use erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the role assigned to the State Government for the development of rainfed and dryland farming ?

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

(b) A Seventh Plan Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture for the development of dryland areas has been launched from 1986-87. The

main features of the Scheme are (i) Land and moisture management for cropping system introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry; (ii) contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings and grass seed/slips; (iii) training; (iv) adaptive research activity; (v) provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and (vi) preparation of field manuals, etc.

(c) The State Governments are to prepare comprehensive watershed development plans for implementation as per guidelines provided by the Government of India, keeping in view the requirements of an area.

SC/ST Nurse trainees in Bokaro General Hospital

345. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe nurse trainees in Bokaro General Hospital of Bokaro Steel Plant since its beginning, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of such trainees to the total number of nurse trainees in the said hospital; and

(c) the number of SC/ST nurses promoted in the last three years and the number of cases which are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Training Institute for Nurses started functioning from the year 1977. The required information is as under :-

	Total No. of Nurse Trainees	No. of SC/ST Nurse Trainees		Percentage of SC/ST Nurse Trainees	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1977	26	—	3	—	11.53
1978	22	—	3	—	13.63
1979	32	2	3	6.25	9.37
1980	25	—	5	—	20.00
1981	31	1	2	3.22	6.45
1982	18	—	1	—	5.55
1983	30	—	—	—	—
1984	Nil	—	—	—	—
1985	20	1	—	5.00	—
1986 (Upto 15.7.86)	22	—	—	—	—

(c) The number of departmental promotions awarded to SC/ST nurses in the last three years was as under :

Year	Promotions awarded	
	SC	ST
1983	—	—
1984	—	—
1985	—	1
1986 (Upto 15.7.86)	1	33
Total	1	34

As on 15.7.86, no SC candidate was eligible for promotion. However, 6 ST nursing staff who are eligible for promotion, are being considered.

Wages of IFFCO workers

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

(a) whether workers of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, kalol (Gujarat) have been pleading for increase in wages since 1984;

(b) if so, the main reasons for not meeting their demand;

(c) whether workers are requesting for the appointment of a new presiding officer of the National Industrial Tribunal; and

(d) if so, by when the new presiding officer is likely to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The matters regarding wage revision of workmen of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) were referred for adjudication before the National Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in February, 1984. Meanwhile, the workmen of the Kandla unit and Delhi office entered into tripartite settlements in July, 1985 and August, 1985 respectively and the same were held by the Tribunal. The matters regarding the workmen of Kalol and Phulpur units are still with the Tribunal and its award is awaited. Efforts are being made to appoint the Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial-cum-Labour

Court, Calcutta as the earlier incumbent expired in March, 1986.

Dues against Central Government offices in Asansol

347. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of Central Government offices in Asansol; and

(b) the amount due to Asansol Municipality as tax and other service charges during the last three years and the amount paid during the period, year-wise ?

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

[Translation]

Demands of Rashtriya Samachar Patra Mahasangh

348. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rashtriya Samachar Patra Mahasangh submitted a charter of demands in June, 1986;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) Government have already notified the interim relief at 15% of the basic wages subject to a minimum of Rs. 90/- per month as against a rate of 7.5% subject to minimum of Rs. 45/- per month recommended by Wage Boards.

[English]

Remunerative price to farmers for their produce in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether in view of the high cost of Irrigation, farm labour and inputs the farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce, especially for rice, in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

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

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

The Government's policy is to lay emphasis on developmental programmes besides Central Sector Scheme of Minikit of rice including propagation of new technology which would lead to growth in production and productivity of rice.

[Translation]

Assistance to State Governments to increase foodgrains production

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

(a) whether Central Government gives any kind of assistance to States which are deficit in the production of foodgrains to enable them to increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, the number of States provided with such assistance so far and the details of assistance provided to each of them; and

(c) if no assistance has been provided the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Irrespective of a State being deficit in production of foodgrains or otherwise, Central Government provides funds to the State Governments under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which aim at increasing agriculture production and productivity. Some of the schemes are :

- (i) Special rice production programme for six eastern States viz. U. P., M. P., Bihar, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal;
- (ii) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production by providing assistance to Integrated Rural Development Blocks;
- (iii) National Watershed Development Programme for Dryland Agriculture in the Watersheds selected by each State;
- (iv) National Pulses Development Programme for increasing production of pulses in the country; and
- (v) Minikit programme of Rice, Wheat, Millets and Pulses including propagation of new technology.

[English]

Contract system in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in Santhal Pargana, Bihar

351. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. of Coal India Ltd. are using contract system in the coal mines of Santhal Pargana, Bihar in prohibited sections; and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reported news about the demise of Shri Jagjivan Ram

352. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A.I.R. in its 6 a.m. news bulletin on 4 July, 1986 inadvertently announced that Shri Jagjivan Ram was dead;

(b) whether investigation has been conducted into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken to check such an awkward situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The news of the passing away of Babu Jagjivan Ram was broadcast as a flash in the 0600 hrs. Hindi bulletin on July 4, 1986. It was the first item in the 0605 hrs. English bulletin on the same day. Soon thereafter AIR learnt that the information regarding the death of Babu Jagjivan Ram was not correct. Therefore, the news was contradicted with regret in the Hindi bulletins at 0700 hrs. and 0800

hrs. and in the 0810 hrs. English bulletin.

(b) to (d) An enquiry into this matter is being conducted.

[Translation]

Financial assistance to Bhopal Municipal Corporation by HUDCO

353. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by HUDCO to Bhopal Municipal Corporation for different housing schemes for weaker sections during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be given to the Corporation during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No scheme has been received by HUDCO from the Bhopal Municipal Corporation nor there is any in pipe line.

(b) HUDCO earmarks funds for State/ Union Territory as a whole and not for an individual agency.

[English]

Production of cotton in the country

354. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of cotton this year has been more despite the less area coverage as compared to the last year;

(a) if so, the figures thereof;

(c) whether cotton growers are facing difficulty because of the surplus stock with them on account of slump in internal consumption and restrictions on export; and

(d) if so, the steps, taken or contemplated by Government to alleviate the hardships of cotton growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Final estimates of area and production of cotton for 1985-86 have not yet been received from all the States. However, on the basis of reports already received, it is currently assessed that both area and production of cotton during 1985-86 are marginally higher than those in 1984-85 i.e. 74.4 lakh ha. and 84.7 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

(c) and (d) There has been no slump in internal consumption of cotton, which is reported to have marginally increased as compared to last year. The export quota for the current year has also been considerably enhanced. Further the embargo on minimum exports price for long staple cotton exports has been withdrawn from 27.3.1986. Also in order to mitigate the hardships of the growers due to excess supply, the Cotton Corporation of India was directed to purchase cotton at the minimum support prices announced by the Government. The Corporation had already purchased 15.36 lakh bales as on 10.7.1986, as compared to only 6.40 lakh bales during the corresponding period last year and a total of 6.69 lakh bales during the entire season last year. In addition, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation, which procures cotton in Maharashtra under the monopoly procurement scheme, is reported to have purchased about 28.43 lakh bales of cotton till 30th June, 1986 as against 16.97 lakh bales procured during the corresponding period last year. The Government have also been considering a long-term export policy for cotton to alleviate any hardship to the cotton growers.

**Allotment of LIG Flats at Kalkaji
under HUDCO Pattern Scheme 1979**

355. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during February 1983, the Delhi Development Authority announced

allotment of 216 LIG Flats at Kalkaji Extension under HUDCO New Pattern Scheme, 1979;

(b) whether the specific draw has not been held even after lapse of more than 3 years; and

(c) the time by which the D.D.A. propose to provide final allotment/possession of flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 304 registrants of LIG category under the New Pattern Scheme 1979 were allotted flats in Kalkaji Extension through draw held in February 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir, specific draw has yet to be held.

(c) The houses are likely to be completed by September, 1986 whereafter the specific draw will be held and allotment letters issued.

[Translation]

Norms followed to provide permanent status to employees of N.S.C.

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

(a) the number of employees working in the National Seeds Corporation Limited;

(b) the percentage of employees among them who are permanent;

(c) the norms followed for giving the temporary employees a permanent status; and

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed to make all the employees permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As on 31st May,

1986, 1718 employees were working in NSC in regular pay scales. In addition to this 950 workers were employed on daily wage basis.

(b) to (d) While the NSC does not have any permanent posts, the employees working in regular scales who complete their probation period satisfactorily, are made regular.

[English]

Memorandum Against Project Coordinator (Barley)

357. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi has received a memorandum on behalf of the employees of All India Coordinated (Barley) Improvement Project IARI, Regional Station, Karnal in February, 1986 regarding irregularities in purchases, fund, tempering of official records, misuse of official vehicles etc. against the Project Coordinator (Barley); and

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the allegations; and if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The further course of action is under consideration in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Financing of National Housing Schemes

358. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various national housing schemes funded by HUDCO;

(b) whether Government propose to have uniform guidelines for their national housing schemes;

(c) whether Government are aware of the problems like the shortage of finance for housing and delay in lending money by financial institutions; and

(d) if so, the specific steps taken by Government to tackle the problems and to streamline the procedures for lending money by financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The following Social Housing schemes for which the guidelines have been laid down by the Union Government are being financed by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) ;

(i) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections;

(ii) Housing Scheme for Low Income Group;

(iii) Housing Scheme for Middle Income Group;

(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Various steps have been taken to improve housing inadequacy, some of which are arisen in the country :

(i) The level of investment in the public sector during the 7th Plan has been raised to Rs. 2458 crores as against Rs. 1491 crores in the 6th Plan.

(ii) Under the 20-Point programme which is being implemented as an essential part of State Plans, schemes for allotment of developed house sites free of cost and construction assistance in rural areas have been included. Moreover, the States are being assisted under the financing programmes of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the schemes for housing of economically

weaker sections and low income group families.

- (iii) Several fiscal incentives have been given to encourage investment in housing.

Shortfall in food production during 1985-86

359. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets of foodgrains production for 1985-86 have fallen short by 10 million tonnes;

(b) if so, in which parts of the country the actual production fell short of the targets and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to boost the production of goodgrains and achieve the targets during the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Final estimates of foodgrains production during 1985-86 have not yet been received from all the States. However, on the basis of reports received so far, it is currently assessed that foodgrains production during 1985-86 may be around 148 million tonnes. As against the target of 159.2 million tonnes. Failure of monsoon in Kharif 1985 in a number of States was primarily responsible for the shortfall in production.

(c) Steps proposed to be taken by the Government to boost production of goodgrains and achieve targets during the coming years, *inter-alia*, include;

- (i) Expansion of area under High Yielding Varieties;

- (ii) Increased use of quality seeds;

- (iii) Increased and efficient use of fertilisers;

- (iv) Efficient use of irrigation water and expansion of area under irrigation.

- (v) Adequate plant protection measures over a larger area;

- (vi) Stabilisation of crop production in drought prone areas through dry farming technology;

- (vii) Transfer of improved production technology to the farmers;

- (viii) Training of farmers and extension workers;

- (ix) Providing remunerative prices and marketing support to the farmers.

Unauthorised construction in Delhi

360. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to prevent unauthorised construction and removing encroachment on public lands in Delhi;

(b) the number of jhuggies shifted or removed and the number of unauthorised constructions demolished during the current year in Delhi; and

(c) the number of persons against whom prosecutions have been launched for unauthorised construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The remedial steps taken for prevention of encroachments on public land in Delhi are indicated in the statement given below.

- (b) DDA, during the period from

1.1.86 to 30.6.86, removed 9780 encroachments (8535 jhuggis and 1245 miscellaneous structures). 6039 evictees were provided alternative accommodation which include 5808 residential and 231 commercial sites/camps.

MCD has removed and demolished 698 and 576 jhuggis respectively during the year.

NDMC removed 900 jhuggis from Government and municipal lands and demolished 60 unauthorised structures during the current year.

572 numbers of jhuggis etc. were removed/demolished by the Department of Railways.

Information from delhi Contonment Board and the Ministry of Defence has not been received.

(c) The number of prosecutions launched by various organisations is as follows :—

Name of the Organisation	No. of prosecution launched
DDA	79 (during the last three months)
MCD	155 (complaints lodged with the police upto June, 1986 under the amended provisions of DMC Act.)
NDMC	27 (prosecution launched under the amended section 195-A of Punjab Municipal Act).

The following remedial steps have been taken :—

- (i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachment

on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.

- (ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1971 were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment cognizable offences and also provide for Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of demolition in Delhi to the exclusion of the Civil Courts. The provisions relating to the declaration of these as 'cognizable offences' had been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced (with effect from 10.2.86 in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Corporation Act and 24.2.86 in respect of Delhi Development Act).

- (iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 18.6.85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

Working Conditions in ICAR Research Complex for NEH region, Nagaland Centre, Jharnapani

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

(a) the number of posts vacant in the ICAR Research Complex, North Eastern Hills Region (Nagaland Centre), Jharnapani and since when;

(b) whether Government are aware of the reports that the staff working in the aforesaid ICAR complex is in the grip of constant fear and threat to their lives by the terrorists;

(c) whether Government have also received representations/complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken/contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Out of a total number of 125 posts sanctioned for the Nagaland Centre of the Research Complex for the North-Eastern Hill Region, 35 posts are at present vacant, the vacancies ranging from two to six years.

(b) to (d) There are no terrorist activities at the Nagaland Centre. However, on 2nd April, 1986, the Joint Director of the Centre was assaulted by a group of local youths. This incident created a sense of insecurity among the officers and staff at the Centre. The Chief Minister of Nagaland, the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police were requested to provide security to the officers and staff working at the Centre. At present, the situation at the Centre is normal. In fact, the Centre is functioning normally since 10th April, 1986.

Allocation for replacement of disease affected old coconut trees

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

(a) the total allocation for the replacement of disease-affected as well as old coconut trees and the rejuvenation of the existing plants during the year 1986-87; and

(b) the details of the work done in this respect in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The replacement of disease-affected as well as old coconut trees and rejuvenation of existing coconut plants is proposed to be taken care of under the scheme "Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in India" proposed by the Coconut Development Board for the Seventh Plan. The Scheme and the allocations for various sub-components under it are under consideration.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period and 1985-86, a total of 2.46 lakh diseased palms were removed and 66,000 trees were rejuvenated by supplying 15 lakh seedlings at a total cost of Rs. 210.80 lakhs under different schemes.

Closure of newspaper establishments on 1 July, 1986

363. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

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

(a) whether newspaper establishments were closed on 1 July, 1986 following a decision by the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers

Society as a mark of protest against certain policy decisions in respect of newspaper industry;

(b) if so, the specific issues that evoked the protest; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Reports to this effect appearing in the Press have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) According to the Press reports, the closure had been called for as a mark of protest against the alleged arbitrary policy of the Government in the matter of allowing higher quantum of Interim Relief to the Newspaper Employees, increase in news-print prices, low rates for Government advertisements, etc.

(c) The Government is fully committed to the growth of a free Press in the country and has been taking all possible steps in a rational manner for its overall development within the constraints posed by limited availability of country's resources.

[Translation]

Assistance to States for drought relief

364. SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts affected by severe drought in the country till June, 1986 State-wise;

(b) whether any Central team made any on-the-spot study of the areas affected and if so, the dates on which such studies were conducted;

(c) the amount of assistance recommended by Central team, State-wise; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance given, State-wise as also the amount of money spent by each of these States on that account by mobilising their own resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) State-wise information in respect of number of districts affected by drought during 1986-87 (till June, 1986), dates of the visits of the Central Teams and ceilings of expenditure approved so far, are given in the Statement given below. As regards, the details of the amount spent by the States by mobilising their own resources, information is being collected from concerned States and will be placed on the Table of the House, on receipt.

Statement				
S. No.	State	Number of Districts affected	Dates of visits of Central Teams	Ceiling of expenditure approved for utilization in 1986-87 (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	3-7th May, 1986	**
2.	Gujarat	16	19-21 May, 1986	35.00 50.65*
3.	Karnataka	18	—	30.05* 7.50 12.45@
4.	Maharashtra	15	11-14 May, 1986	** 21.68*
5.	Rajasthan	26	2-7 June, 1986	** 44.98* 15.00
6.	Tripura	3	Request considered by Inter-Ministerial Group on 27.5.86	0.29
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9	16-19 April, 1986	10.70

* Sanction in 1985-86 for utilization in 1986-87 (June/July 86).

** Sanction of further assistance under consideration.

@ Sanction is to be issued.

[English]

Operation Flood Programmes

365. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second phase of the Operation Flood ended recently;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what was the target of various programmes of Operation Flood-II and the actual achievement in each case:

(d) whether the third phase of Operation Flood has been started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Operation Flood-II ended on 31.3.1985.

(c) Table below indicates targets and achievements of selected components under Operation Flood II during the Sixth Five Year Plan period i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85:-

Particulars	1984-85 (Cumulative)	
	Targets	Achievement
1. Rural dairy processing capacity (LLPD)	76.00	87.75
2. Urban Milk Marketing (LLPD)	43.00	50.11
3. No. of Dairy Cooperative Societies.	29000	34523
4. No. of farmer members (Lakhs)	34.80	36.31
5. Average milk procurement (LLPD)	55.30	57.84

LLPD—Lakh litres per day.

(d) Project Report for Third phase of Operation Flood is under consideration of Government. However, the various programmes under Operation Flood are continuing

(e) The proposed target of selected components for Operation Flood, Phase-III is as follows :-

Particulars		Cumulative
1		2
1.	Rural dairy processing capacity (LLPD)	200.00
2.	Urban Milk Marketing (LLPD)	124.2

	1	2
3.	No. of Dairy Cooperative Societies	50,000
4-	No. of farmer members (lakhs)	100.2
5.	Average milk procurement (LLPD)	122.20

LLPD—Lakh litres per day

Production of foodgrains per hectare

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

(a) whether Government are aware that inspite of increase in production of foodgrains to about 150 million tonnes, the per hectare yield in India is one of the lowest; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to increase per hectare yield in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Although the per hectare yield of foodgrains in India is one of the lowest, it has shown an upward trend during the last few years, particularly in case of wheat and rice.

(b) The measures being taken by Government to increase the per hectare yield in the country, inter-alia, include :

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas;
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs, like, technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection, chemicals, credit, etc.;
- (iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme from 56 million ha. in 1984-85 to 70.5 million ha. by the end of Seventh Plan;

(iv) Greater attention to dryland farming through watershed management, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drills, increased use of fertiliser and seed of short duration varieties and cultivation of coarse grains and pulses;

(v) Production of sufficient seeds of different classes, namely, breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed so as to cover targetted areas under High Yielding Programme. It is envisaged to replace 20% seed of self pollinated varieties and 100% of hybrids, each year;

(vi) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of various crops;

(vii) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures;

(viii) Introduction of cropping systems to overcome risks of crops failures due to droughts;

(ix) Assuring remunerative prices of various food crops to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organisational support for purchase of commodities at these prices;

(x) Intensification of reasearch efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to

more farmers;

- (xi) To protect the interests of both farmers and consumers by attending to the requirements of production, processing, storage, marketing and distribution in an integrated manner.

Production and availability of fertilizers

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Fertilizer production below installed capacity" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 20 June 1986;

(b) if so, the quantum of fertilizer produced by each of the fertiliser units in the public sector during the year 1985-86;

(c) whether due to shortage of fertilizers the farmers are not getting the fertilizers at a reasonable price;

(d) whether the steps taken by Government have resulted in an increase in the production of fertilisers; and

(e) if so, what further steps are contemplated by Government to boost the production of fertilisers in the country and also make available the same at a uniform price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement containing the requisite details is given below.

(c) No, Sir. Fertilizer availability in almost all parts of the country is more than satisfactory. It is also the policy of the Government to make fertilizers available to the farmers at stable and reasonable prices. To ensure this, Government exercises statutory control

over selling prices, which are kept at a reasonable level through Government subsidy.

(d) Yes, Sir. There has been a substantial increase in production of fertilizers which is treated as a priority industry by the Government. The production of fertilizer nutrients (Nitrogen and Phosphates) during the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86) touched a level of 57.56 lakh tonnes as against 30.05 lakh tonnes of nutrients in the first year of Sixth Plan (1980-81).

(e) A major programme has been undertaken to increase further the production of fertilizers in the country during the Seventh Plan period. As a part of this programme, fifteen fertilizer projects, including expansion schemes, have been taken in hand, to add substantially to the fertilizer capacity already under operation. Efforts are also being made to optimise production in the existing fertilizer plants by modernising them and also by providing captive power units.

Government are already fixing uniform, statutory maximum retail prices of fertilizers under the Fertilizer Control Order.

Statement

Production of fertilizers in public sector units during the year 1985-86

Name of the unit	Production (In thousand tonnes) 1985-86
A. Nitrogenous Fertilizers (Nitrogen)	
1	2
Sindri Modernisation	74.1
Gorakhpur	78.9
Ramagundam	55.3
Talcher	52.9
Nangal-I	60.8
Nangal-II	138.3

1	2	1	2
Bhatinda	168.2	Trombay-IV	51.8
Panipat	141.9	Trombay-V	136.0
Namrup-I	17.1	Thal	376.5
Namrup-II	58.7	Madras	131.0
Durgapur	46.2	Rourkela	34.5
Barauni	92.8	Neyveli	59.1
Udyogamandal	59.3	By-Products	16.3
Cochin-I	56.3	Total	2052.0*
Cochin-II	64.4	(*Includes 400 tonnes trial production from Paradeep)	
Trombay	81.2		
Name of the unit		Production (In thousand tonnes)	
1985-86			

B. Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5)

Udyogamandal	31.7
Cochin-II	70.4
Trombay	39.8
Trombay-IV	51.8
Madras	93.0
Khetri	6.4
SSP Units	10.0
Total	304.0*

(*Includes 900 tonnes trial production from Paradeep)

Design for shelter for weaker sections by National Building Organisation

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

(a) whether the National Building Organisation has evolved a design of a shelter to accommodate economically weaker sections living in urban areas;

(b) if so, the approximate cost of the shelter;

(c) the precise accommodation and area of the plot;

(d) whether there would be scope for further expansion; and

(e) whether some other designs for middle income group of people have also been made and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'Shelter House' can be completed in stages at an approximate cost ranging from Rs. 9,500/- to Rs. 15,000/-

(c) The accommodation comprises a room, a multi-purpose room, and an open toilet. The area of the plot is 21 sq.m. and the plinth area is 17.44 square metres excluding the toilet

(d) Yes, another floor can be added.

(e) Yes, Sir, NBO has evolved typical 100 house designs for varied plot sizes from 70 square metres to 270 square metres suitable to middle income group. These designs are based on local building bye-laws. The house designs for De hi show maximum space utilisation and economical load bearing construction.

[Translation]

Drought in Rajasthan

369. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had sent any memorandum to the Central Government for providing assistance for famine affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount asked for by the State Government as assistance;

(d) whether a study team visited drought affected areas in the first week of June, 1986 for assessing the situation;

(e) if so, whether any report was presented by the study team;

(f) the reasons for delay in extending the assistance; and

(g) the time by which the assistance would be provided along with the amount thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The State Government of Rajasthan has submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance for tackling the continuing drought to the tune of Rs. 151.68 crores, on 21st May, 1986 for the following items of relief :—

Item	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Employment Generation	87.97
(ii) Drinking water	59.51
(iii) Cattle Feed	4.20
	— —
	151.68

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) The report of the Central Team has been considered by the High Level Committee on Relief and necessary sanction for Central assistance will be issued shortly.

[English]

Edible oil seeds plantations in Kerala and A & N Islands

370. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area in hectares under edible oil seeds plantation in Kerala during Sixth Plan;

(b) the number of species planted with the area under each and the target for production of edible oil seeds during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to plant oil palm in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; and

(d) if so, when and the area proposed to be planted during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) An area of 2252 hectares was planted with red oil palm in Kerala during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Only Teenra hybrid variety of red oil palm has been planted in Kerala. The target of production of edible oil seeds during Seventh Plan period for India is 167.83 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d) Red oil palm has already been planted in Andaman & Nicobar Islands over an area of 1593 hectares. It is proposed to plant an additional area of 400 hectares under Red Oil palm in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Land under paddy cultivation in the country

371. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land under paddy cultivation in India, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase food production in Kerala particularly of rice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total area under paddy cultivation in the Country is 411.6 lakh hectares (1984-85). The statewide area under paddy cultivation is given in the Statement given below.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the food production in Kerala. The targets of food production for 1986-87 *vis-a-vis* achievements during 1984-85 are as under :—

Crop	('000 tonnes)	
	1984-85	1986-87 (Target as recommended by Working group)
Rice	1232	1400
Other Cereals	3	4
Pulses	22	26
Total foodgrains	1257	1430

Statement

Statewise area under paddy cultivation during 1984-85.

State	Area (in Lakh hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	35.3
Assam	23.2
Bihar	51.7
Gujarat	5.7
Haryana	5.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	2.8
Karnataka	11.6
Kerala	7.4
Madhya Pradesh	48.4
Maharashtra	15.2
Manipur	1.7
Meghalaya	1.1
Nagaland	1.2

1	2
Orissa	43.7
Punjab	16.5
Rajasthan	1.7
Sikkim	0.2
Tamil Nadu	25.2
Tripura	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	55.4
West Bengal	52.0
Union Territories	2.7
All India	411.6

**Setting ~~of~~ up LPT at Motapsa/Lagjung
Tebla in Ladakh**

372. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to low power, vast area and hilly terrain the T.V. Centres at Leh and Kargil cannot cater to the major parts of Ladakh region;

(b) whether Government propose to set up one more T.V. Centre each at Motapsa Plateau or Lagjung Tebla in Nubra Valley of Ladakh and Spadum in Kargil district of Ladakh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) TV Service to uncovered parts of the country can be extended only in a phased manner, depending on the availability of resources.

**Review of policy on foreign chartered
fishing boats**

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

(a) whether Government have received representation against the ongoing activities by foreign chartered fishing boats;

(b) is so, the reasons for continuing such policies;

(c) whether any review of the policy is being contemplated and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received from various quarters against the policy of chartering foreign fishing vessels. Government have examined these representations and adequate remedial measures have been taken. The charter policy aims at augmenting the fleet of deep sea fishing vessels through obligatory purchase by the Indian charterers; transfer of technology, establishing overseas market for unconventional fish and establishing the economic viability of deep sea fishing. The chartered vessels are required to be phased out according to a fixed time frame to be replaced by ownership vessels of Indian companies.

(c) The policy of chartering foreign fishing vessels is being reviewed in consultation with the concerned agencies.

**Dependence on EEC donations for
Operation Flood Programmes**

374. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) When was the 'Operation Flood' programmes launched in the country.

(b) to what extent the country continues to be dependent on EEC donations/gifts etc. of surplus dairy products for the programme; and

(c) the efforts made so far to enhance the milk production in the country to reduce the dependency on EEC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Operation Flood I Programme was launched in 1970-71. The Operation Flood II Project was approved by the Government in October, 1978. However, due to delay in completion of pre-requisites the planning process under Operation Flood II was not initiated simultaneously in all the States.

(b) As a result of progressive increase in milk production in the country, there has been gradual increase in the production of dairy products. It is expected that import of EEC gift dairy commodities will decline in future.

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government for promoting cattle/buffalo development on scientific lines with a view to improve their health and productivity. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under :—

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

increased milk production is being enlarged through milk producers cooperative societies. The economic status of rural poor in the dairy cooperatives is improved by a regular payment of remunerative prices round the year, providing market for rurally produced milk and economically priced inputs for increasing milk production.

Urban housing shortfall in Seventh Plan

375. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total urban housing shortfall estimated in the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether there are any plans to meet this shortfall;

(c) whether there are any directives to the State Governments to meet the national housing shortfall; and

(d) whether with a view to arrest the unwieldy growth of our cities, Government have in mind any national industrial location policy which would restrict further industrial development within existing city limits ?

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

(a) The Urban housing shortfall by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan is estimated to be 9.7 million units.

(b) and (c) Housing is a State subject and Social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State Govts./UT Adms, as per their requirements and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. Under 20. Point Programme, which is being implemented as an essential part of State Plans, Sites and Services are allotted to Economically Weaker Sections in urban areas at cost price. Moreover, States

and UTs are assisted under the financing programme of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the Schemes for various categories particularly Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group families.

(d) As per the existing policy no exemption from industrial licensing is normally given for the location of industrial units (other than small scale units) within (a) the standard urban area limits of a city having a population of more than one million and (b) the Municipal limits of the city with a population of more than 5 lakhs, the population figures being determined on the basis of latest census.

Drought in Gujarat

376. **SHRI C. D. GAMIT :**
SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of area in Gujarat affected by scarcity (famine) conditions and the number of persons and cattle hit thereby;

(b) the amount demanded by State Government to face scarcity condition and the amount sanctioned by Central Government;

(c) the amount given to the State up to June, 1986;

(d) the amount spent upto 30 June 1986 in Gujarat on relief with details thereof;

(e) whether the entire amount sanctioned is treated as grant or as loan; and

(f) if loan, the reasons for treating the amount as loan and not as grant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Gujarat submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance for tackling drought in October, 1985. They also submitted a supplementary memorandum in April, 1986. According to April, 1986 memorandum 16 districts of Gujarat were affected by drought as per details given below :—

(i) Cropped area : 10.75 lakh ha. affected

(ii) Population : 183.28 lakhs affected

(iii) Cattle population affected : 94.59 lakhs

(b) The amount demanded by the Government of Gujarat and the amount sanctioned by the Central Government is as under :—

	Amount Demanded	Ceiling of approved Expenditure
	(Rs. in crores)	
	for 1985-86	for 1986-87
1st memorandum	405.30	31.83 50.65
2nd memorandum	331.16	Under consideration

In addition a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 35 crores has been approved for the State Governments' Master Plan for tackling drinking water problem.

(c) The Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 16 815 crores including Central shares of margin money in the year 1985-86 against the ceilings expenditure of Rs. 31.83 crores and Rs. 69.375 crores including Central share of margin money during 1986-87 (as on 14.7.1986).

(d) The Government of Gujarat has reported an expenditure of Rs. 104.04 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 144.06 crores up to 15.6.1986 during current financial year.

(e) and (f) In accordance with the pattern of financing recommended by the 8th Finance Commission, the expenditure incurred by the State Government against approved ceilings in excess of the available margin money upto 5 per cent of the State's annual plan outlay is covered by advance plan assistance with the same loan and grant components as in normal Central assistance for the State Plan namely, 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. This advance plan assistance will be adjusted against the Central assistance for the State Plan within 5 years following the end of drought. Where the expenditure is more than 5 per cent of the State Plan outlay, it will be covered by Central assistance with 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan component and such assistance will not be adjusted against the Central assistance for the State plan in future year.

Abolition of scheme for allotment of flats on hire purchase basis by DDA

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has abolished the scheme of allotment of flats on hire-purchase basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what will be its effect on the persons already registered under the MIG, LIG and economically weaker sections schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) DDA has taken a decision to convert all MIG allotments and a portion of the LIG allotments on cash down basis. The allotments to the EWS category will be given only on hire-purchase basis.

(b) and (c) This decision was taken as one of the measures to bridge the gap between the revenue and expenditure during the year 1986-87 and to augment the financial resources for the housing activities of the DDA. 60% of the registrants under the MIG category and 25% of the registrants under the LIG category are likely to be affected by the decision as they would be required henceforth to make the payment on cash-down basis.

IDA Aid for Operation Flood-III

378. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of getting funds from International Development Agency for Operation Flood Phase-III project;

(b) if so, the prospects of success of this project; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to complete this Project ?

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

(b) and (c) The project is expected to achieve its targets in close cooperation with the participating States/Union Territories.

[Translation]

Distribution of soyabean minikits to farmers

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

(a) whether minikits of soyabean are proposed to be distributed to the cultivators by Government alongwith other minikits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During 1986-87 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers, the State Governments have been advised to distribute 1.25 lakh minikits of soyabean to the small and marginal farmers alongwith other oilseed minikits.

[English]

Assistance to Maharashtra for drought relief

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware that 6,000 heads of cattle received protective custody in 22 camps in drought-hit districts of Maharashtra during its worst phase this year;

(b) whether farmers sold off milch cows and old bullocks as fodder was scarce and it was difficult for them to support their animals; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the assistance provided by the Central Government in this regard ?

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

The information about the number of cattle camps and the population of cattle therein as well as the information regarding sale of milch cows and old bullocks has been called from the State Government. The same will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received. The request of Maharashtra Government for Central assistance for tackling drought including cattle conservation is under consideration.

Comprehensive legislation against exploitation of bidi workers?

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

(a) whether 40 lakhs bidi workers in the country are being exploited by the bidi factory owners;

(b) whether Government have any plan to bring out a comprehensive legislation to end their exploitation and to give them all facilities as are available to other industrial workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. The number of Beedi Workers employed by factory owners is a fraction of the total number engaged in beedi processing industry.

(b) and (c) The Central legislation "Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966" is quite comprehensive. The implementation of the Act rests with State Governments. There are no plans to bring out any other legislative measure.

Land Bank for housing by HUDCO

382. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has launched a new scheme of Land Bank

to provide housing space to the urban poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in implementation of the scheme?

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

(a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Land Acquisition Scheme introduced by HUDCO with effect from 23.12.85. So far, 11 schemes with loan/cover loan amounting to Rs. 23.15 crores have been sanctioned by HUDCO in different States as per details given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Details of Land Acquisition Schemes Sanctioned as on 11.7.86.

S. No.	Agency	Name of the Scheme	Scheme No	Project Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lucknow Development Authority (UP)	Sitapur Road city expansion scheme Part I	4532	293.89	100.00
2.	Housing Board Haryana	Land acquisition at Sonipat Sector-15	4493	107.08	49.00
3.	City and Industrial Development Corporation, Bombay	Land acquisition scheme at Pannel (New Bombay)	4531	2400.00	436.00
4.	Ghaziabad Development Authority (U P)	Land acquisition scheme at Vaishali in Ghaziabad	4533	428.00	428.00
5.	UP Housing and Development Board	Land acquisition scheme at Meerut/Garhmukteswar Road, Meerut	4534	947.56	220.00
6.	Greater Cochin Development Authority (Kerala)	Land acquisition scheme at Greater Cochin, Kerala	4535	295.65	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan Housing Board	Land aquisition scheme at Sangar town, Jaipur	4536	479.75	236.00
8.	Housing Board Haryana	Land acquisition scheme at Fari-dabad Sector-21	4568	107.66	49.00
9.	Lucknow Development Authority (U. P.)	Land acquisition scheme at Gomti-nagar Ph. II	4569	299.84	299.84
10.	—do—	-do- at Kanpur Road Nagar Parshad Yojana Bhag-3	4573	289.60	289.60
11.	Rajasthan Housing Board	-do- at Shastri Nagar Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	4608	15.94	7 97

Construction contracts awarded by DDA

383. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of contracting firms which were awarded civil construction contracts worth Rs. 1 crores or more during 1984-85 and 1985-86 by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the firms which were awarded contracts in 1984-85 had satisfactorily executed their contracts before being considered for award of further contracts during the subsequent year;

(c) the total value of the contracts given by the DDA to each of these firms pending on 31st March, 1986; and

(d) whether the DDA has now taken a policy decision not to award more contracts to firms with a large back-log of unexecuted contracts relating to previous financial years ?

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

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

Modernisation of fertiliser plants

384. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have impressed upon the Chief Executives of fertilizer companies in the country to initiate necessary measures for modernisation of plants and machinery and also to take remedial measures to improve productivity;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Committee to look into the various aspects of working of fertiliser companies; and

(c) if so, by when the said committee is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have already constituted a Task Force to go into the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and suggest suitable remedial measures to improve their performance.

FM Radio Station at Cochin

385. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when will be the Frequency Modulation Radio Station at Cochin start broadcasting;

(b) the progress made in the transmission of Trivandrum Doordarshan programmes from Cochin T. V. Centre;

(c) whether there is a dispute between Information and Broadcasting Ministry and Communication Ministry for the use of the microwave link of the Communication Ministry for the T.V. transmission from Cochin; and

(d) if so, whether Information and Broadcasting Ministry will erect its own microwave link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) The proposed frequency modulation radio station at Cochin is expected to start functioning during 1989-90.

(b) The TV Relay Centre, Cochin, will be able to relay programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum after the proposed microwave link between the two Centres is provided by the Department of Telecommunications.

(c) No, Sir. For relay of TV programmes, dedicated TV-bearer microwave circuits are provided, on demand, by the Department of Telecommunications.

Protection microwave circuits of that Department are normally not made available for regular relay of TV programmes.

(d) Doordarshan has already placed an order on the Department of Telecommunications for provision of a dedicated microwave link between Trivandrum and Cochin.

Projects submitted by Government of Orissa under RLEGP

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

(a) the number of project-shells under RLEGP submitted by Government of Orissa to the Union Government during the year 1985-86; and

(b) the projects completed during the year 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Government of Orissa submitted eight projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to the Union Government during the year 1985-86.

(b) These projects have a time span for completion beyond 1985-86 and are under implementation.

Employment strategy

387. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the number of job-seekers in the country is rising alarmingly;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to adopt any effective employment strategy to create more job opportunities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of

job-seekers registered with the Employ-
ment Exchanges during the last 5 years is
given below.

Year	No. of job-seekers on the Live Register (in lakhs)	%age change in 1 R. over the previous year.
1981	178.4	10.1
1982	197.5	10.7
1983	219.5	11.1
1984	235.5	7.3
1985	262.7	11.6

(b) and (c) The central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. This will be achieved through increase in cropping intensity made possible by increased availability of irrigation facilities, extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions and to small farmers, through measures to make the rural development programmes more effective in the creation of productive assets, through the expansion of labour intensive construction activities for providing housing, urban amenities, roads and rural infrastructure, through the expansion of primary education and basic health facilities and through changes in the pattern of industrial growth. Besides the sectoral programmes, the package of poverty alleviation programmes aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community, backed up by requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages, will continue on a significant scale during the Seventh Plan.

Marketing of coconut through NAFED

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

(a) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited has undertaken/proposes to undertake the marketing of coconut through its outlets in different States;

(b) if so, the quantity procured and marketed so far;

(c) whether NAFED has started marketing coconut oil in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) For the first time, National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) undertook marketing of coconut on experimental basis during April-May 1986 in Delhi; sold about 20 MTs of coconut during the period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foodgrains production target in 1985-86

389. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains harvested in 1985-86 in the country as per the Government's latest revised estimates of foodgrains production;

(b) whether it is lower than the production recorded during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps proposed to be taken to boost production; and

(d) whether the composition of harvest and its regional distribution are also unsatisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Final estimates of production of foodgrains during 1985-86 have not yet been received from all the States. However, on the basis of reports received so far, the production is currently assessed at around 148 million tonnes, which is higher than the production of 146.2 million tonnes in 1984-85, but lower than the peak production of 152.4 million tonnes in 1983-84;

(c) Failure of monsoon in Kharif 1985 in a number of States was primarily the reason for shortfall in production in 1985-86, as compared to 1983-84. Several crop oriented programmes have been initiated by the Government of India and the State Governments to boost the foodgrains production in the country. The measures include input and extension support besides financial assistance provided on selected crops in selected areas. The farmers are also being assured of remunerative prices for their produce as a measure to boost the production.

(d) In view of variations in agro-climatic conditions and natural endowments, some regional disparities and imbalances in composition of crop output are bound to exist. However, Government have been following appropriate pricing policies and extension measures to ensure a balanced regional cropping pattern in the country.

National Watershed Development Programme

390. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored scheme for integrated development of

agriculture in rainfed areas has yielded the expected results:

(b) whether Government have decided to spend Rs. 120 crores on the national watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture in the next four years ending 1989;

(c) whether Government would examine the factors responsible for the past failures and make appropriate changes to avoid huge wastage in the expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Based on the past experiences of dryland development programmes, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been formulated. Through this scheme the appropriate technology available and suitable for different dryland areas will be popularised. The main features of the Scheme are (i) Land and moisture management for cropping system introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry; (ii) contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings and grass seed/slips; (iii) training; (iv) adaptive research activity; (v) provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and (vi) preparation of field manuals, etc.

[Translation]

Introduction of gradation scheme for regional news bulletins

391. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gradation scheme for regional news bulletins of A.I.R. stations located in capitals of various States has been introduced; and

(b) if so, the time by which the gradation scheme for A.I.R. Regional news bulletins will be introduced in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no gradation for regional news bulletins. Regional News Units have been set up at 42 centres including Patna and Ranchi. Many of the news units are located in the State capitals and some exist at non-capital Stations also.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of funds to Kerala for housing

392. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Kerala for providing housing facilities under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the actual amount utilised by the State; and

(c) the amount allocated for the year 1986-87 and the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Planning Commission, an outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs for the Minimum Needs Programme Scheme of the allotment of house sites-cum-construction assistance was made for the State Govt. of Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The amount utilised on this scheme during the plan period is anticipated to be Rs. 930 lakhs.

(c) The amount allocated for this scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 149 lakhs. The Ministry of Programme Implementation have fixed the targets during the period of this scheme which are as follows :

House site — 6000 families

Construction assistance — 3000 families

Labour in stone quarries in Ramganu Mandi (Rajasthan)

**393. SHRI V. TULSI RAM :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the "Times of India" dated 25 June, 1986 captioned "Official apathy in the stone kingdom";

(b) if so, the number of bonded labour engaged by the contractors in stone quarries in Ramganj Mandi (Kota in Rajasthan) as on 30 June, 1986;

(c) the steps being taken for release and rehabilitation of bonded labour in Rajasthan and the circumstances under which these bonded labour were not got released by Government machinery so far; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken against the erring officials and to get the bonded labour released under the 20 point Programme of Government ?

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

(b) to (d) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation for bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. However, the necessary information has been called for from the Government of Rajasthan and on receipt of the same would be laid on the Table of the House.

Workers' participation in management

394. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for workers participation in management has been implemented in any of the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to ensure that the Scheme is strictly implemented in all the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, according to available information, the Scheme for Employees Participation in Management has been implemented in 91 Central Public Sector Undertakings at Shop floor/Plant level. A statement containing the list giving the names of such Public Sector undertakings is given below.

The Tripartite Committee, constituted

under the Scheme, comprising of representatives of some of the Central Ministries/ State Governments, major Public Sector Undertakings and Central Trade Union Organisations reviews the progress of the Scheme from time to time and suggests remedial measures. The Committee has emphasised that the Ministries should make periodic review and at least quarterly internal review of the implementation of the Scheme in their Undertakings and make analytical assessment of the working of the Scheme and also indicate the difficulties in case where it has not been possible to introduce the Scheme. The Tripartite Committee has also decided that an evaluation study should be undertaken in certain selected undertakings. The question whether the Scheme should be implemented by legislation as also the modalities of its implementation have been entrusted by the Indian labour Conference to the Standing Labour Committee.

Statement

Names of the central public sector undertakings which have implemented the scheme at shop floor/plant level.

Ministry of Agriculture and rural development

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1. State Farm Corporation of India

Department of Fertilizers

2. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
4. Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
5. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
6. National Fertilizers Ltd.

Department of Atomic Energy

7. Uranium Corporation of India.
8. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

Ministry of Commerce

9. Mica Trading Corporation Ltd.
10. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.

Ministry of Communications

Department of Telecommunications

11. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.

12. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
Ministry of defence
Department of Defence Production
13. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
14. Praga Tools Ltd.
15. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
16. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
17. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
18. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
19. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
20. Garden Reach Ship builders & Engineers Ltd.
Ministry of Energy
Department of Coal
21. North Eastern Coalfields Ltd,
22. Singreni Collieries Ltd.
23. Neyveli Lignite Corporation
24. Western Coalfields Ltd.
25. Central Coalfields Ltd.
26. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
27. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
Department of Power
28. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation.
29. National Thermal Power Corporation.
Ministry of Industry
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
30. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
31. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
32. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
33. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd
Department of Industrial Development
34. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
35. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
36. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
37. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.

38. National Instruments Ltd.
39. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
40. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
41. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
42. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
43. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
44. Instrumentation Ltd.
45. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
46. Hindustan Newsprint Co. Ltd.
47. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
48. Sambhar Salts Ltd.

Department of Public Enterprises

49. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
50. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
51. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
52. Tungabhadra Steels Products Ltd.
53. Triveni Structural's Ltd.
54. Burn Standard Company Ltd.
55. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.
56. Maruti Udyog Ltd.
57. H.M.T. Ltd.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

58. Madras Refineries Ltd.
59. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
60. Indian Oil Blending Ltd.

Ministry of Steel & Mines

Department of Mines

61. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
62. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
63. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
64. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
65. Mineral Exploration Corporation.

Department of Steel

- 66. Kudremukh Iron & Ore Company Ltd.
- 67. Manganese Ore India Ltd.
- 68. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
- 69. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
- 70. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
- 71. Bharat Refractories Ltd.

Ministry of Textiles

- 72. National Textiles Corporation Ltd.
- 73. National Textiles Corporation (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Mahe) Ltd.
- 74. National Textiles Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd.
- 75. National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd.
- 76. National Textiles Corporation (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
- 77. National Textiles Corporation (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
- 78. National Textiles Corporation (Maharashtra South) Ltd.
- 79. National Textiles Corporation (Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry) Ltd.
- 80. National Textiles Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
- 81. National Textiles Corporation (West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa) Ltd.
- 82. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

Ministry of Transport**Department of Surface Transport**

- 83. Shipping Corporation of India.
- 84. Dredging Corporation of India.
- 85. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
- 86. Delhi Transport Corporation.
- 87. Moghul Line Ltd.
- 88. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
- 89. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

Ministry of Welfare

- 90. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Ltd.

Ministry of Science & Technology**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research**

- 91. Central Electronics Ltd.

Wheat and rice production in West Bengal during Fifth and Sixth Plans

395. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Fifth and Sixth Plan allocations for agriculture in West Bengal and how much has been spent therefrom;

(b) the expected production and procurement during those periods for rice

and wheat in West Bengal and the actual target achieved; and

(c) the reasons of failure if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following figures indicate outlay and actual expenditure incurred in respect of agriculture sector during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans in West Bengal :

(Rs. in crores)

	Outlay	(Expenditure)
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	99.14	83.78
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	276.00	180.96

N.B. Includes provision for Crop Husbandary, Soil & Water Conservation, Animal Husbandandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forestry, Food, Storage & Ware Housing, Research & Education,

Investment in financial Institutions, Marketing & Co-operation.

(b) and (c) The production and targets of foodgrains in West Bengal in the terminal years of Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan are as under :

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Production	Target
Fifth Plan (1978-79)	80.44	105.00
Sixth Plan (1984-85)	92.57	120.00

The figures of rice and wheat procurement in West Bengal during the Fifth and Sixth Plans are indicated below :

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	Procurement of wheat
Fifth Plan (1975-80)	9.61	0.37
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	3.84	—

Fall in price of long staple cotton

396. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of long staple cotton has declined considerably during this cotton season with the result that cotton growers have suffered heavy losses;

(b) if so whether the price of long staple cotton had gone down below the support price;

(c) if so, whether the Cotton Corporation of India had not purchased cotton bales from Gujarat to the required extent to hold the price of cotton from falling still further; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to announce new cotton policy for the next cotton season and also declare export quota of cotton bales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The price of long staple cotton has generally ruled easy during the current season mainly on account of the second successive record production achieved. The fibre of the 1985-86 cotton crop has at places also been adversely affected by both the weather and pests, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, where there was

White Fly infestation of the cotton crop. The affected fibre has not been able to obtain the support price which is fixed for the fair average quality.

(c) While the cotton Corporation of India had purchased 1.25 lakh bales out of the total estimated production of 20.7 lakh bales of cotton in Gujarat during the entire 1984-85 season, this season the Corporation had already procured as much as 4.66 lakh bales of cotton upto the end of June 1986 despite a slight shortfall in production. This is the highest level of purchases achieved so far by the Cotton Corporation of India in Gujarat in any single season.

(d) The price policy for raw cotton for the 1986-87 season is already under consideration of Government. The decision of Government in respect of both the price policy and export quota of cotton for the next season will be announced in due course.

**Development of villages as model
Agricultural amenities centres**

397. KUMARI D K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop 5 per cent of the villages in every block as model agricultural amenities, utilities and facilities centres;

(b) if so, by when and how; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Supreme Court Directions to Haryana Government on bonded labour

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bandhua Mukti Morcha an organisation working for the liberation of bonded labour had filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court against the Union Government and the Haryana Government on the ground that 21 directions in the Supreme Court judgement passed in 1983 in the case of quarry workers in Haryana near Delhi were not complied with;

(b) if so, whether in response to the contempt petition, the Supreme Court has given any directions :

(c) if so, what are the directions; and

(d) the steps Union Government have taken to ensure the implementation of Supreme Court's judgement ?

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

(b) to (d) The matter is still subjudice in Supreme Court and the next date of hearing is 19th July, 1986.

Steps to increase production of fish seeds during Seventh Plan

399. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps contemplated to increase production of fish seeds during Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the special incentives Government propose to give to State Governments and individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is planned to complete the establishment of forty-nine commercial fish seed farms/hatcheries to increase the fish seed production during the Seventh Plan period in the public sector. Private sector is also being encouraged to take up fish seed production.

(b) The Central Government provides to the State Governments and Corporations seventy per cent cost of sanctioned projects as loan under National Fish Seed Programme for establishment of commercial fish seed farms/hatcheries.

Under Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank's assistance operating in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal seventy per cent of sanctioned cost as loan is provided for the establishment of commercial Fish Seed Farms/hatcheries. This loan credit has been further extended to private entrepreneurs under the World Bank programme.

Beside this, private sector is given extension and incentives for fish seed production.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

400. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small and marginal farmers who have been given compensation under the 'Crop Insurance Scheme,' State-wise; and

(b) whether in most of the States, no agency has been appointed so far for the implementation of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The number of small and marginal farmers who received compensation under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during Kharif, 1985 season was 2 89,370. State-

wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) which is the implementing agency has set up 24 Crop Insurance Cells for servicing all the States and Union Territories. The State Governments and Union Territories implementing the scheme have also set up Crop Insurance Funds administered by a Committee at the State level for the smooth implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of small and marginal farmers who received compensation during kharif, 1985 season.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,587
2.	Gujarat	80,945
3.	Karnataka	14,684
4.	Kerala	7,358
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4,450
6.	Maharashtra	1,07,917
7.	Orissa	1,850
8.	Tamil Nadu	2,993
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7,288
10.	West Bengal	28,158
11.	Pondicherry	140
		2,89,370

[English]

Rent-free accommodation to Super Bazar

401. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rent-free Government accommodation is provided for opening branch stores to the Central Government

Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi but the same facility is not offered to Super Bazar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to earmark rent-free accommodation for Super Bazar too ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per the present policy of

the Government, accommodation is allotted on payment of nominal rent of Rs. 1/- per month plus service charges to the Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Societies run under the aegis of the Department of personnel or Societies/Associations run by the Departments of the Employees Associations which cater exclusively to the needs of the Central Government Employees. The case of Super Bazars does not fall under this category.

Activities of ICAR units in Sikkim

402. SHRIMATI D K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Sikkim, their location and the nature of their activities;

(b) whether these units provide soil testing facilities to agriculturists and horticulturists; and

(c) the activities undertaken by these units to help the farmers in producing cash crops like oranges and cardamom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : At Gangtok in Sikkim the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has one of the Research Complex for North Eastern Hills Region. This centre is undertaking location specific research experiments related to crop production, soil conservation, animal sciences etc.

In addition to the above one centre each of the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Maize is located at Gyanshing and that of Agro-forestry, centre is in operation at Gangtok in Sikkim.

The State has one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) located at Saramsa and one ORP at Gangtok for disseminating the proven technology. Besides, Lab to Land Programme is also being undertaken by

the Regional ICAR Research Centre located at Gangtok in Sikkim.

(b) No. Sir. In the ICAR Units mentioned above, no such facility is available.

(c) The ICAR Regional Centre located at Gangtok in Sikkim and the centres of the All India Coordinated Research Projects are developing the suitable package of practices including germplasm collection, fertilizer use, suitable implements, etc. for successful crop production of crops including oranges and cardamom.

Consumer Price Index

403. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the control of Union Government over the calculation of Consumer Price Index of various States ; and

(b) how is it that the Consumer Price Index (1983 series) in Gujarat State and Maharashtra State (Bombay) vary in reverse manner, particularly when the prices of most of the consumer goods are the same across the two States' border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics on Prices and Cost of living generally gives broad guidelines to the State Governments as well as Central Government as to the procedures and practices to be adopted in the compilation of the relevant Consumer Price Indices.

(b) The reference presumably is to 1933-34=100 series relating to Bombay in Maharashtra and the similar series (base year 1926-27=100) relating to Ahmedabad in Gujarat. These indices are not being compiled directly but are being derived from 1960 series brought out by Labour Bureau by using conversion factors approved by the Technical Advisory Committee. The movement of indices of these two centres can not be compared owing to differences in factors such as consumption

patterns of their index population in the base period (1958-59), movement of retail prices in the selected market during the period in question and supply position and ration items in the Fair Prices Shops.

Construction of shops in Munirka Vihar

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

(a) when the construction of shops in Munirka Vihar was undertaken by Delhi Development Authority and what was the target fixed for the completion and allotment of shops;

(b) the number of shops being constructed and whether a restaurant is also being constructed over there :

(c) the time by which the construction work of the market is expected to be completed and the allotment of shops proposed to be made;

(d) whether some Delhi Development Authority offices are proposed to be shifted to this market and if so, when, and the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether any shop is proposed to be allotted to the Munirka Vihar Welfare Association, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The construction of shops in Munirka Vihar was undertaken in August, 1983. Twenty shops and one restaurant are under construction. The market is likely to be completed by November, 1986 and the allotment shall be made thereafter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. The Nazul Rules-81 provide for allotment of built-up shops only by open auction or restricted tender as such no allotment can be made in favour of any person or association.

Opinion expressed by experts regarding use of tractor

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

(a) whether British Scientists, Dr. David P. Blight and Dr. Brennan D. Soane of the Scottish Institute of Agricultural Engineering (STATE) Penicuik (Edinburgh) have opined that the use of tractor in ploughing the land has been found harmful, as the bulky wheels damage the soil, restrict speed of roots and uptake of water and air and consequently affect the crop;

(b) whether any research by Indian Agricultural Engineering Institute has been done on this aspect;

(c) whether light tractor suitable to Indian conditions has been devised by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(d) whether Union Government have allocated funds for research on improving agricultural implements for ploughing, sowing and harvesting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, it is a very well recognised phenomenon wherein any kind of traffic leads to soil compaction. Heavier the traffic more is the compaction. Over a period of time hard pan at 20-25 cms depth is formed which impedes the root growth and also the movement of water. But it is not irreversible and simple operation of deep tillage removes it. In India trend is towards smaller tractors and hence problems arising from soil compaction are not alarming unlike the developed world. No harmful effects on soil physical properties have been observed due to compaction by the tractors used in India.

(b) No, Sir. It is a relatively new Institute.

(c) Small 4-wheel tractors are manufactured in India. Besides, power tillers

which are 2-wheel tractors are also available.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research have provided substantial funds for the development of improved implements covering seedbed preparation, sowing and harvesting etc.

Dryland farming in States

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

(a) the names of the States where dryland farming was taken up during Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the dryland farming programme undertaken in different States; and

(c) if so, the details of success achieved in implementing the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the Sixth Plan a number of State Sector and Central and Centrally Sponsored Dryland Farming Schemes were taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Under these schemes comprehensive watershed development programmes have been undertaken over large areas.

[Translation]

Migration of rural people to big cities

407. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rural people are migrating in large numbers and settling in big cities like Delhi; and

(b) if so, the pace of this exodus and the steps being taken by Government to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The overall growth of urban population in India during 1971-81 has been 38.6%. Class-I cities have grown 4.6% and Class-II cities 4.2%. The increase in numbers has been from 107 million to 160 million people. Whereas about 60% of the growth is due to natural factors, around 40% is due to migration.

Following steps are being taken to check migration :—

- (i) Accelerate rural development and by providing more jobs in the rural sector.
- (ii) Development of small and medium towns to arrest exodus of people to big cities.
- (iii) Providing better quality of life and civic amenities in the rural areas.

[English]

Construction of rural godowns

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed in 1983 by his Ministry found that farmers were not coming forward to use the rural godowns due to ignorance, smallness of their produce and cumbersome procedures involved, resulting in slow progress of construction of rural godowns;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to educate the small and marginal farmers to use this facility and to make the procedures less cumbersome; and

(c) the number of rural godowns,

including cold storages, which were constructed in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation during the last three years and whether they are sufficient or there is need for construction of more such godowns/storages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) On the recommendation made by Jetil Committee during 1983, necessary instructions have already been issued to all State Governments/Union Territories to popularise the National Rural Godowns Scheme through Training and Visit Programme of Department of Agriculture & Corporation.

Reserve Bank of India has already issued instructions to all commercial banks/cooperative banks to declare rural godowns receipt as a negotiable instrument so that the farmers could get advances against their pledged receipt.

(c) No rural godowns have been constructed either by Food Corporation of India of India or Central warehousing Corporation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh during last three years. However, Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation has constructed five rural godowns of 1260 metric tonnes capacity each in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which are under operation since 1981. No cold storages have been constructed by any of the above mentioned agencies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Amendments to rules providing for disaster relief

409. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALIK :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules regarding sanction of relief for natural calamities and the execution of schemes/Projects connected therewith have been amended recently so as to provide better utilisation of the funds made available to the States;

(b) if so, the nature of the amendments made in this regard;

(c) whether the implementation of these rules and the execution of schemes is monitored Centrally; and

(d) if so, the nature of the mechanism in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have revised the norms for Central assistance. These have been circulated in June 1986 along with additional points for the guidance of the State Governments for better utilization of funds sanctioned for relief in the wake of natural calamities. These revised norms have come into force from 1st July, 1986 and will apply to natural calamities occurring on or after date. The item-wise details of the revised norms and additional points for guidance of the State Governments are given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are required to submit item-wise details of expenditure incurred against the ceilings approved. Inter-Ministrial Monitoring teams are also deputed to Monitor utilisation of Central assistance.

Statement

Revised norms for central assistance for natural calamities

S. No.	Item	Unit	Revised Norms (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gratuitous Relief		
(a)	Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Per deceased Person.	5000
(b)	Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or both the eyes.	per head	2500
(c)	Ex-gratia payment for injured persons	per head	—
(d)	Relief for the old and infirm and destitute, Children.	per head per day	2.00 per adult 1.00 per child (The rates should be subject to the ceiling adopted by the State Government)
(e)	Relief camp	per head per day	4.00 plus cost of temporary shelter.
(f)	Clothing and utensils for families whose houses have been washed away	per family	100 plus 100

1	2	3	4
2.	Supplementary Nutrition	per head per day	Rs. 0.80 per head subject to the ceiling of actual average expenditure per head being incurred by the State Government under I.C.D.S.
3.	Assistance to artisans in the handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair/replacement of damaged equipments		
	(i) For damaged equipment	per unit	200/-
	(ii) For Raw Material	per unit	250/-
	For Handloom Weavers		
	(i) Repair/replacement of loom equipment and accessories	per loom	200/-
	(ii) Purchase of yarn and other material	per loom	200/-
4.	Assistance to Small Farmers/ Marginal Farmers for :	per ha.	25% and 33-1/3% to Small Farmers and marginal farmers respectively on the basis of local LDB/NABARD/any relevant State agency's Norms/pattern, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1000 per hectare,
	(a) Desilting etc.		

1	2	3	4
	(b) Removal of debris in Hill areas and		
	(c) Desilting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms.		
5.	Animal Husbandry		
	Assistance to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Agriculture	Per animal	
	Labour of provision of fodder and veterinary care and fodder concentrate.	Per day	
		Large animal	3.00
		Small animal	1.50
6.	Employment Generation	Wage and material component per manday	Assistance at 100% of the notified minimum wage would be provided for 25 days per month. The State Government should provide material component from their on going plan and Non-plan schemes.
7.	Assistance to Agriculturists :		
	Agricultural input subsidy (for agricultural crops, Horticultural crops and plantation crops)	per hectare	200 per hectare limited to Small and Marginal farmers.

4

3

2

1

8. Animal Husbandry

Subsidy for replacement of bullocks, milch animals and other drought animals (for small & Marginal farmers/ agricultural labourers)

Pair of bullocks or milch animal

As per IRD pattern subject to strict institutional tie up and ceiling on subsidy per family; 1/4th & 1/3rd as subsidy on the cost followed by NABARD

9. Sheep/goat/pig etc.

Per unit

10. Assistance to fishermen for repair/ replacement of boats nets and other equipment damaged or lost :

(i) Mechanised Fishing Boats

Per unit

14M Cost Rs. 4,00,000
(5,00,000)

12M Cost Rs. 2,00,000
(3,00,000)

10M Cost Rs. 1,25,000
(2,00,000)

No assistance in the case of mechanised boats which should be insured against Natural Calamities.

(ii) Plank built unmechanised

Per unit

(a) Boat 10,000/-
(30,000)

Dugout—(2,000/-
Canoe (20,000)

(a) 25% subsidy will be provided subject to ceilings on subsidy per family as per IRDP pattern. The cost of boats will also be determined with reference to approved cost under IRD programme.

Catamran 2,000/- (8,000)/-		
(b) Net for 8,000/- 14M boat (12,000)		
Trawler net 5,000/- for 12-10M (8,000) boats		
Gillnet 500/- (eachpiece) (1,200)		
11. Input subsidy for fish seed farms	Per hectare	200 per hectare
12- Assistance for repair/ restoration of damaged houses		
(a) Fully Damaged house	Per unit	(a) 1. Relocation and construction; Rs. 1000/- 2. Construction : Rs. 500/-
(b) Partially damaged house	Per unit	(b) Repairs Rs. 200/-

(b) No assistance recommended as these items are to be insured.

- (i) The principle governing the Disaster relief is that it should not be treated as compensation for the loss suffered but only as an assistance to the affected population to tide over the crisis created by natural calamities. Therefore, the scale of relief is not of the same order as the quantum of losses. Occurrence of calamities has a more severe effect on the economically weaker sections who are required to be assisted to bring their tenor of life back to pre-calamity level.
- (ii) While it may not always be practicable in a severe drought situation to take up works of a durable nature for providing relief employment, close to the habitations of the affected people, none-the-less the objective should be to take up the execution of such relief works which result in the creation of productive assets as also enhance the capability of the affected people meet the drought conditions better in future. Therefore, the drought relief works should be integrated as far as possible with the ongoing plan schemes so that relief works, while alleviating the distress, would also help in the creation of durable assets.
- (iii) The State Government should ensure that a minimum 25% of the assistance meant for employment generation, should be earmarked for social forestry programmes which would have drought-proofing-effect in the long run. The requests of the State Governments for extension of time for utilization of Central assistance earmarked for social forestry programmes would be considered on merits.
- (iv) The State Government should ensure that labourers on relief works are actually paid the notified minimum wage. To build-up durable assets, the State Government should provide the cost of the material component from their plan and non-plan schemes.
- (v) Projects of permanent utility like large scale water supply schemes in drought affected areas will be eligible for Central assistance provided the State Plan makes provision for the bulk of the expenditure and a small percentage of the total cost is required as Central assistance to accelerate the completion of the project. Such schemes would be integrated with the plan and Central assistance would be provided with the objective of speeding up their implementation and completion so as to help alleviate difficulties faced by the people during the drought.
- (vi) The State Government should provide identify cards to all the relief workers so that the benefits of the various relief scheme reach deserving among the calamity affected and would also provides safeguard against mal-practices. The identification cards system would have an additional advantage as the holders could be treated as target groups for other beneficiary oriented schemes being implemented in the State.
- (vii) The State Governments are requested to provide the necessary assistance to the Central Monitoring Teams which visit the State to monitor the utilisation of Central assistance both in physical and financial terms.

Loss suffered due to natural calamities

410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States which suffered damages to crops and loss of property due to natural calamities like drought, heavy rains, snow storms, earthquakes etc. during the current financial year;

(b) the amount of financial allocation given as relief to States during this period as also the conclusion of the reports of the Central teams which went to assess the outcome of damage caused by these calamities in each State;

(c) whether State Governments/Members of Parliament have taken up the case for the enhancement of the amount of relief given to these States as allocations made for them were not adequate;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Union

Government on these please; and

(e) if no decision has been taken so far the time by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the names of States which have suffered damages due to drought, heavy rains, snow storm, hail-storm and earthquakes during 1986-87 and the ceilings of expenditure approved as Central assistance for these calamities is given below.

(c) No such request have been received for enhancement in respect of the ceiling of expenditure of Central assistance approved during 1986-87 for the natural calamities which have occurred during the current year.

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

Statement

States affected drought	Ceiling of expenditure approved for utiliza- tion in 1986-87 (Rs. in crores)	States affected by Heavy rains, snow storm, hail storm and earthquakes.	Ceiling of expenditure approved for utilization in 1986-87 (Rs. in Crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	**	1. Himachal Pradesh	+
2. Gujarat	**	2. Jammu & Kashmir	+
	35.00	3. Rajasthan	+
	50.65		
3. Karnataka	30.05*		
	7.50		
	12.45@		
4. Maharashtra	**		
	21.68*		
5. Rajasthan	**		
	44.98*		
	15.00		
6. Tripura	0.29		
7. Madhya Pradesh	10.70		

* Sanction in 1985-86 for utilization in 1986-87 (June/July, 1986)

** Sanction of further assistance under consideration.

@ Sanction is to be issued.

+ Sanction of Central assistance under consideration. However Rs. 5.00 crores have been released to each States as Ways and Means advance.

Installation of Low Power Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh during Seventh Plan.

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the installation of Low Power T.V. Transmitters planned for installation in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any phased programme for installation of transmitters has been drawn up for each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Action for selecting suitable sites for the transmitters has been initiated. Orders for supply of some of the required equipment have also been placed on the manufacturers.

(b) The proposed low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Mandi is expected to be commissioned into service by the end of 1986-87. Installation of the remaining transmitters in Himachal Pradesh (as in the other parts of the country) would depend on the yearwise allocation of resources, availability of equipment and overall priorities, during the Seventh Plan period.

Livestock Census

412. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any livestock census has been conducted in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the finding of the census, particularly the livestock population,

state-wise and the general features revealed in the census; and

(c) if not, the time by which a fresh census would be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir, the 13th All India Census of Livestock and Farm Equipment was conducted in 1982.

(b) The detailed results of the Census are being received from the various States and Union Territories. The Census results provided by some States are under detailed examination.

(c) Livestock Census is conducted quinquennially and the next All India Livestock Census falls due in 1987.

Famine conditions in Karnataka

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

(a) whether serious and acute famine conditions are prevailing in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether any Central team had visited the State to make on the spot assessment;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the team; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) To tackle the continuing drought situation, the Government of Karnataka submitted 3 memoranda in March, August, December, 1985. In response to each of these memoranda, a Central Team was deputed to visit the affected area and make an on the spot assessment of the need for Central assistance. Based on the reports of these Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on

Relief thereon, a total ceilings of Central assistance of Rs. 100.01 crores has been sanctioned for tackling drought situation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto July, 1986) including Rs. 7.5 crores for purchase of hydraulic rigs.

**Survey to construct fishing harbours
in Eastern Coast**

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to construct deep-sea fishing harbours in the country, particularly on the Eastern Coast;

(b) if so, the findings of such survey and

(c) the names of the ports which are likely to be developed as deep-sea fishing harbours in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) The surveys recommended development of deep-sea fishing harbours at :

East Coast :

Roychowk	— West Bengal
Visakhapatnam	— Andhra Pradesh
Kakinada	— Andhra Pradesh
Madras	— Tamil Nadu
Chinnamutton	— Tamil Nadu

West Coast :

Cochin	— Kerala
Vizhinjam	— Kerala
Malpe	— Karnataka

(c) Kakinada and Chinnamutton in East Coast and Vizhinjam in West Coast are likely to be developed in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Amount lying unclaimed with EPF Organisation

415. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than rupees fourteen crores are lying unclaimed with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to disburse the amount to the depositors ?

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

(b) The amount has remained unpaid mainly on account of non-receipt of the claims from either the subscriber or his/her nominee/legal heir;

(c) The EPF authorities have been instructed to make all out efforts to locate the subscribers who have not preferred their claim. For this purpose, they have been asked to give suitable publicity by displaying the particulars of unclaimed deposits on the notice boards of the factories/establishments and also to enlist the cooperation of the employers/trade unions in finding out the whereabouts of the subscribers.

**Indo-Dutch cooperation for supply of
seed potato**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during Indo-Holland Potato Seminar held in May, 1986 in New Delhi, the Dutch Government have offered to send absolutely diseasefree seed potato to increase productivity of potato in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far it will be helpful in increasing the production of potato with the use of Dutch seed potato;

(c) whether any experiment has been made, if so, the results achieved; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to procure the Dutch potato seed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, a recommendation was made that both India and Netherlands may test each others cultivars in their respective countries and exchange information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Orissa's request for special fund to provide water to drought hit areas

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

(a) whether Orissa Government have asked for special funds for supply of drinking water in drought-hit areas; and

(b) if so, the amount demanded and sanctioned by Central Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Crop Insurance Scheme

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

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the extension of Crop Insurance Scheme to all the crops grown in the country;

(b) whether this scheme has not been extended in the dryland areas of the country;

(c) areas which have not been covered so far;

(d) the time by which Crop Insurance Scheme will be extended to all the crops grown in the country ?

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

(b) and (c) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme being implemented in the country from Kharif, 1985 is applicable to all the areas including dryland areas which have been notified for the purpose of Crop Insurance by the States/ U.Ts. which are implementing the Scheme.

(d) There is no proposal at present, to include all crops grown in the country for coverage under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

Houses to poor in disaster prone areas by HUDCO

419. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) intends to provide safe houses to the poor in disaster-prone areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to locate disaster-prone areas in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the States in which disaster-prone areas have been earmarked;

(e) the steps taken by Government to implement the scheme in those areas; and

(f) the total cost likely to be incurred in constructing safe houses ?

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

(a) and (b) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has already been operating a scheme for providing loans for construction of houses in the areas affected by flood/fire/cyclone disaster. So far 96 schemes for the construction of 1.26 lakh houses with project cost of Rs. 61.84 crores involving loan assistance of Rs. 42.52 crores have been sanctioned to the construction agencies in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan.

(c) to (f) The Government is already aware of the position and a Development Group (Task Force) on housing in disaster prone areas has been set up to make an indepth study in this regard. The report of the Group is yet to be submitted.

Production of films on freedom fighters

420. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the deceased national leaders/freedom fighters including those of 1857 about whom documentary films have been produced by Government during the last three years;

(b) the names of such leaders about whom such films are likely to be produced in the next three years;

(c) whether any criteria have been

laid down for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) At present, the following documentary films on National Leaders/Freedom Fighters are on the production programme of the Films Division and are at various stages of production :

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
2. Shaikh Mohammad Abdullah
3. Kamla Nehru
4. M.N. Roy
5. S. Sathyamurthy
6. Shah Nawaz Khan
7. Maithili Sharan Gupta

(c) and (d) No criteria as such have been laid down in this regard. However, production of documentary films on subjects of national importance is a part of the normal function of Films Division and various such subjects are identified from time to time. Films Division have, since its inception, produced & would continue to produce films on National Leaders and Freedom Fighters. In 1983, Films Division undertook production of films on India's struggle for independence. So far 36 films under the series which covered the period from 1857 to 1947 have been produced. 14 films in this series are at present in different stages of production.

Statement

Documentary films on the deceased National Leaders/Freedom Fighters including those of 1857 produced by Films Division during the last 3 years (1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86)

1	2
1. Veer Savarkar—B&W (1983)	—Released on 27.5.1983
2. Nehru in remembrance—B&W (1983) (Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru)	—Released on 11.11.1983

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. Memorable moments—B&W (1983)
(on Jawahar Lal Nehru & Smt.
Indira Gandhi) | —Released on 23.11.1984 |
| 4. Rajshri Purshotam Das Tandon
(B&W, 1983) | —Released on 3.8.1984 |
| 5. Veer Savarkar (Longer Version) | —B&W (1983)—Non—
Theatrical Release |
| 6. Dadasaheb Gaikwad—B&W (1984) | —Released on 1.6.1984 |
| 7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy—(B&W) (1984) | —Released on 18.5.1984 |
| 8. Rao Tula Ram—B&W (1984) | —Released on 16.8.1985 |
| 9. Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar
B&W (1984) | —Released on 5.7.1985 |
| 10. Vinoba Bhave—(The Man)
(Revised Version) (B&W) (1985) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 11. Then Came Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi)
CCIV. (1984) | —Released on 28.9.1984 |
| 12. Nehru—Col. & B&W (1984)
(Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru)
(A full length film produced by
Films Division in collaboration with
U.S.S.R) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 13. Indira's vision—Col. (1985)
(Smt. Indira Gandhi) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 14. Martyrdom of Mahatma—B&W (1985)
(Mahatma Gandhi) | —Released on 1.2.1985 |
| 15. Shri Kamraj—B&W (1985) | —Released on 12.7.1985 |
| 16. Indira Gandhi 1917-1918—Col. (1985) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 17. The Frontier Gandhi—B&W (1985)
(Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan) | —Released on 27.9.1985 |
| 18. Priyadarshini—Col.—(1985)
(Smt. Indira Gandhi) | —Released on 1.11.1985 |
| 19. Karmayogi Acharya Kakasaheb
Kalelkar—Col. (1985) | —Released on 29.11.1985 |
| 20. Indira Priyadarshini—Col. (1985)
(Smt. Indira Gandhi) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 21. Indira Gandhi—A tribute-I
Col.—(1985) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 22. Indira Gandhi—A tribute-II
Col.—(1985) | —Non-Theatrical Release |
| 23. Baba Jassa Singh Ahluwalia—Co'.
(1985) | —Released on 13.9.1985 |

TV facility to Chikkamagalur

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

(a) whether TV facility has been provided to Chikkamagalur in Karnataka;

(b) if not, the time by which it will be provided; and

(c) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps to provide this facility by installing Low Power Transmitter at Chikkamagalur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) The VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, *inter alia*, for establishment of a large number of new TV transmitters, including a low power (100 Watt) transmitter at Chikkamagalur. These transmitters can be installed only in phases, depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite equipment and overall priorities. Installation of the proposed new transmitter at Chikkamagalur will also depend on the above factors.

[Translation]**Convictions under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act**

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

(a) the number of persons awarded punishment during the last three years in Union Territories under the provisions the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, indicating the various offences for which they were awarded punishment and the number of cases pending in courts in this connection; and

(b) the number of cases in which Government employees have been convicted and awarded punishment for showing cruelty to animals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Removal of jhuggis from Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi

423. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4074 on 25th March, 1986 regarding unauthorised Jhuggis on P&T land at Kali Bari Marg, near Delhi and state :

(a) whether the land between the quarters of the P&T and the Estate office at Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi on which hundreds of jhuggis have come up during the last six months belongs to the CPWD/L&DO ;

(b) if so, the action taken so far for removal of these jhuggis; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The land belongs to C. P. W. D.

(b) Necessary action for evicting the unauthorised occupants is being taken keeping in view legal aspects involved in the matter.

(c) Not Applicable in view of reply to Part (b) above.

Employment of skilled painters and Artists

424. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in conformity with the declared policy of Government to preserve and promote art and culture, Government are considering a proposal to introduce a scheme to provide suitable means of livelihood to the unemployed painters /

artists, if necessary, by opening Art Centres in different places; and

(b) if so, the details of such scheme including the names of places where Art Centres have been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) There is a scheme to provide financial assistance to persons, distinguished in arts, who may be in indigent circumstances, and to their dependents. The Lalit Kala Akademi an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Department of Culture also provides gallery space, to artists for their exhibitions and studio facilities and raw material at concessional rates to artists at its different centres in the country

[English]

Loans to States by Union Government for Kharif Programme

425. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned loans to various States to enable them to assist farmers in the Coming Kharif programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loans sanctioned to each State for the purpose;

(c) whether the money has been properly distributed by each State;

(d) whether any irregularities by any State Government have been noticed by Union Government and if so, their names; and

(e) the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government have sanctioned short-term loans to the Various States for meeting the need for distribution of agricultural inputs and/or for very special programmes like the advance purchase of seeds, comprehensive plant protection measures on compact area basis for important crops etc. No amount out of this loan is meant for making any cash payment to the farmers.

(b) The details of short-term loans sanctioned to the various States for Kharif 1986 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The loan amount is not meant for making any cash payment to the farmers.

(d) and (e) : No irregularities have come to the notice of the Central Government.

Statement

Short Term Loan sanctioned to States for Kharif 1986

State	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2
Bihar	4.40
Gujarat	16.26
Haryana	6.15
Himachal Pradesh	1.00
Karnataka	9.85
Madhya Pradesh	6.00
Maharashtra	21.92
Manipur	0.47
Meghalaya	0.15
Orissa	3.75
Punjab	13.27
Rajasthan	3.03

1	2
Tamil Nadu	3.50
Uttar Pradesh	23.48
West Bengal	2.10
	115.33

**Interim Relief to journalists and non
journalists**

426. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether journalists and non-journalists have not accepted Government's decision to double the quantum of interim relief to newspaper employees; and

(b) the details thereof and final decision reached between the journalists, non-journalists and Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton and tobacco lying with growers

427. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of cotton and tobacco is lying with the cotton and tobacco growers in the country particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of cotton and tobacco lying with the growers at present State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the purchase of these items from growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (b)
The Government fixes minimum support prices in respect of different varieties of cotton and various grades of Virginia Flue Cured tobacco (VFC). For cotton, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has been designated as the agency to undertake market support operations in the event of cotton prices tending to fall below the declared support levels. In case of VFC tobacco the Tobacco Board undertakes the necessary price support operations, if required. Accordingly, farmers are free to sell their produce of cotton and VFC tobacco at the ruling market prices with the guarantee that the CCI and the Tobacco Board will enter the market at minimum support price levels for the produce which satisfy the stipulated specifications. In case traders are not willing to do so. In this situation any stocks withheld by growers would be those voluntarily done by them.

During the current cotton season the CCI has been undertaking extensive price support operations in all cotton-growing States, except in Maharashtra where a monopoly procurement scheme of the State Government is being implemented by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation. The Corporation's purchases in Andhra Pradesh this season totalled 3.34 lakh bales upto the end of June 1986, as against 1.09 lakh bales procured during the whole of previous season.

The auction sales of virginia tobacco for 1986 are already over and there is no VFC tobacco lying unsold with the growers. During the current season a total quantity of 80,460 tonnes of VFC tobacco was sold through auctions in Andhra Pradesh.

In so far as non-virginia tobacco is concerned, though no minimum support prices are fixed by Government, a National level organisation, viz., National Tobacco Growers Federation has been set up to undertake marketing of non-virginia tobacco of its 205 Primary-Level Tobacco

Grower Cooperative Societies. The open market wholesale prices of non-virginia tobacco at important markets this year have generally been ruling at comparable levels with the previous years.

It is felt that it would not be feasible to monitor the unsold stocks of produce lying with farmers at any given point of time.

Hotel constructed at Windsor Place, New Delhi by M/s. Pure Drinks

428. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Pure Drinks has occupied more land than the land actually allotted to it for the construction of its hotel at Windsor Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the excess land so occupied;

(c) whether the construction of this hotel has been in conformity with the relevant rules and bye-laws; and

(d) if not, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to reports available M/s. Pure Drinks have not occupied more land than the land actually allotted for the construction of a hotel at Windsor Place, New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The N.D.M.C. is being asked to carry out an inspection and report the factual position about deviations, if any urgently. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Review of policy regarding TV serials and advertisements

429. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH

GAEKWAD :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the policy of selection of TV serials and advertisements;

(b) whether a Committee has been set up for the purpose if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof and the criteria for selection of its members; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been prepared in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, The Government is in the process of issuing the revised guidelines for selection of TV serials. A Committee has been set up consisting of official and non-official members for selection of TV serials. The composition of the official members of the Committee is as follows :—

- (1) Director General, Doordarshan
- (2) Deputy Director General (Commercial)
- (3) Controller of Programmes (Commercial)

A panel of the following non-official members have been approved by the Government from amongst whom two persons including atleast one lady member will be invited for each meeting of the Committee :—

1. Dr. Gurbax Singh
2. Dr. Preetam Singh Safeer
3. Prof. Sydney Rebeiro

4. Shri Akshay Kumar Jain
5. Shri M. K. Rasgotra
6. Smt. Satya Choudhary
7. Smt. Rami Chhabra
8. Smt. Indu Jain
9. Mrs. Razia Ismail
10. Smt. Meera B. Agi.

**Setting up of TV Centre and Air Station
at Aska/Bhanjnagar**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is genuine demand for a TV Center as well as a local Radio Station at Aska/Bhanjnagar in Ganjam District in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that TV Centre at Berhampur is not able to cater to the needs of the whole district;

(c) whether Government propose to instal a HPT at Kalinga instead of at Phulbani; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) In its 7th Five Year Plan AIR proposes to set up a local radio station with 2x5 KW FM transmitter at Berhampur in Ganjam District in Orissa. This station would cover Aska/Bhanjnagar as well. As regards TV, demands have been received for setting up a TV Relay Centre at Bhanjnagar in Ganjam District. VII Plan of Doordarshan however includes establishment of a low power TV transmitter at Chatrapur in Ganjam district.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A low power TV transmitter (100w) is proposed to be set up at Phulbani during the VII Plan period. No HPT is proposed for Kalinga.

(d) Does not arise.

**Foodgrain production target during
1985-86**

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

(a) the production targets of foodgrains fixed for the year 1985-86; and

(b) the actual achievement against these targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : The Planning Commission fixed a target of 159.2 million tonnes of foodgrain production for 1985-86.

(b) Firm estimates of production for 1985-86 have not yet become available from all the States. However, as per current assessment, production of foodgrains in 1985-86 is anticipated to be higher than 146.2 million tonnes achieved in 1984-85.

Unauthorised constructions in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Government lands in Delhi have been grabbed on a large scale in an unauthorised manner by anti-social elements ; if so, the corrective steps taken;

(b) whether Government are aware that land for civic amenities near Transformer in No. 31, 32 and 33 Blocks, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi has also been grabbed and D.D.A. has not taken any action in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Some cases of squatting/encroachments on public lands have come to notice. The

remedial steps taken in this regard are indicated in the Statement given below.

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

Statement

The following remedial steps have been taken :—

- (i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachments on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.
- (ii) The Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1971 were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment cognizable offences and also provide for appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of demolition in Delhi to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. The provisions relating to the declaration of these as 'cognizable offences' had been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced (with effect from 10-2-86 in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Act, and 24-2-86 in respect of Delhi Development Act.
- (iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 18-6-85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

- (iv) The DDA has been taken action for removal of encroachments from time to time and during the period from 1-1-86 to 30-6-86 cleared 9780 encroachments. Other local bodies and Departments having been taking action for removal of encroachments under their jurisdiction.

Live telecast of World Cup Football Championship held in Mexico

433. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on live telecast of World Cup Football Championship held in Mexico; and

(b) the amount collected from the sponsors and advertisers in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The total picture of expenditure is not yet clear as Doordarshan has yet to receive invoices from abroad in respect of some of the services already availed of. However, they have so far made payments to the extent of US \$ 36,800 and Swiss Francs 13,475. In addition to this, approximately Rs. 1 crore will have to be paid to overseas Communication Service for satellite charges.

(b) The gross amount collected from the sponsors and commercial advertisers is Rs. 90,00,000.00.

Additional facilities to fishermen to augment fish production

434. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide additional facilities to the fishermen to augment fish production during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of traditional crafts proposed to be motorised during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) what other facilities and incentives are proposed to be extended to the small fishermen to augment fish production during the above plan period?

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

(b) During VII Plan period, a proposal to motorise 8000 traditional crafts is under consideration.

(c) Apart from subsidising motorisation of traditional craft, the Government of India provide 50% grant for introduction of Beach landing craft. Fishermen are also assisted by the States/Union Territories through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, fishing gear, gear material and accessories.

Development of Co-operative Societies by NABARD

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

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has started a three year project with a view to develop the co-operative societies;

(b) if so, how many districts have been selected for implementing the development programme all over the country;

(c) the number of primary agricultural cooperative societies which have been identified to be brought under the above development programme; and

(d) the details of the schemes undertaken by NABARD in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has launched a 3 year Project for strengthening and development of 600 selected Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSS) and all working Large Sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) in twenty selected Pilot Project Districts, in the country. In each selected district the programme is to cover 30 PACSS. The programme has been launched in the selected districts in two phases. In the first phase from July, 1986, the programme has been taken up to cover 15 districts in 12 States.

(d) Orissa is one of the 12 States selected for the implementation of the Scheme, and the district selected is Kalahandi. The project has been started only from the 1st July, 1986. The identification of 30 PACSS in the district has been taken up. The Scheme provides for giving financial assistance by NABARD for employment of an Additional Secretary and for infrastructural facilities; providing loans to the State Governments for additional share capital in the selected societies and LAMPS.

Allocation of funds for steel plants during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether Government have earmarked funds for the modernisation of various integrated steel plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the allocation made to each steel plant for the purpose; and

(c) the details of schemes included under the modernisation programme and the funds earmarked for each scheme, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and

(b) The following allocations have been made for the Seventh Five Year Plan for

modernisation and new schemes at the Steel Plants of SAIL :—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Plant	Modernisation and New Schemes
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant	180.00
2.	Bokaro Steel Plant	160.00
3.	Durgapur Steel Plant	460.00
4.	Rourkela Steel Plant	360.00
5.	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd. including IISCO, Ujjain.	52.00

(c) The modernisation proposal will consist of various sub-schemes. These sub-schemes and their allocations will be known only after the modernisation proposals are approved by Government.

Production capacity of Rourkela Steel Plant

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

(a) the present production capacity of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) what would be the total capacity of the Steel Plant on completion of the expansion programme under implementation; and

(c) the prospects of production of saleable steel of the Plant during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The present installed capacity of the Rourkela Steel Plant is 1.8 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel.

(b) There is no expansion programme presently under implementation in the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(c) Due to technological obsolescence and ageing of equipment, the Plant will not be in a position to achieve its full annual rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel during the

Seventh Plan. A scheme to exploit its full potential is under the consideration of Government. If sanctioned, it will be completed only in the VIII Plan.

Loss to Indian farmers

438. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian farmers incurred accumulative collective loss of Rs. 45 000 crores in real terms during the decade 1971-81;

(b) whether a study was conducted by the Department of Business Economics, Delhi University in this regard;

(c) whether the study report reveals that despite Government intervention in agriculture through procurement policies and subsidization of farmers' inputs; the farmers' net income per hectare from cultivation has generally declined;

(d) whether Government have examined the study report; and

(e) if so, to what extent Government are considering to implement the suggestions made therein so that the farmers' income may increase ?

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

(b) A study was made recently by two Delhi-based economists.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Available data indicate that the gross returns to farmers over their out-of-pocket expenses show sizeable increase over the 1971-72 to 1983-84 period. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their agricultural produce, with a view to encouraging higher production and investment.

Gold exploration by geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation

439. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-year programme for gold exploration has been launched by the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the places that have been found to bear gold; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in implementing the scheme and to what extent gold exploration has been successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The gold exploration in the country on a Five Year Exploration Programme was launched during 1980-85 and extended to 1985-90. Geological Survey of India is engaged in regional assessment work for gold and Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. for detailed prospecting in certain identified areas. The main features of the Programme includes reconnaissance traverses, large-scale mapping, sampling, drilling and exploratory mining etc.

(i) Hutti, Budhini & Kadoni blocks, Raichur district Hosur, Champion and Yellishirur blocks, Dharwar district; parts of Kolar belt and Manglur belt, Gulbarga

district; Palavanchalli-Honnahatti, Tambadihalli etc., Shimoga district, all in Karnataka.

(ii) Chigargunta, Mallppakonda areas, Chittoor District; Yerrappa-Gantalappa, (Ramagiri), Anantpur district, in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Maharajgadai area, Dharampuri district, Tamilnadu.

(iv) Talkoi and adjacent areas, Keonjhar district, Orissa.

Exploration work by GSI & MECL is also continuing in parts of Gadag, Kolar and Hutti-Maski Schist belts and Jagondanahalli area of Karnataka, and reconnaissance work in other parts of the country.

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

Foreign assistance for urban development

440. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial constraint is the biggest problem for city planners and managers of the urban development;

(b) whether the flow of aid through developed countries, organisations and other bilateral arrangements for the urban management has been minimal;

(c) if so, the total funds being received from foreign countries for urban development; and

(d) the schemes likely to be introduced during the current financial year for urban development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Seen in the context of enormity of urban problems resources available to the sector are not sufficient. This happens in all developing countries where demand for the resources is high and supply not that

happy.

quantify.

(b) This has not been very adequate.

(d) A number of urban development projects are being implemented with the assistance of World Bank, UNICEF etc. The details are given in the Statement given below.

(c) The 7th Five Year Plan takes account of the possibility of likely foreign assistance, however it is difficult to

Statement

Details of World Bank and UNICEF assisted urban development projects under implementation

S. No.	Name of Project	Quantum of World Bank assistance (\$ in million)
1.	Calcutta Urban Development Project III	147
2.	Calcutta Urban Transport Project	56
3.	Madras Urban Development Project II	42
4.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Urban and Rural)	73
5.	Bombay Urban Transport Project	25
6.	Bombay Urban Development Project	105
7.	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Urban Phase III)	196
8.	Kanpur Urban Development Project	25
9.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project.	24.1
10.	Gujarat Urban Development Project	62
11.	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Urban and Rural)	72
12.	Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Urban and Rural)	80
13.	Calcutta Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Urban and Rural)	41

UNICEF assisted schemes : UNICEF has agreed to provide \$ 9.2 million for implementation of Urban Basic Services Scheme all over the country.

[Translation]

**Districts covered by N.A.R.P under
Narendra Dev Agricultural University**

442. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in which
the National Agricultural Research Pro-
gramme introduced by the Indian Council
of Agricultural Research is being imple-
mented by the Narendra Dev Agricultural
University, Faizabad;

(b) whether this programme is propo-
sed to be implemented in Faizabad also;
and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) For
the implementation of National Agricul-
tural Research Project, all the districts
under the area jurisdiction of Narendra
Dev University of Agriculture and Tech-
nology, Faizabad have been divided into
three zones as follows :

Name of the Zone	Districts covered
North-Eastern Plain Zone	Gonda, Baharaich, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria.
Eastern Plain Zone	Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratap- garh, Jaunpur, Azam- garh, Ballia, Ghazi- pur & Varanasi.
Vindhyan Zone	Mirzapur and parts of Allahabad and Varanasi.

(b) and (c) The NARP has already
been implemented in Faizabad with effect
from 29.3.1982 by strengthening the office
of Director of Research, Narendra Dev
University of Agriculture and Technology,
Faizabad which is located in Faizabad
District. Faizabad district will also be

benefitted as and when proposals for
establishing/strengthening of Eastern Plain
Zone are received from the university for
consideration of the Council.

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras in districts
under Jurisdiction of ND&U Faizabad**

443. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts which come
under the jurisdiction of Narendra Dev
Agricultural University, Faizabad;

(b) whether 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras'
have been set up in all these districts
under Extension Programme;

(c) if so, the number of such Kendras
set up at each place; and

(d) the time by which such Kendras
are proposed to be set up in the remaining
districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are 15
districts which come under the jurisdiction
of Narendra Dev Agricultural University,
Faizabad.

(b) No, Sir. Krishi Vigyan Kendras
have been established so far only in three
districts i.e. Sultanpur, Bahraich and
Basti.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Establishment of Krishi Vigyan
Kendras in the remaining districts would
be considered subject to availability of
funds from the Government of India.

**Telecast of obscene commercial
advertisements**

444. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan is being
run on commercial lines;

(b) if not, whether the scenes and dialogues of commercial advertisements telecast by the Doordarshan are worthy of viewing by a family sitting together, in the context of Indian culture; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check telecast of obscene commercial advertisements ?

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

(b) Commercial advertisements being shown on Doordarshan are in accordance with the Code for Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan which has been laid down keeping in mind suitability of an advertisement for family viewing.

(c) Does not arise.

Standard of serials and programmes shown on Television

445. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to arrest the declining standards of the serials being shown on the Television and also to improve the quality of other programmes; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a study team to find out the causes of declining standard and suggest remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) It is not a correct generalisation that the standard of T. V. serials is declining. It has, however, been the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to improve the standard of all TV programmes, including serials. There could be some difference of opinion about Doordarshan's programmes because of variance in the perception and tastes of the audience. Doordarshan tries to cater to different audience groups and, therefore,

all the programmes cannot be judged by the same yardstick.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. However, the programmes are constantly reviewed as a part of the normal exercise in Programme Planning.

[English]

National Housing Bank for housing

446. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a National Housing Bank;

(b) if so, what would be the main functions of the National Housing Bank;

(c) when such a Housing Bank is proposed to be set up; and

(d) the details of the National housing schemes launched in different States and how far the National Housing Banks will be of use to the housing schemes launched in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The proposal to set up a National Housing Bank is yet to be finalised.

Dairy programme under S.F.D.A. in Karnataka

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

(a) the districts in Karnataka which have been selected for Dairy Development Programme under Small Farmers Development Programme under Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) ; and

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers and other agricultural workers involved under SFDA, who have been financed for Dairy Development Programme in those districts so far ?

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

(a) The SFDA Programme was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) from October 1980 when the IRDP was extended to all the blocks in the country. The IRDP is being implemented in all the districts of Karnataka.

(b) Separate figures of beneficiaries assisted in the Dairy sector are not available. However according to the findings of the concurrent evaluation for the period October 1985 to March 1986 about 55% of the beneficiaries in Karnataka were assisted with schemes under Animal Husbandry. In all 7.15 lakh families were assisted under IRDP in Karnataka in the VI Five Year Plan and 1.49 lakh during 1985-86.

Milk processing plants in Karnataka

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

(a) the number of milk processing plants in the Central sector set up in the country so far;

(b) how many such milk processing plants have been set up in Karnataka; and

(c) the number of new milk processing plants proposed to be set up in Karnataka in the financial year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Rural Development Programme

449. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some deficiencies have been observed in the implementation of the Rural Development Programme in certain States; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and the nature of deficiencies observed ?

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

(a) and (b) A concurrent evaluation of IRD Programme has been started by Government of India since October, 1985. For this purpose, data/information are being collected every month from 36 districts on a random rotating sample basis. The main findings of the surveys upto March 1986 have been brought out. The States/U.Ts covered by the surveys for the period October 1985 to March, 1986 are as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Manipur
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal
19. Union Territory (Arunachal Pradesh)
20. Union Territory (Lakshadweep)

The main findings for the period October, 1985 to March 1986 show that poorest of the poor have predominant coverage as compared to other groups of the poor. At the national level, as per records, 99% eligible families had annual income between Re. 1—Rs. 3500. Only 1% families were having income between Rs. 3501 to Rs. 4800/-. On the basis of the assessment of annual income of the family at the time of the assistance, by the investigator, in about 7% cases, the annual income of the family was more than Rs. 4800 which is the cut-off line for the purpose of identification. Regarding the mode of selection, about 60% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of the Gram Sabha. About 35% beneficiaries were selected by officials and the remaining 5% cases were selected by others who include MP/MLA/MLC/Landlord/Employer and fellow villagers/neighbours.

About 78% beneficiaries have found the assistance sufficient for acquiring their assets. The remaining 22% cases did not find the assistance sufficient. Of these, in about 14% cases, the beneficiaries have met the balance money from their own resources and in the remaining 8% cases, they have met it by borrowings. Of all the beneficiaries of the sample, about 26% received working capital. About 40% did not require any working capital. The remaining 34% required working capital, but did not receive it.

Further, in about 31% cases, the repayment period was less than three years. Assets were found intact in about 70% cases. In the remaining 30% cases, the assets were not intact (i.e. either sold, fully perished, partly perished, defective or others). Continued support and care was given by Government agencies in about 29% cases at the national level. After-care support was not made available in about 39% cases and in about 32% cases, the beneficiaries did not feel the need for any such support.

77% cases had additional income from the assets. On the basis of the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- about 11% of the old beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line. However, 46% of the beneficiaries have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs. 3500/-.

Evaluation studies conducted earlier in various parts of the country also revealed certain deficiencies relating to administrative and or organisational set up, uniformity in the fixation of physical and financial targets, low level of per capital investment, non-preparation of perspective plans and wrong identification of some beneficiaries etc.

The deficiencies have been brought to the notice of the State/Union Territory Governments for corrective action.

Steps to curb environmental degradation in mines and steel industry

450. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-pronged strategy has been drawn up by Government to check environmental degradation both in Mining and Steel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) There is no three-pronged strategy as such but to check degradation in environment, the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Amendment Bill, 1986 recently introduced in Parliament provides for premature termination of Prospecting Licence and Mining Lease in the interest of preservation of environment, restoration of flora, trees and other shrubs; and protection of environment. Public sector units like Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd. etc. have taken up afforestation, pollution control, and other measures to check the degradation of environment.

Grant for slum clearance by Overseas Development Agency

451. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Development Agency (London) has agreed to sanction a grant of Rs. 11 crores for slum

clearance in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The proposal regarding Slum Clearance Project in Visakhapatnam seeking Overseas Development Agency assistance has been recently received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and is being examined.

TV film on Jawahar Lal Nehru

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

(a) whether any formal agreement with Mr. Griffith, a noted British film maker to produce a television film on Jawaharlal Nehru, has been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the time likely to be taken to sign the agreement;

(c) whether Government have received and scrutinised the script to ensure that it does not suffer from any misrepresentations;

(d) the time by which the shooting of the film is likely to commence and when it is scheduled to be ready for screening; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the production of this film and how much has been earmarked for the purpose?

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

(b) The details of the agreement are given in the Statement given below.

(c) The script, which is to be prepared by Mr. Kenneth Griffith after

thorough research of the subject in India and abroad has not yet been finalised. The script after it is finalised will be scrutinised and approved by the Government before commencement of the production.

(d) Shooting is to commence by November, 1986 and the film is likely to be ready for screening by the middle of 1987.

(e) While the exact expenditure will be known only at a later stage, when the film is completed, estimated expenditure is around Rs. 25 lakhs.

Statement

An Agreement has been signed by Mr. Kenneth Griffith and Director General, Doordarshan on May 29, 1986 for producing a 16 mm colour film of about 90-100 minutes on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The film will be completed within 11 months from the date of signing of the agreement.

2. The Author, Actor, Presentor and Executive Producer of the film is Mr. Kenneth Griffith who will be entirely responsible for the ultimate completion of the film to the satisfaction of the Government of India. He will, after thorough research on the subject in India and abroad, develop and present a detailed script of the film for the approval of the Government of India before commencement of actual shooting of the film.

3. The Government of India will nominate one officer of Doordarshan, New Delhi as the Associate Director of the film who will work for the film on behalf of the Government.

4. Mr. Kenneth Griffith will utilise the services of a Director based in UK with the approval of the Government of India. He will also have the services of Ms Chiara Peretti for assistance in wardrobe, continuity etc.

5. Doordarshan, New Delhi will provide the following manpowers and equipment needed for the shooting of the film in India :—

- (i) One Chief Cameraman;
- (ii) One Assistant Cameraman;
- (iii) One Sound Recordist;
- (iv) One Lighting Assistant; and
- (v) One Production Manager,

Doordarshan will also be responsible for organising shooting in the United Kingdom.

6. The Government of India will bear the expenses on surface and air-transport in India and the U.K. for the entire crew for location-hunting, consultations and actual shooting as well as for post production work limited to the approved budget. The Government will also bear all expenses on raw-stock (restricted to 1:10) equipment, and post production work, including processing, editing etc.

7. Mr. Kenneth Griffith will be paid a basic fee of £ 30,300 in foreign exchange for production of the film. The Director of the film will be paid a basic fee of £ 15,000 in foreign exchange. Mr. Chiara Peretti, Wardrobe and Continuity Assistant will be paid a basic fee of £ 5,000 in exchange. All the above persons will be paid per diem allowance at the rate of £ 50 per day for research, shooting and post production work. 50% of this amount i.e., £ 25 per day will be paid in foreign exchange and remaining 50% in Indian rupees.

8. The film will be owned by Doordarshan. The Government of India will get full and exclusive copyright and other rights in the film for all purposes theatrical, non-theatrical, television, video, etc. in India and abroad in perpetuity.

Use of fertilisers in Eastern States

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

(a) whether the rate of intake of fertilisers per hectare in the Eastern States is lower as compared to Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on the overall National production level of agricultural products, particularly foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds;

(c) whether there is any proposal to

increase the use of fertilisers in Eastern States for producing more rice, tea etc;

(d) if so, the details with financial implications thereof; and

(e) the details of targets of production of various commodities in the Eastern States during 1986-87 and the measures being taken to achieve these targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir, The rate of intake of fertilisers per hectare in the Eastern States is lower as compared to Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Differential resource endowments of various regions in the country is the main reason for regional disparities in fertiliser consumption. Lower fertiliser consumption is one of the reasons for comparatively lower productivity in this region.

(c) A special Rice Production Programme for the Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been launched during the 7th Five Year Plan, which *inter alia* aims at increasing the use of fertilisers.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 105 crores has been made by the Government of India for implementing the programme during the 7th Plan Period. Matching provision to the same extent will be provided by the State Governments.

(e) The targets of production of foodcrops in the Eastern States during the year 1986-87 as recommended by the Working Group in the Planning Commission are given in the Statement given below. To increase the productivity of rice which is the major crop of the region, a special rice production programme has been launched during the 7th Five Year Plan in the Eastern Region. The major components of this programme consist of training, distribution of inputs like seed, fertiliser, micro-nutrients, pesticides, farm implements at subsidised prices and development of infrastructural facilities like improvement in irrigation and drainage facilities.

Statement

Targets of production of food crops during the year 1986-87

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Other cereals	Pulses	Total
Assam	32.00	—	—	0.45	1.81	0.15	1.00	35.41
Bihar	63.00	—	—	14.00	35.00	2.00	11.00	125.00
Orissa	58.00	0.29	0.06	2.00	1.60	4.25	11.20	77.40
U. P.	83.00	5.00	6.00	13.50	183.50	12.00	31.00	334.00
W. B.	84.00	—	—	—	9.00	1.50	3.00	97.50
M. P.	51.00	19.00	1.20	11.20	50.00	5.50	30.25	168.15

Housing as industry

454. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether housing has been declared as an Industry;

(b) whether Government have scheme for constructing low-cost houses in cities as well as rural areas particularly for the economically weaker sections;

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be allocated during 1986-87; and

(d) how much amount will be allocated to Kerala under the scheme during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The proposal to declare Housing as an Industry is yet to be finalised.

(b) Housing is a State subject and Social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State Governments/UT Adms as per their local requirements and plan priorities. However, housing scheme for the Economically Weaker Sections of population for Urban areas and Rural House-sites-cum-construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers are already included in the 20-Point Programme.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance from the Union Govt. is given in the shape of block loans and block grants to States without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

Establishment of Coconut Technology Development Centre

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

(a) whether Coconut Technology Development centres have been established;

(b) if so, the places where such centres have been established; and

(c) the details of the work being done in such centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) One Technology Development Centre has been established at the headquarters of Coconut Development Board at cochin.

(c) Apart from conducting research studies on bottled coconut water and desiccated coconut, grants have been given to artisans engaged in coconut handicraft manufacture. Besides, financial support for research on new technology covering cream, coconut wood and coir pith is being provided to research organisations under the Central and the State Governments.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Coconut in Kerala

456. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of coconut in Kerala;

(b) the allocation made for these schemes during 1986-87; and

(c) the details of the work done in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no centrally sponsored scheme as such for the development of coconut in Kerala at present.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Long term price policy for agricultural and commercial crops

457. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate a long term pricing policy in respect of agricultural and commercial crops;

(b) if so, whether it has been finalised; and

(c) if not, when it is going to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The long term agricultural price policy is under preparation.

Import of chemical fertilizers

458. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to stat :

(a) whether a large quantity of chemical fertilizers continue to be imported, if so, the quantity imported during the last three years and the amount involved;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase the production of chemical fertilizers in the country and to reduce the import so as to save foreing exchange;

(c) whether the country is not fully utilizing its natural organic waste including precious tree-leaves and animal dung; and

(d) whether the National commission on Agriculture had made any recommendations in this regard and if so, whether these are being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The figures of quantity of fertilizers imported and the amount involved are given below :

Year	Quantity in lakh MT of Nutrients	Cost and frigeht Rupees Crores
1	2	3
1983-84	13.55	365.00

1	2	3
1984-85	36.24	1500 00
1985-86	33.99	1405.00 (Approx.)

(b) A major plan has been taken on hand for augmenting fertilizer production capacity in the county. However, the need for import will still continue.

(c) Efforts are directed to wards utilization of all types of organic waste, including precious tree-leaves and animal dung, to the extent possible for use as manure. It is estimated that about 240 million tonnes of rural compost and 6.5 million tonnes of urban compost have been used during 1985-86 as manure.

(d) Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had made a number of recommendations on soil organic matter and organic manures. In this context, continuous efforts are being made for the development and use of organic manures and bio-fertilizers.

Doordarshan's "Intext" Service

459. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan's ambitious information service project "Intext" has become virtually a non-starter as there are no takers for the service; and

(b) whether Government propose to discontinue the Intext Service in view of the declining interest among the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The response to the service has however been less than what was anticipated.

(b) No, Sir. Several steps have been taken to make the information content of the service more useful, upto date and reliable. Some other steps are under implementation. Improvement in a service of this nature is a continuous process.

Import of fertilizers

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

(a) the quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported during the year 1986-87 and the foreign exchange involved; and

(b) whether any loan or aid has been offered by the World Bank or any other international agency to meet the foreign exchange requirements for the import of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The quantity of import of fertilizers during the year 1986-87 will depend on the actual requirement to meet the consumption of fertilizers in the country, keeping in view the indigenous production programme and the stock which is already on hand. This is reviewed periodically and imports regulated according to the needs. Fertilizer will be imported from countries with which Government of India have got trade agreements for payment in Rupees, against credit arrangements and partly against foreign exchange including what will be available under a component of Cooperative Fertilizer Industry Project negotiated with the World Bank.

T. V. serial scripts for clearance

461. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of TV serial scripts are pending with Doordarshan for clearance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are still a good number of proposals for serials to be considered

by Doordarshan. Such proposals are considered keeping in view Doordarshan's programme requirements over a period of time. The pending proposals will now be considered by new Selection Committee which has eminent non-official members on it.

Bonded labour in the country

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the bonded labour in the country is increasing rapidly;

(b) whether Union Government propose to issue directions to State Governments to launch a survey of bonded labour in their respective States; and

(c) what other steps Union Government propose to take to root out the bonded labour in the country ?

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

(b) and (c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31-3-86 was 2,05,923 out of which 1,60,268 have been rehabilitated. The identification of bonded labourers and their subsequent release and rehabilitation is a continuous process, and the State Governments have been requested to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers in their respective States and take necessary steps for their quick release and rehabilitation. In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time-bound programme, annual and quarterly targets are fixed for different States and the ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- has been enhanced to Rs. 6,250 with effect from 1st February, 1986 per bonded

labourer, half of which is given as Central share.

National Commission on urbanisation

463. SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had set up a National Commission on Urbanisation to study the problem of urbanisation in the country;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent the problem of urbanisation in the country is likely to be solved ?

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

(b) to (d) : Report has not been submitted by the Commission yet.

Factories closed and mandays lost during 1986

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

(a) the number of factories closed statewide during 1986 till date;

(b) the number of mandays lost during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Based on the latest available information, a Statement on State-wise number of closed factories during 1986 is given below.

(b) According to the latest provisional information received in the Labour

Bureau, the number of mandays lost during January-April, 1986 is 4.99 million.

Statement

Statement showing No. of closures, State-wise-1986 (Jan.-May)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	No. of Closures (P)
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	13
5.	Haryana	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1
11.	Maharashtra	19
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	1
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	7
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2
22.	West Bengal	**
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	12
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3
29.	Lakshadweep	—

1	2
30. Mizorm	—
31. Pondicherry	—
Total	81

(P) : Provisional (**) Not available (—); Nil

N. B. : Information relates to closures due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes and excludes off season closures.

Decline in shrimp catches

465. SHRI R. S. MANE :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a reduction in catches of shrimp during the last year;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect the depletion of such shrimp resources;

(c) the number of new deep-sea trawlers that will start fishing in 1986; and

(d) whether further depletion will occur due to more such boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There was no reduction in shrimp catches during 1985. However export has declined by 5049 tonnes during 1985-86 compared to 1984-85.

(b) A Committee has been formed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to examine the factual position with regard to production, size composition, marketing especially export of prawn during 1985-86 and the trend in the recent past.

(c) At present there are 87 deep sea fishing vessels of 20 M. length and above owned and operated by the commercial

sector. In addition 42 numbers of foreign chartered fishing vessels are also operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

(d) Deep sea fishing is unlikely to deplete shrimp resources in Indian Waters.

Dairy policy

466. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of having a dairy policy to solve unemployment among the lower levels of our society in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The accepted policy of the Government is to foster and promote dairy development on cooperative lines as far as possible. With this in view, a National Dairy Project, known as Operation Flood has been launched in the country. The Project is based on a three tier cooperative structure i.e. (1) Village Level Dairy Cooperative Societies of milk producers at the grass-root level, providing direct and indirect employment in the rural areas; (2) Unions of these village cooperatives at the district level; and (3) Federations of these Unions at the State/apex level. The Unions/Federations also provide employment opportunities.

Supply of newsprint

467. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the numerous problems being faced by publishers of newspapers regarding regularity and quality in the procurement of newsprint;

(b) whether Government are considering de-canalisation of imports of newsprint to eliminate the bottlenecks and

other problems being complained of by newspaper publishers all over the country;

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to solve the difficulties of the newspaper publishers;

(d) the amount being spent on import of newsprint and bamboo chips; and

(e) whether Government are aware that with the possibility of making good quality newsprint from bagasse, our dependence on imports and bamboo chips can be reduced considerably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (c) Complaints in regard to regularity and quality of newsprint received from newspaper establishments from time to time are duly looked into. Steps have been taken to streamline the procedures in the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Better liaison and coordination is being maintained with the indigenous mills producing newsprint and the STC. Also, the STC has introduced computer to help process such cases expeditiously.

(b) There is no proposal to decanalise imports of newsprint, at present.

(d) During 1985-86, the amount spent on imports of newsprint was of the order of Rs. 123.17 crores approximately. The data about amount spent on import of bamboo chips is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) It is the policy of the Government to encourage the use of bagasse for the manufacture of paper and newsprint. Paper containing not less than 75 per cent by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited have already achieved break-through by producing newsprint using 85 per cent bagasse pulp.

Setting up of T.V. relay centre at Songarh in Gujarat

468. SHRI C. B. GAMIT : Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. relay centre in the tribal area of Songarh in Gujarat State during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the time by which the T.V. relay Centre is likely to be set up in Songarh; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposals for setting up composite super mini steel plants from private sector units

469. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of proposals for setting up of composite super mini-steel plants from several private sector units have been pending for some time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) A number of proposals for setting up of composite mini-steel plants were received and they have been *prima facie* rejected as they are not covered under the existing guidelines of industrial licensing. Some representations have been received against such rejections and these are under consideration.

Setting up of fertilizer plants during Seventh Plan

470. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals

for setting up more fertilizer plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan in joint ventures both in India and abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are proposals for setting up joint venture fertilizer plants in Tunisia and Algeria.

Coverage of public meetings by T.V.

471. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines for visual coverage by Doordarshan of public meetings and functions arranged by various political parties; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) As per guidelines on 'News Policy for Broadcast Media', political activities are noticed strictly on the basis of their news worthiness. It is ensured that in the matter of coverages of political parties there is no bias in favour of one party or another.

[Translation]

Status of industry to agriculture

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

(a) whether a constant demand is being made to Union Government to grant the status of industry to agriculture;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to concede this demand; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At times such a demand has been made.

(b) and (c) Agriculture cannot be treated at par with industry because of the basic differences between the two sectors, such as, production processes, technology, principles of pricing, patterns of marketing perishable nature of agricultural produce, relative inadjustability of agricultural production to changing demand conditions as the gestation period is fixed and given, heterogeneity of agricultural produce, etc.

Deputation of farmers abroad

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

(a) whether Government had sent abroad last year some farmers in order to acquire information on new agricultural techniques;

(b) if so, the number of such farmers belonging to Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government have decided to send some more farmers abroad this year for the same purpose; and

(d) if so, how many out of them would be from Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Payment for DDA flats from hire purchase to cash down

474. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority proposes to change the mode of payment for built-up flats under LIG, MIG and EWS from hire-purchase to cash down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on low income and weaker section allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA has taken a decision to convert all MIG allotments and a portion of the LIG allotments on cash down basis. The allotment to the EWS category will be given only on hire purchase basis.

(b) and (c) This decision was taken as one of the measures to bridge the gap between the revenue and expenditure anticipated during the year 1986-87 and to augment the financial resources for the housing activities of the DDA. 25% of the registrants under the LIG category are likely to be affected by the decision as they would be required henceforth to make the payment on cash down basis. The EWS category will not be affected as all allotments in this category will be made on hire-purchase basis

Reduction in land ceiling

475. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in May, 1985 State Revenue Ministers had agreed that agricultural land ceiling limit be lowered for a family of 5 members to 5 hectares for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of raising at least two crops in a year, 7.5 hectares for the next category with assured irrigation for at least one crop a year and 12 hectares for the rest;

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

(c) the remedial measures being taken in respect of the areas where no progress or unsatisfactory progress has been reported; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in the Union Territories in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d) In the Conference of State Revenue Ministers held in May, 1985 the consensus was that this issue would be considered by the State Governments and the Union Territories. All the States/Union Territory Administrations have not yet taken a final view on the issue.

Live telecast of events of national and international importance

476. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Doordarshan for live telecast of events of national and international importance;

(b) the number and particulars of live telecasts during 1985-86 including the duration of each and its estimated audience;

(c) the cost per minute of live telecast during the normal telecasting time and outside the normal time; and

(d) the extent to which the cost was met by private sponsors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast live, nationally and internationally important events, depending upon the availability of resources and technical facilities.

(b) The information on the number

and particulars of live telecasts during 1985-86 including the duration of each one of them is given in the Statement given below.

It is not possible to give any estimate of audience; however, at present over 66% of the population of the country is receiving the T.V. signal.

(c) Doordarshan does not follow a system of cost accounting, therefore, no such figure has been worked out.

(d) the revenue received from sponsorships and spots via live telecast, with effect from 23.1.1985 to 29.6.1986 was Rs. 5,39,68,000/-.

Statement
List of important programmes telecast live during 1985-86

S. No.	Date of telecast	Details	Duration	From
1	2	3	4	5
1.	23.1.85	One Day International Cricket India Vs. England	430 mts.	Nagpur
2.	26.1.85	Republic Day Parade from Rajpath	112 mts.	New Delhi
3.	27.1.85	One Day International Cricket India Vs. England	404 mts.	Chandigarh
4.	28.1.85	Award Giving Ceremony of Nehru Award for International Understanding	304 mts.	New Delhi
5.	29.1.85	Beating Retreat	70 mts.	New Delhi
6.	31.1.85	Cricket Test Match	315 mts.	Kanpur
7.	1.2.85	-do-	321 mts.	-do-
8.	3.2.85	-do-	308 mts.	-do-
9.	4.2.85	-do-	312 mts.	-do-
10.	5.2.85	-do-	300 mts.	-do-
11.	8.2.85	Indian Open Satellite Circuit Tennis Match	283 mts.	Pune
12.	12.2.85	International Football Match—Indian Universities Vs. Chinese Universities	110 mts.	New Delhi

13.	3.3.85	One Day International Cricket India Vs. Australia	375 mts.	Melbourne, Australia
14.	5.3.85	World Cricket Championship	361 mts.	Sydney, Australia.
15.	8.3.85	Davis Cup — India Ts. Itlay	405 mts.	Calcutta
16.	10.3.85	World Cricket Championship	349 mts.	Melbourne, Australia
17.	2.8.85	Davis Cup Tie— India Vs. Sweden	120 mts.	Bangalore
18.	3.8.85	-do- 25th World	319 mts.	-do-
19.	7.8.85	25th World Amateur Billiards Championship	151 mts.	New Delhi
20.	15.8.85	Independence Day Function	61 mts.	New Delhi
21.	25.8.85	One Day International Cricket	415 mts.	Colombo, Sri Lanka
22.	29.9.85	-do-	433 mts.	-do-
23.	29.9.85	Indira Gandhi Grand Prix Badminton Championship	118 mts.	New Delhi
24.	9.4.85	World Cup Football Match	124 ² mts.	Calcutta
25.	19.4.85	Inauguration of Extra-ordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM countries on Namibia from Vigyan Bhavan	129 mts.	New Delhi
26.	6.5.85	Inauguration of Congress Centenary Celebrations at Bombay	275 mts.	Indira Gandhi Stadium

1	2	3	4	5
27.	6.7.85	Wimbledon Tennis Championship	215 mts.	U.K., London,
28.	7.7.85	-do-	252 mts.	-do-
29.	15.7.85	All India Indira Gandhi Gold Cup Hockey Final	122 mts.	Srinagar
30.	22.9.85	10th Indira Gandhi Grand Prix Championship	43 mts.	New Delhi
31.	-do-	One Day International Cricket Match	218 mts.	Colombo, Sri Lanka
32.	22.8.85	Indira Grand Prix Championship	140 mts.	New Delhi
33.	16.10.85	Subroto Cup Football Final : Govt. High School Dimapur and Madhyamgram School	136 mts.	New Delhi
34.	10.11.85	All India Dhyan Chand Hockey tournament of Agra	95 mts.	Agra
35.	12.11.85	Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup Hockey	108 mts.	New Delhi
36.	18.11.85	One Day International Cricket	307 mts.	Sharjah
37.	16.11.85	Championship Cup Huckey	86 mts.	Perth
38.	19.11.85	-do-	90 mts.	-do-
39.	22.11.85	One Day International Cricket Match	321 mts.	Sharjah
40.	24.11.85	Champions Cup Hockey	89 mts.	Perth
41.	26.11.85	Closing Ceneremony of National Games	138 mts.	New Delhi
42.	7.12.85	Presentation of Beyond War Award to the Five Continent Peace Initiative	58 mts.	New Delhi

43.	16.12.85	IFA shield Football Final	126 mts.	Calcutta
44.	17.12.85	Jawahar Lal Nehru Hockey Tournament Final	95 mts.	New Delhi
45.	25.12.85	Message by His Holiness Pope John Paul-II Excerpts from Midnight Mass at Vatican City.	113 mts.	Vatican City
46.	27.12.85	DCM Football Final	110 mts.	New Delhi
47.	1.1.86	Super Soccer Exhibition Match	133 mts.	-do-
48.	8.1.86	-do-	118 mts.	-do-
49.	11.1.86	Triangular Cricket One Day International Match	412 mts.	Brisbane, Australia
50.	12.1.86	-do-	423 mts.	-do-
51.	16.1.86	-do-	335 mts.	Melbourne
52.	18.1.86	-do-	319 mts.	Perth
53.	19.1.86	International Moto Cross Grand Prix of India, 1986	165 mts.	Poona
54.	21.1.86	Triangular One Day International Cricket Match	315 mts.	Sydney
55.	23.1.86	-do-	328 mts.	Melbourne
56.	26.1.86	-do-	210 mts.	Adelaide
57.	-do-	Republic Day Function	125 mts.	New Delhi
58.	29.1.86	Beating Retreat	70 mts.	-do-
59.	31.1.86	Triangular One Day Cricket Match	432 mts.	Melbourne
60.	2.2.86	-do-	408 mts.	Launceston, Australia

1	2	3	4	5
61.	5.2.86	-do-	411 mts.	Sydney.
62.	9.2.86	-do-	421 mts.	Melbourne
63.	28.2.86	6th Indo Pak Hockey Test	80 mts.	Islamabad
64.	7.3.86	Davis Cup Tennis Tie	328 mts.	Calcutta
65.	8.3.86	-do-	205 mts.	-do-
66.	14.3.86	Beighton Cup Hockey Final	81 mts.	-do-
67.	17.3.86	National Kabaddi Final	95 mts.	Bangalore
68.	4.4.86	Champions Trophy Hockey	90 mts.	Karachi
69.	8.4.86	Champions Trophy Hockey	94 mts.	Karachi
70.	10.4.86	Australiasia Cup Cricket Championship	400 mts.	Sharjah
71.	11.4.86	-do-	416 mts.	-do-
72.	13.4.86	-do-	396 mts.	-do-
73.	15.4.86	-do-	358 mts.	-do-
74.	18.4.86	-do-	400 mts.	-do-
75.	19.4.86	32nd Bombay Gold Cup Hockey Tournament Final	78 mts.	Bombay
76.	20.5.86	Indo Malaysia Hockey Test	85 mts.	Madras
77.	25.5.86	Sport Aid 'The Race Against Time'	71 mts.	New Delhi
78.	-do-	Africa Day Celebrations at Vigyan Bhavan	82 mts.	New Delhi
79.	-do-	Sports Aid—Sat Feet	28 mts.	Five countries
80.	-do-	Sport Aid India—Kishore Nite	49 mts.	New Delhi
81.	26.5.86	One Day International Cricket Match	411 mts.	Old Trafford
82.	5.6.86	Tree for Peace—World Environment Day Function	48 mts.	New Delhi

83.	6.6.86	World Cup Football	449 mts.	Mexico
84.	7.6.86	-do-	461 mts.	-do-
85.	8.6.86	-do-	459 mts.	-do-
86.	10.6.86	-do-	318 mts.	-do-
87.	11.6.86	-do-	372 mts.	-do-
88.	12.6.86	-do-	334 mts.	-do-
89.	13.6.86	-do-	349 mts.	-do-
90.	14.6.86	Launching of Ganga Action Plan	87 mts.	Varanasi
91.	15.6.86	World Cup Football	493 mts.	Mexico
92.	16.6.86	-do-	482 mts.	-do-
93.	17.6.86	-do-	451 mts.	-do-
94.	18.6.86	-do-	489 mts.	-do-
95.	21.6.86	World Cup Football	513 mts.	Mexico
96.	22.6.86	-do-	50 mts.	-do-
97.	25.6.86	-do-	527 mts.	-do-
98.	28.6.86	-do-	107 mts.	-do-
99.	29.6.86	-do-	103 mts.	-do-

Central Assistance for development of town in Kerala

477. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the small and medium towns selected for central aid in Kerala under the Integrated Development of "Small and Medium towns Scheme" during Seventh Plan; and

(b) whether Parur, Alwaye and Tripunithura in Ernakulam district in Kerala are proposed to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Three towns in Kerala viz. Palghat, Thedupuzha and Manjeri have been selected for coverage under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the 7th Plan.

(b) No, sir.

Financial assistance by HUDCO to Kerala

478. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala by HUDCO for construction of houses for the economically backward people during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the financial assistance given to the development authorities in Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut by HUDCO during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The position with regard to sanction of loan for Housing Schemes for EWS both in urban and rural areas of Kerala by HUDCO is as under :

Year	Allocation	Actual sanction (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	2.91	22.85
1986-87	3.11	—

(b) The details are given in the Statement given below.

Statement
DETAILS OF SCHEME SANCTIONED IN THE STATE OF KERALA

Name of the Agency	Year	No. of Schemes	EWS(Urban)	LIG	MIG in	HIG	OTHERS	TOTAL
Greater Cochin Development Authority								
	1984-85	7	346.60	83.40	24.40	31.20	—	485.60
	1985-86	4	—	—	137.25	48.00	—	185.25
	1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	11	346.60	83.40	161.65	79.20	—	670.85
Trivendrum Development Authority								
	1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985-86	3	7.40	24.50	21.96	12.00	40.21	106.07
	1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	3	7.40	24.50	21.96	12.00	40.21	106.07
Calicut Development Authority								
	1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985-86	1	22.00	48.00	—	—	—	70.00
	1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1	22.00	48.00	—	—	—	70.00

Spread of fungal disease affecting sugarcane in Kerala

479. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fungal disease affecting the stems of sugarcane is spreading from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to Kerala;

(b) the effective steps taken to control the disease; and

(c) how much loss has occurred to sugarcane cultivators due to this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Red Rot disease of sugarcane caused by a fungus affecting stem has been prevalent since long in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu but it has not been recorded in Karnataka so far. It was reported in Kerala (Tiruvalla factory area) for the first time in 1981. Though there is no direct evidence to show that the said disease is spreading from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to Kerala, probability of its spread with the movement of seed material from Andhra Pradesh cannot be ruled out because the strain of the fungus found in Kerala is similar to that of strain of fungus in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The following steps have been/are being taken to control the disease :—

(i) *Research Efforts.*

The Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities have developed/are developing several Red Rot resistant/tolerant varieties, as well as cultural and management practices, to combat the disease. Since the resistant varieties tend to become susceptible for various reasons, breeding for resistant varieties remains a continuous process. The Red Rot resistant varieties like Co 77/04

and 6907 are the presently recommended varieties for general cultivation in Kerala.

(ii) *Extension and Development efforts.*

The Departments of Agriculture of States/U.Ts concerned are advocating/popularising the following cultural/agronomic practices to avoid the Red Rot disease :—

(1) Use of healthy seed material for planting.

(2) Avoidance of ratoon crop.

(3) Roguing and destruction of affected shoots and clumps.

(4) "Moist hot air treatment of seed-cane before planting.

(c) Precise estimates of losses due to Red Rot disease are not available. Depending upon the severity of the disease, losses may vary from area to area.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of pests and disease control centres in Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Plan

480. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pests and diseases control centres proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number and locations of such centres proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up any Central pest and disease control centres in Madhya Pradesh during the 7th Five Year Plan, and the year 1986-87.

[English]

Migrant labour from Orissa

481. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether on an average, nearly two lakh dadan (migrant) labourers from Orissa migrate to different parts of the country in search of work every year;

(b) whether 60,000 of them are being sponsored by 150 labour contractors operating in the State and the rest go on their own; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a Government agency for recruiting and sending 'dadani' labourers outside the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of houses under SFS and hire purchase scheme

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

(a) whether applicants registered for allotment of houses under Self-Financing Scheme and Hire Purchase Scheme have requested the Delhi Development Authority to cancel their registration;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise number thereof; and

(c) the number of applicants to whom the money has been refunded so far by the DDA, the number of those who have still not been paid back their money, and the time by which the money will be refunded to them ?

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

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

[Translation]

Functioning of Labour Courts/Tribunals

483. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether various labour courts/ labour tribunals in the country are not functioning according to the expectations of the workers;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation;

(c) the number of cases pending in labour courts in Delhi indicating the period of their pendency ; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to ensure early disposal of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The functioning of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals has come up for discussion in the Labour Ministers' Conference and other forums and Government had amended the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, providing for time limits for disposal of references. The monthly norms of the work of the Central Government Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts is periodically monitored. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules have also been amended to provide for time frame for different stages to ensure speedy disposal.

(c) Information is given in the Statement given below.

(d) There are three Industrial Tribunals and seven Labour Courts in Delhi, out of which the post of Presiding Officer in one Industrial Tribunal is lying vacant since 1st October, 1985. Delhi High Court have been requested to make available the services of a judge for that

Tribunal. The Five-Year Plan provides for the creation of two more Labour Courts in Delhi

Statement

Period of Pendency	Number of pending cases
Less than 6 months :	6248
More than 6 months but less than one year :	3851
More than one year but less than two years :	2570
More than two years but less than three years :	1473
More than three years but less than four years :	937
More than four years but less than five years :	951
More than five years :	1081

Selection of questionnaires for "Janvani"

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

(a) the procedure of selection of questionnaires for 'Janvani' programme of Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) the action taken on the replies given by the Ministers; and

(c) the amount spent by Doordarshan on this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) After the announcement of a particular 'Janvani' programme on TV a large number of questions are received. These are carefully screened to ensure that only such questions are included in the programme which focus attention on the deficiencies in procedure and relate to general administrative efficiency

and public services. The questions relating to individual cases are kept out of the programme but attempts are made to relate individual questions based on personal experience to the institutional administrative network so that difficulties being experienced by the people in general are dealt with. To ensure broadest representation, questions and participants from different regions of the country are included in the programme.

(b) After the programme has been telecast, all questions, whether included in the programme or not, are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for such follow up/remedial action as may be called for.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the programme 'Janvani' upto 31.3.1986, in terms of Travelling Allowances, Daily Allowances and fees to participants, etc. was Rs. 1,26,039/-.

Employment percentage in Bihar

485. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the employment percentage of Bihar in comparison to all-India percentage of employment during the period 1980 to 1985;

(b) whether the employment percentage of Bihar has come down; and

(c) if so the details thereof and the main reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The percentage of employed, according to usual status, to total persons of age 5 years and above available for January-June 1983 from provisional data of the Employment and Un-employment Survey of the 38th Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (N.S.S.O.) for Bihar and all-India are as below :—

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bihar	59.07	27.34	55.74	13.54
All India	63.23	38.74	57.71	17.31

(b) and (c) The percentage (provisional) of employed, according to usual status, to total persons of age 5 years and above for Bihar in 1983 (January-June) as

compared to the percentage available for 1977-78 from the 32nd Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are given below :—

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1983 (38th Round)	59.07	27.34	55.74	13.54
1977-78 (32nd Round)	60.74	24.51	54.49	10.64

There has been an increase in percentage of employment in urban areas as well as in rural females. The reasons for lower percentage of employment for rural males are not available.

Action against the fake travel agents

486. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of embezzlement and malpractice filed against the travel agents in the country during the years 1984-85 and 1985-1986;

(b) the number of cases in which charges were established and the number of travel agents awarded punishments, with details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of travel agents against whom complaints have been registered during the period from 1 January 1986 to 30 June, 1986 and the progress of investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) We have no information on Travel Agents,

however, the following complaints have been received against the Recruiting Agents:—

1984... 223

1985.....320

(b) Registration Certificates of 22 Recruiting Agents have been suspended and cancelled in respect of 3.

(b) 450 complaints have been received from 1st January to 30th June, 1986, against the Recruiting Agents. These have been referred to police for appropriate action.

[English]

Allocation of funds to Kerala for drinking water

487. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes received by the Central Government from the Government of Kerala for providing drinking water facility in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount provided to Kerala and

the names of the schemes being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Central Government has received 623 schemes for providing drinking water facilities in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Rs. 10.91 crores has been released to the State under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1985-86 and Rs. 4.98 crores released as first instalment for 1986-87 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the State. 583 schemes under the ARWSP have been approved by the Department of Rural Development for implementation by the State Government. A Statement containing a list of these schemes is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-2770/86].

Direction to Uttar Pradesh Government by Supreme Court on child labour

488. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State :

(a) whether Supreme Court has issued directions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to present a scheme by 28 July, 1986 to absorb the child labour in the carpet making industry into other non-hazardous employments to cover child labour in Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts :

(b) whether it is a fact that the Child Labour Act is not being implemented by the authorities concerned;

(c) the number of child labours identified by the Commission so appointed by the Court;

(d) whether similar scheme will also be introduced in other States, particularly in Tamil Nadu in fireworks and match factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e) Information with regard to parts (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Supreme Court directions to Haryana for rehabilitation of bonded labour in stone quarries

489. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has issued directions to the Government of Haryana to submit a report about the steps taken to implement the Central Government's scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour working in stone quarries in the state;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court has also directed the Haryana Government to submit the reports of vigilance committees and task force on the existence of bonded labour in the State; and

(c) if so, whether all the documents have been submitted to the Supreme Court; if not, whether Central Government are taking any steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Supreme Court had, in their Judgement dated 16-12-1983 given 21 directives in respect of the workers of the stone quarries and crushers in Faridabad. Necessary action was taken to comply with these directives and Counter-Affidavits explaining the upto-date position of implementation thereof was filed in the Supreme Court by the Central Government as well as the Haryana Government. The Bandhua Mukti Morcha filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court in this case and in the order dated 24.4.85, the Supreme Court directed the Central Government and the Government of Haryana to file Counter-Affidavits explaining the latest position of implementation of the directives. A counter-affidavit explaining the

latest position in respect of the directives with which the Central Government is concerned was filed in the Supreme Court on 7th May, 1985. The Government of Haryana had also filed their Counter-Affidavit separately.

The case came up on 1st and 9th July, 1986 for hearing and next date of hearing is fixed for 19-7-1986.

Racket in labour export from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

490. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big racket in labour export from Orissa has recently been unearthed in the capital;

(b) whether some arrests have been made in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons responsible;

(c) whether similar cases from other States particularly from Andhra Pradesh have also come to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective measures that Government are taking to put a check on such cases of cheating in the country by providing employment to such labour in their own States ?

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

(b) Two labour contractors from Orissa were arrested on 9-7-1986. Investigation is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) For overseas employment, one State Owned Corporation of Orissa is registered with the Ministry of Labour with whom the workers can get themselves registered.

U. S. collaboration for housing

491. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a United States trade mission on timber and wood which recently visited India, offered to collaborate in low cost housing;

(b) if so, the details of the offer made and whether Government have examined the same;

(c) the extent to which such a scheme, if approved by Government shall solve housing problem in the country and the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(d) the expected cost of such a house which shall enable the poorer section to purchase the same ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Advertisements of drugs and medicines on T. V.

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the strong reaction to advertising of drugs and medicines on T. V;

(b) whether any guidelines have been framed for advertisement of products such as tonics, Vitamins and other over the counter medicines, through various media; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. No such reaction has come to our notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The salient features of the relevant guidelines are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

The provisions regarding Advertisement of Medicines etc. on TV as contained in the Code for Commercial Advertising on TV are as under:—

1. **Cure :** No advertisement should contain a claim to cure any ailment or symptoms of ill-health, nor should an advertisement contain a word or expression used in such a form or context as to mean in the positive sense the extirpation of any ailment, illness or disease.
2. **Illness etc. properly requiring medical attention :**
No advertisement should contain any matter which can be regarded as offer of medicine or product for, or advice relating to, the treatment of serious diseases complaints, conditions, indications or symptoms which should rightly receive the attention of a registered medical practitioner.
3. **Misleading or exaggerated claims :**
No advertisement should contain any matter which directly or by implication misleads or departs from the truth as to the composition, character or action of the medicine or treatment advertised or as to its suitability for

the purpose for which it is recommended.

4. **Illustrations :** No advertisement should contain any illustration which by itself or in combination with words used in connection therewith is likely to convey a misleading impression, or if the reasonable inference to be drawn from such advertisement infringes any of the provisions of this Code.
5. **Special claims :** No advertisement should contain any reference which is calculated to lead the public to assume that article, product, medicine or treatment advertised has some special property or quality which is in fact unknown or unrecognised.
6. **Tonics :** The use of this expression in advertisements should not imply that the product or medicine can be used in the treatment of sexual weakness.

Restrictions imposed by statute on Advertising on Medicines and Treatments :

1. Rule 106 of the Drug Rules, 1945, provides that, no drug may convey to the intending user thereof any idea that it may prevent or cure, one or more of the diseases or ailments specified in schedule 'J'.

Schedule 'J'

Blindness	Bright's disease	Cancer
Cataract	Deafness	delayed Menstruation
Diabetes	Epilepsy	Hydrocele
Infantile Paralysis	Leprosy	Leucoderma
Lockjaw	Locomotor Ataxia	Insanity
Tuberculosis	Tumors	Venereal diseases (in general)
Female Diseases (in general)	Fevers (in general)	Fits

Glaucoma	Goitre	Gonorrhea
	Soft Cancer	
Heart Diseases	High Blood Pressure	Lupus
Obesity	Paralysis	Plague
Rupture	Sexual Impotence	Small Pox

2. No drug may purport or claim to procure or assist to procure, or may convey to the intending user thereof any idea that it may procure or assist to be procure miscarriage in women.

Reorientation of TV policies and programmes

493. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of that the T. V. at prime time caters almost exclusively to the urban elite;

(b) whether Government propose to re-orient T. V. policies and programmes to correct the imbalances; and

(c) whether the number of channels will be increased and regional problems and languages given adequate time and attention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan endeavours to put out programmes for both urban and rural audiences in a balanced manner. All the main Kendras telecast specific programmes for 3-5 days a week (excepting Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta where such specific programmes are telecast once in a week) for the rural audiences in the language of the region.

(b) The content and format of the programmes telecast over Doordarshan are constantly reviewed as an essential part of programme planning. This is a continuous effort aimed at bringing about

improvement in the programmes of Doordarshan and to sustain viewer's interest.

(c) There is a provision in the Plan for starting second channel at Madras and Calcutta, in addition, to the existing second channel at Delhi and Bombay.

At present, all the 21 programme production centres put out majority of the (i. e. more than 50%) originated programmes in the main language of the area and the region.

Under the VII plan three tier service for Doordarshan is envisaged, primary (National) Regional and Local. The Regional and Local segments will telecast programmes in the main language of the region

Linking of Doordarshan Kendra with satellite in Andhra Pradesh

494. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link all the Doordarshan Kendras in Andhra Pradesh with satellite to transmit Telugu programmes throughout the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A scheme for introducing relay of programmes from Hyderabad by all transmitters in Andhra Pradesh during 1986, utilising one of the C-band transponders of INSAT-IB is under implementation.

**Fall in production of fertilizer plant
at Ramagundam**

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

(a) whether production in the fertilizer plant at Ramagundam is falling down;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to avert the fall in production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) , Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Various steps have been taken to improve the performance of the Ramagundam plant. These are :

- (i) facility for nitrous oxide removal;
- (ii) replacement of raw gas pre-coolers with stainless steel ones;
- (iii) epoxy lining of the raw gas line;
- (iv) replacement of distiller tube bundles with better material; and
- (v) replacement of Heat Exchanger Tubes in rectisol section with stainless steel tubes to avoid corrosion and leakage.

Besides, on the basis of the survey carried out by M/s. Krupp Koppers, proposals for the fourth boiler, an additional gasifier, another coal preparation stream and modification in air separation unit are being considered.

**Setting up of Doordarshan Kendra at
Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh**

496. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Doordarshan Kendra at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

U S. aid for growing oilseed crop

497. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States has offered to India the results of research on oilseed crop which can be grown with sea water on the sea coast; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer made and the terms for the transfer of corresponding technology to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. But for the meeting of a former U. S. Senator, Charles H. Percy with Sardar Buta Singh, the then Minister (Agriculture) and a Private U. S. Company Official's meeting with the Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India to explore the possibilities of propagation of a halophyte which can be grown along sea coast and irrigated with sea water, there is no offer of research results on the oilseed crop by U. S. A.

**Locations of AIR stations at Cannanore,
Cochin and Idukky**

499. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken with regard to the sites of A.I.R. stations to be located at Cannanore, Cochin and Idukky in Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The site for the proposed F. M. radio station at Cochin has been finalised and the State Government requested to hand over the same to All India Radio.

A site for a similar radio station at Cannanore has been suggested by the State Government, recently. All India Radio Engineers are assessing the technically suitability of the site.

The site at Idukky which is surrounded by hill ranges will be finalised after carefully examining the terrain profile map of this area, selection of a site in suitable topography is important here to provide coverage to wider area in the hill covered Idukky district. Action for this purpose has already been taken in hand.

Financial assistance to Kerala for flood relief

500. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent to the devastating effect of the heavy monsoon on the Kerala coast, Government of Kerala have submitted any report on the assessment of the loss of life and property caused by rough weather along and off the coast of Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any request for the aid has been submitted by the Government of Kerala if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government intends to extend any financial aid to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala have not submitted any Memorandum seeking Central assistance in the wake of floods during current monsoons.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds by HUDCO to States during Seventh Plan

501. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation would spend Rs. 2,400 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds proposed to be spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The tentative target of HUDCO for loan sanction during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1845 crores. The State-wise allocation for loan sanction depends upon its area and population and also the operational targets of HUDCO for a particular year.

Study tours of farmers from Sikkim to other States

502. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry sponsors study tours of farmers from one State to other States;

(b) if so, whether any study tour of farmers of Sikkim to other States was sponsored;

(c) if so, the number of farmers, who visited the other States, the number of States visited and the years of their visits, and

(d) if no tour has been sponsored, whether there is any proposal to sponsor such tours for the benefit of farmers of Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) This Ministry had been sponsoring study tours of farmers belonging to weaker sections of the community from one State to other States during 1981-82 to 1985-86. The scheme has since been dropped from 1986-87.

(b) During 1982-83, study tour of 50 Sikkim farmers was planned for visiting Himachal Pradesh to study temperate fruits. This programme could not, however, materialize due to the State Government's demand for higher rate of daily allowance to farmers than the approved rate.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Earning by Doordarshan through commercial advertisements

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

(a) the amount earned by Doordarshan in the year 1985 through commercial advertisements;

(b) whether there is any time limit fixed per day for exhibiting the commercials;

(c) whether methodology of advertisement is adhered to; and

(d) the qualifications of persons scrutinising the commercial advertisements ?

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

by Doordarshan during the financial year 1985-86 through commercial advertisement is Rs 60.20 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. Though the ceiling is 10% of the total transmission time, yet, at present, it has been kept at 5% of the total transmission time.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is ensured that Advertisements conform to the Code prescribed for this purpose.

(d) Commercial advertisements for the National Network are scrutinised by Controller of Sales at Bombay, and advertisements for local telecast are scrutinised by the Director of the concerned Doordarshan Kendra.

Establishment of independent news service for Doordarshan

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

(a) the progress made in the establishment of an independent news service for the Doordarshan; and

(b) the technical facilities that will be made available to the staff connected with the news gathering and editing with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) The proposal regarding establishment of a separate news service set-up for Doordarshan is at present in initial stages of consideration and the various details are yet to be worked out.

Mining activities of BALCO on Gandhamardan hills in Orissa

505. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken

note of the possibility of the destruction of rare herbs and plants having high medicinal value due to mining activities of BALCO (Bharat Aluminium Company) on Gandhamardan Hills in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Out of a total forest area of about 20,000 hectares of gandhamardan Hill range, only an area of 162 hectares would be required for the Gandhamardan Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO). Necessary clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been duly obtained by BALCO. The vegetation on bauxite bearing area on top of Gandhamardan Hill Plateau, consists of tall grasses and shrubs and there is an occasional tree and limited forest growth. The herbs are reported to occur only on the slopes which will not be directly covered by mining operations. The Department of Environment, Government of India granted provisional clearance for this Project to BALCO pending preparation of the Environment Management Plan. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited, a public sector consultancy organisation has prepared the Environment Management Plan which makes detailed provision for dust control, construction of peripheral barrier leaving a strip of unmined area along the fringe of the Project site to prevent spillage of the mining waste outside the active mining zone, and for retention of rain water within the pit. The final environmental clearance is awaited by BALCO.

Exemption from ESI Scheme

506. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain workers' organisations have requested for exemption from Employees State Insurance Scheme in view of general dissatisfaction with the service and long distances between Employees State Insurance Scheme units and

Workers' factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Employees Association, Kolar Gold Fields requesting for grant of exemption from the operation of the ESI Scheme. Their representation is under consideration.

Publication of employment news in different languages

507. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the languages in which "Employment News" is brought out; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring out the journal in various regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) "Employment News" is brought out in three languages, viz., English, Hindi and Urdu

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Employment in private sector through employment exchanges

508. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that private sector units do not honour candidates from the employment exchanges and recruit employees at will, and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to ask the private sector to accept certain quota of candidates as

sponsored by the Employment Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Recruitment in private sector through Employment Exchanges is voluntary.

(b) No, Sir.

Jobs to unemployed

509. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons have not yet got jobs even though registered in various employment exchanges of Gujarat, Delhi and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many of them could not get jobs even after the expiry of 3, 5, 7 and 10 years and what action is being taken to provide jobs to them;

(d) the figures of persons registered in various employment exchanges under different categories during the past 1 year, 2 years, 3 years and 5 years; and

(e) whether Government propose to make compulsory for all establishments,

whether it is private or public, Government, Semi Government, Public Undertakings or Corporation to recruit employees only through Employment Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The number of registrations made and placements effected during 1984 and 1985 and number of applicants remaining on the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1984 and 1985 in respect of Gujarat, Delhi and other States are given in Statement-I given below.

Recruitment through Employment Exchanges in respect of certain types of vacancies in Government, Semi-Government establishments, public undertakings and Corporations is regulated through administrative instructions of the Central and State Governments.

• (c) Information is not available.

(d) Information is furnished in the Statement-II given below.

(e) No, Madam. Recruitment through Employment Exchanges to certain types of vacancies in Government, Semi-Government Establishments, Public Undertakings and Corporations is regulated through administrative instructions of the Central and State Governments.

Statement-I

Registrations made, Placements effected and applicants on the live register of
Employment Exchanges.

(Figures in thousands)

States	Registrations Made during		Placements effected during	No. on Live Register at the end of	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1983
1. Gujarat	267.8	139.0	20.5	13.0	631.8
2. Delhi	197.8	199.8	53.0	56.0	451.2
3. Other States	5753.4	5482.7	333.8	319.5	22463.8
TOTAL	6219.0	5821.5	407.3	388.5	23546.8
					24970.9
					26269.9

Statement-II

Number of Registrations made by Employment Exchanges

(Figures in thousands)

States	No. of Registrations made during past			
	1 year (1985)	2 years (1984 to 1985)	3 years (1983 to 1985)	5 years (1981 to 1985)
1. Gujarat	139.0	406.8	641.7	1092.0
2. Delhi	199.8	397.6	605.8	973.9
3. Other States	5482.7	11236.1	17548.8	28870.2
TOTAL	5821.5	12040.5	18796.3	30936.1

Agriculture in concurrent list

510. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to include Agriculture in the Concurrent List; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Regularisation of contract labour

511. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 to provide for regularising the services of contract labour by employing them in the jobs of a permanent nature elsewhere, whenever the licence of a contractor or industry is cancelled under the orders of Advisory Contract Labour Board; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Coconut development programme

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for comprehensive coconut development programme with central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any request from the State Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A scheme for Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in India formulated by the Coconut Development Board for the Seventh Plan is under consideration.

(c) Yes. A project for Comprehensive Development of Coconut in Kerala was received from the Government of Kerala

(d) The scheme of Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in India formulated by the Coconut Development Board for the Seventh Plan covers the State of Kerala also.

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

[English]

Appointment of a Committee of Parliament to go into the question of revision of pay scales of staff of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement about my own Secretariat today.

The Fourth Pay Commission have not made any recommendations in regard to the Secretariats of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, in view of the provisions of Article 98 of the Constitution.

The Chairman, Rajya Sabha and I after mutual consultation and following the procedure adopted after the report of the Third Pay Commission have decided to appoint a committee of Parliament consisting of the following Members :

1. Chairman, Estimates Committee
(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)
2. Chairman, Public Accounts Committee
(Shri Erasu Ayyapu Reddy)
3. Minister of Finance
(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)
4. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(Shri H.K.L. Bhagat)
5. Member, Rajya Sabha
(Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal)
6. Member, Rajya Sabha
(Shri Dipen Ghosh)

The Chairman, Estimates Committee, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, will be the Chairman of the Committee.

The functions of the Committee shall be to advise the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the changes that are considered desirable in the structure of pay and allowances, leave and pensionary benefits to the officers and all categories of staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

The Committee will make their recommendations to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Speaker, Lok Sabha as early as possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Not time bound ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall make it time-bound.

—————
(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am raising an important issue, which concerns both sides of the House,

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Please allow us,

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not proper. Whatever you want to say, you should inform me in advance.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look, this would not be of any use.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you everyday that you should discuss with me the subject before taking it up here. I always allow you. It is meaningless to do something in this manner here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you tell me I shall do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is of no use.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is no rule. There is nothing which I can allow.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant. Completely irrelevant.

[Translation]

If you tell me in advance, I shall do it. This manner of doing things has no meaning at all.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

It is completely irrelevant to talk in this manner. If you tell me in advance, I shall do it but not in this way.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing this thing ?

(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : I had given a Motion.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : The Government should be applauded.

MR. SPEAKER : Would it be of any use ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any Privilege Motion ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to do ?

(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you allow submissions one by one ? We will abide by your decision. You can decide who can make the submissions.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Look, if you decide and give, then I shall do everything.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : They are unnecessarily interrupting. What can I do about them ?

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

I want to do it, Professor Sahib.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : About the floods, kindly tell the hon. Minister to go and check it up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you, Sir.

DR CHINTA MOHAN : I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. Notice does not give you a preference. You give me and I shall decide it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You should speak, only when I permit you. Why are you all speaking ?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have given a notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of adjournment. It is with the Election Commission. I cannot do anything.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : How long will this continue ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything. Neither can we, nor can this House. It is with the Election Commission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Jammu and Kashmir Assembly has been kept under suspension.

MR. SPEAKER : See how irrelevant it is ! What can I do about it ? This is not for the Government. It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government should make a proposal. How long will this continue ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. This is not my job. It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There should be fresh elections.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, I have with me the provisions of

MR. SPEAKER : I have to give you one kind suggestion. This is a law and order question which has to be decided by the court.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me, to what I am saying. I would abide by your judgment and ruling.

I have with me the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Misuse) Act.

MR. SPEAKER. : I have studied it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The name of the leader of the House is used for commercial purposes of HMT watches. It is a violation of Section 3 of this Act.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a question of law. There is no contempt of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No Prime Minister's name and photographs

can be used for commercial purposes for HMT watches.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question of law. I do not want to invite contempt of the court. Let them decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have raised this in the past when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister, when Pandit Nehru's name was used.....

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you not take cognizance of it ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a question of the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't you agree that this is a violation of law ? It is used for commercial purposes*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER ; Professor Sahib, this is to be decided by the court, not by me.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have said it because the Leader of the House is involved.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : May be anybody, he is under the law. He is not above the law.

* Not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, the districts of Bhatinda and Faridkot have been flooded. You should tell the Government to conduct a survey of those areas.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You give a notice. Why don't you give me a Calling Attention ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I have told you that there are two methods.

[English]

Either you can raise this question by Calling Attention or you can raise this under Rule 377.

[Translation]

Who has disallowed you ? You tell me and I shall allow you. What is the quarrel about ? This is so simple.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Thank you, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You hon. Members. can come and tell me whatever you like.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention with regard to the Sri Lanka situation...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

You can come and see me. You are welcome...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, please see to these Members. I do not like this. This is not the way. They can come and see me. You can meet and talk to them. This is not the way I am not going to allow him. I do not want you to interrupt the proceedings of the House like that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : One important suggestion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? Is it a question of privilege ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : No Sir, no privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what is it ? You can come to me ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the House should know about it. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then come to me, Sir.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : You have heard Prof. Dandavate and you have heard everybody...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me Mr. Mohanty. You are welcome. You can come to me and ask me. You are welcome all the time. Always.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1985 Annual Report and Review on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 797(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of Fertilisers to various States/ Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1986, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2749/86]

- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85 under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2750/86]

12 09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT ON MIZORAM

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I am placing on the Table of the House a copy each of the Memorandum of Settlement and the Sequence of Events signed on the 30th June, 1986 by the Union Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, the Chief Secretary, Mizoram on behalf of the Government of Mizoram and Shri Laldenga on behalf of Mizo National Front. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2751/86]

2. In pursuance of its policy to resolve all disputes and differences peacefully and bring to the mainstream the various groups until recently unwilling to work within the framework of the Constitution of India, fresh talks were started with Mizo National Front delegation from November, 1984 at the initiative of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister. It may be recalled that in April, 1984 she made a statement that the Government was ready for talks with Shri Laldenga provided (a) the talks were held within the framework of the Indian Constitution and (b) the violent activities of MNF cease. Shri Laldenga accepted these conditions and consequently talks began.

3. On 3rd December, 1984, an understanding was arrived at with the MNF delegation about the cessation of hostilities and stopping of assistance to other insurgent groups by MNF. In turn, the Government agreed to keep in abeyance action against the MNF personnel under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

4. Talks with the MNF delegation headed by Shri Laldenga were held initially by Shri G. Parthasarathy, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee and later both by Shri Parthasarathy and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao the then Home Minister. Since September, 1985 the talks were conducted by the Home Minister, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of State and the Home Secretary. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the series of discussions, which were started at the initiative of Smt. Indira Gandhi culminated in a 'Memorandum of Settlement' under the able guidance of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

5. The Memorandum of settlement envisages the following steps by MNF :

- (a) The MNF Undertakes within an agreed time-frame to take all necessary steps to end all underground activities and to bring out all the MNF personnel with their arms, ammunition and equipment to ensure their return to civil life, to abjure violence and generally help in the process of restoration of normalcy. The modalities of bringing out all underground personnel and the deposit of arms, ammunition and equipment have been worked out.
- (b) The MNF undertakes not to extend any support to Tripura/ Tribal National Volunteers (TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) and any other such groups, by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.
- (c) The MNF will take immediate steps to amend its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law.

6. Let me at this stage make it clear that only after completion of action by MNF to amend its Articles of Association to make

them conform to the provisions of law and to bring out all the MNF personnel with their arms, ammunition and equipment, as per the scheme, worked out, the Memorandum envisages the following steps by the Government :—

- (a) The Central Government will take steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground MNF personnel coming over-ground.
- (b) The Government will initiate measures to confer Statehood on the Union Territory of Mizoram.
- (c) Necessary legislative measures will be undertaken to provide, *inter-alia*, for the following :
 - (I) The territory of Mizoram shall consist of the territory specified in Section 6 of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971.
 - (II) Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Constitution no Act of Parliament in respect of—
 - (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos;
 - (ii) Mizo Customary law or Procedure;
 - (iii) administration of Civil and Criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo Customary law; Ownership and transfer of land; shall apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides.

However, this clause will not apply to

the existing Central Acts which are in force in Mizoram before the appointed day.

- (d) Article 170 Clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram, have effect as if for the word 'sixty' the word 'forty' has been substituted.

- (e) (i) The Centre will transfer resources to the new Government keeping in view the change in status from a Union Territory to a State and this will include resources to cover the revenue gap for the year.

- (ii) Central assistance for Plan will be fixed taking note of any residuary gap in resources so as to sustain the approved Plan outlay and the pattern of assistance will be as in the case of Special Category States.

7. Minority tribes in Mizoram, namely, Lakhers, Pawis and Chakmas had expressed certain misgivings about their interests in the event of the Union Territory of Mizoram being conferred Statehood. Taking this aspect into consideration, it has been provided in the Memorandum of Settlement as follows :

"The rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the Constitution, shall continue to be preserved and protected and their social and economic advancement shall be ensured".

8. The Memorandum of Settlement refers to the question of Greater Mizoram which was raised by the MNF delegation and mentions that Article 3 of the Constitution of India prescribes the procedure in this regard but that the Government cannot make any commitment in this respect.

9. In order to enable the Mizos to

integrate themselves with the rest of the country, the Memorandum of Settlement provides that steps will be taken by the Government of Mizoram at the earliest to review and codify the existing customs, practices, laws or other usages relating to the matters as specified in the Memorandum keeping in view that an individual Mizo may prefer to be governed by Acts of Parliament dealing with such matters and which are of general application.

10. As soon as Mizoram becomes a State,

- (i) The provisions of Part XVII of the Constitution will apply and the State will be at liberty to adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the State;

- (ii) It is open to the State to move for the establishment of a separate University in the State in accordance with the prescribed procedure;

- (iii) In the light of the Prime Minister's statement at the Joint Conference of the Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers held at New Delhi on 31st August, 1985, Mizoram will be entitled to have a High Court of its own, if it so wishes.

11. The Settlement has been welcomed by all sections of the population of Mizoram. It has generated a new wave of enthusiasm for peace and development in Mizoram. It has once again proved the strength of the Constitution of India and the democratic processes. As the Prime Minister has said, "we have been able to solve the Mizo problem not by force but by pulling back those who had gone underground into the mainstream." The basic thrust of Indian nationhood has been emphasised in the Settlements.

12. The disturbed conditions of the preceding decades had caused a serious setback to the progress and development

of Mizoram. Through a demonstration of positive gains which people can derive by being participants in the national effort, it has been brought home to the people of Mizoram that violence does not pay, I would like to reiterate what the Prime Minister said recently at Aizwal that by signing the Accord the Centre had not placed any premium on violence.

13. The Mizo people have endured hardship. With the opening of this new chapter of achievement within the national frame-work, it is fervently hoped that Mizos will be equal participants in the progress of our country and make their own unique contribution.

14. It is hoped that this Memorandum will not only bring to an end the disturbed conditions in the strife-torn Mizoram and ensure harmony and goodwill among all sections of the population in Mizoram but help in accelerating the pace of development in Mizoram. This Settlement is also bound to have a salutary effect in the sensitive North-Eastern region. Government of India appreciate the understanding, patience and cooperation extended by the people of Mizoram, the Chief Minister of Mizoram and Government of Mizoram, during the currency of the talks. On its part, the Government of India will spare no effort to implement the provisions of Memorandum of Settlement.

15. The Prime Minister had promised to bring peace to the hill State. He has kept the promise through the Accord. I would like to reiterate what the Prime Minister said during his visit to Aizwal that the Accord would restructure ravaged villages, reunite families and revive the Mizo economy. I sincerely believe that we can raise the edifice of Mizoram on foundations of quite confidence and self assurance of which there is positive evidence among the people of Mizoram,

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir we want to have a discussion in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : This may be discussed in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It should be discussed today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing. We will see.—Next item. Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th July, 1986.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th July, 1986.”

The motion was adopted

12.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

- (i) Need to provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for construction of hostel and school buildings for Scheduled Caste students.

[English]

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) : Sir, it is a matter of great concern that the rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is much below the national average. The reason for low rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes is not far to seek. The number of Ashram schools and other educational institutions opened in the Scheduled Caste populated areas in M. P. are only a few. The Government of India has not sanctioned any Central assistance to open any new boys/girls Ashram schools in that State. On the other hand the financial position of the State Government is not sound enough to bear 100% expenditure towards the cost of new Ashram schools.

At present, the Central Government is providing 50% of the cost of construction of school buildings and hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste girls. But no assistance is being given by the Centre for construction of school or hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste boys.

Unless the Central Government provides adequate assistance, the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste boys and girls will not increase. Therefore, I request the Central Government to open more Ashram schools in the Scheduled Caste populated areas in Madhya Pradesh.

I urge upon the Government to provide 100% grant to the State of Madhya Pradesh to open such new schools. The Central Government should at least bear 50% of the total cost towards the hostel and school buildings for Scheduled Caste girls in that State. The Central Government should also provide at least 50 to 60% matching grant to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of hostel and school buildings for Scheduled Caste boys.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to set up a T. V. Centre at Balasore in Orissa during the 7th Plan period.

*SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the television net work provided in Orissa is very inadequate when compared to other States in the country. Only one TV centre has been set up so far at Cuttack and the other at Sambalpur in the State of Orissa.

Balasore is an advanced district in the sphere of education, culture and other fields. It is situated at a distance of 200 kms. from the State capital Bhubaneswar. The TV programmes shown in Cuttack or Sambalpur TV cannot be viewed in the TV in Balasore district. Therefore, there is every justification to set up a TV centre at Balasore. If a TV centre is set up at Balasore, it will go a long way in the promotion of culture of that district. Moreover, the people of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts can also watch the programme shown on Balasore TV. The Government of India has a proposal to set up one TV centre in each district. Therefore, I demand that Balasore district should be included in the above programme and TV centre should be set up there during the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

- (iii) Need to instruct Government of J & K to provide relief and assistance to the victims of flood and cloud bursts in the Karchey valley of Kargil district of Ladakh.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, the Karchey valley of Kargil district of Ladakh is lying in utter neglect and not a single senior district officer has ever visited the valley during the last over ten years. The valley had been suffering due to frequent floods and cloud bursts during the last five to six years which resulted in completely washing away of residential houses, cultivable lands, plantations and pasture land. The Government of India

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

has released relief money to the flood and cloud burst victims through the State Government but not a single penny has so far been reached to them.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to issue instructions to the State Government to release relief and assistance immediately to the victims of flood and cloud burst occurred during the last five to six years.

- (iv) Need to reconsider the recent increase in the demand draft service by Banks.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : The banking sector is rightly considered as the backbone of the whole economic set up of the present day and it has undoubtedly done a yeoman's service particularly after its nationalisation by our Government. In the process, it has also in fact expanded considerably. The deposit investment ratio is now much better. However, the recent increase in the Demand Draft service by the banking sector from the earlier existing rates of 5-6 paise for every 100 rupees to 20 paise for every 100 rupees has created unprecedented problems to the businessmen. They have already represented to the Government on this issue. The Delhi Grain Merchants Association has also written to the Finance Minister in the matter.

I would earnestly request the Finance Minister to please give directions to the banking sector to re-examine this increase which amounts to more than 350 per cent. As it is, if the cost of service charges has to be increased, it could only be a rational one and not an arbitrary one.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to provide free electricity to Harijans and Adivasis in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : The single-pipe electricity connections provided for Harijans and Adivasis so far in Chambal division of Madhya Pradesh are negligible. It has

caused dissatisfaction among Harijans and tribals while on the other hand the intention of the Government is to install one electric bulb free in their houses. I request the Government to install immediately one bulb in every house of Harijans and tribals of Chambal division so that the poor people may be benefited thereby.

[English]

- (vi) Need to upgrade the Railway Station at Vedayapa in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Sir, Nellore is a famous business and cultural centre in Andhra Pradesh. In recent years, it has become one of the foremost industrial Centres in the State. Nellore is expanding very fast. Industries like NIPPO, Textile Mills, a very big industrial estate and an autonagar are located here besides many other State and Central Government establishments.

The present Railway Station at Nellore particularly the goods-shed has become very congested. Thousands of persons have now shifted their residences to nearby Vedayapalem town which is 8 Kilometers away from the Nellore Station. Persons in thousands go from Vedayapalem to Nellore for work. Many new industrial units are also fast coming up there. Besides, the farmers in Vedayapalem have to take their produce like rice etc. to Nellore for marketing. Hence, there is a need to upgrade Vedayapalem Railway Station to a fullfledged one to provide all-facilities to the passengers and commuters. It will also help in easing the congestion at Nellore Station as a station.

Hence I request the Minister of Railways to take steps to upgrade the station at Vedayapalem and also to provide a pacca goods-shed there.

- (vii) Need to amend the SRC Act to incorporate the recommendations of Mahajan Commission on Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, the Hon'ble Prime

Minister recently made a statement expressing his concern about re-opening the settled issues like Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue after the Mahajan Commission has given its award.

To put an end to the long-standing dispute, it is necessary that the Government of India should take the initiative and see that the Mahajan Commission award is implemented so that the border areas of both the States could be improved.

I, therefore urge the Government of India to bring forward an amendment to SRC Act to incorporate the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission.

(viii) Need to rename 'Kittur Express' as 'Kittur Rani Channamma Express'.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tunkur) : Sir, I would earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to please immediately institute a change in the name of a well-known daily express train running between Bangalore to Miraz on Southern Railway, from *Kittur Express* to *Kittur Rani Channamma Express*, a well-known patriot, stalwart and intrepid fighter against British imperialism. She fought on behalf of her tiny kingdom in Kittur against overwhelming number of British forces, long before Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi fought against the British. This is the least we could do to enshrine the memory of Rani Channamma of Kittur.

12.30 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL-(Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Item No. 5. I request Mr. E. Ayyapu Reddy to continue his speech. Please be brief.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : As I was telling, we are facing a piecemeal type of legislation. I would

like to make a preliminary observation with regard to piecemeal legislation. With great respect to the hon. Minister, I would like to say that the present amending Bill is in the nature of a piecemeal Bill, a piecemeal legislation. The Finance Ministry must think of a comprehensive, an all-pervasive amendment in respect of all financial institutions which are governed by the enactment. In every session we have been having some amending Bill of an enactment relating to a financial institution. We had the State Finance Corporations Amendment Bill. Then we had the Unit Trust Amendment Bill. Then we had the Sick Companies Bill. Then we had the Banking Regulation Bill. Probably next time and the next time we will have an amendment Bill with regard to other financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank and other Banks. Instead of that I suggest that it is necessary for the Finance Ministry to take a comprehensive outlook and bring about a harmonious legislation in respect of all these financial institutions which are governed by separate enactments.

The original objective of this IFC Act which was established in 1948 is to usher in a healthy growth of industrial development and construction of the infrastructure. But what is the position today? Now, in recent years there has been an upsurge in the incidence of sickness in the industrial scenario of India. An increasing number of undertakings, public and private, both in the large scale and small scale sectors, are getting into a financial mess called sickness. These undertakings in which millions of rupees worth of capital and equipment are sunk are even unable to service their debts. Continuous increase in the industrial sickness is an alarming situation in our industrial scenario. It is not only the hike in the number of units which are falling sick but the amount which is involved in these sick industries is also alarming. Now, according to a survey conducted, 94,282 sick industries have been identified and the total amount of investment in all these sick industries is Rs. 3688.39 crores. It must be much more than that though the papers say that this is the amount. Now, according to the data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number

of sick industries in the small scale sector as on January 1984 is 81,647. Actually it must be much more than that. Now, 66,000 sick units have been identified as economically non-viable. The amount which has to be written off by all the banks even according to the survey is more than Rs. 1000 crores. Strictly speaking or in my humble estimate the amount that has to be written off by these banks on all these sick industries will be more than Rs. 2000 crores.

What I am trying to submit is that we have various enactments to monitor the financing of these industries. There are a number of provisions in the enactment which enable these financial institutions to control the industries to whom financial help and aid is given. But in spite of all these, how is it that Rs. 2,000 crores had to be written off by all the banks and financial institutions as on today? How is it you have allowed so much of misuse of public funds? I request the hon. Minister to conduct an independent audit so that we may know what exactly is the amount of public money in the nationalised banks which has been lost for ever over these sick industries. There is an effort made to nurse back to health or to prevent this sickness. One year ago we passed what is called the Sick Companies (Special Provisions) Act. That was discussed in both Houses at length and it was expected to bring about the much-needed change. That Act was explained as one of the best reformative steps taken by the Finance Ministry to arrest the incidence and aggravation of sickness and to prevent the misuse of funds which have already been spent. That Act came into force in January, 1986; the President gave his assent on 6th or 8th January, 1986. More than six months have elapsed. Have you constituted the Board? Has the Board begun to function? Why was it necessary to take six months to constitute a Board? Now, after the constitution of the Board, what action has been taken to identify the industries which are falling sick? I may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one particular case—one unit which is about to become sick or has already become sick or sinking into sickness that is, the Andhra Pradesh Carbide Factory located in Kurnool. All the

financial institutions have financed this unit—the Industrial Development Bank, the State Bank of India, and so on. But it has stopped working in the last seven months. It is a factory which had made a very good progress, where very good profits were reaped by the entrepreneurs, by the Managing Director, but it has been made sick in the last six or seven months. Every banking institution has been told that it is an economically viable unit and that it can be revived. But during the last seven months, all these financial institutions are merely looking at the unit. It is sinking, sinking and probably it will sink fathoms deep and we will not be able to revive it back into health. What I am trying to submit is that something is wrong with our monitoring system. Of course, the Reserve Bank of India has given instructions as to how the monitoring has to take place. But is any one of these financial institutions implementing the instructions given by the Reserve Bank of India? No. For instance, even under this Act, the IFC Act, there is a provision that the Corporation can take over any industry. But is there any one instance where the Corporation has taken over an industry? Similar provisions have been made in the other enactments also governing the financial institutions. But they have not been acting. After all, the Union Government has taken over about 30 units during all these six or seven years to nurse them back to health. But we have not heard of any sick industry which has been nursed back to health, stability, financial and economic viability and allowed to stand on its own legs.

So far as this Bill is concerned, of course, they have narrated all the objects, from (a) to (m). There can be no dispute with regard to the objects. But the main point is this. Why are you trying to bring piecemeal legislations? Why can't you think of a comprehensive legislation taking into consideration the prevailing financial condition of the industrial units, big, small or medium? A realistic approach is necessary and it is absolutely necessary because so far as the implementation of these various provisions are concerned, they are merely existing on the statute book, but they are not finding place in practice,

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I support this Bill for bringing an amendment to enlarge the area of operation and some other amendments to improve the working of the organisation.

While going through the clauses we find that leasing and sub-leasing mentioned in Clause 2 (xv) need not be the area where IFC need to loan. There are ample private organisations who are prepared to loan and lease. So, it may not be that lucrative for IFC keeping in view the principles for which it has been started. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take note of this, not just leaving it like that. Let the Finance Corporation concentrate on areas where other private organisations are not coming forward.

Similarly, instead of increasing the capital time and again through Government resources, I think the Corporation can go to the public and raise through the bonds to meet its capital requirements. I am very happy that the organisation is running on sound line and generating resources year after year and has raised it substantially.

While mentioning the time period for the Chairman and Managing Director in Clause 5 (b)(2), not more than five years are fixed. But the Hon. Minister must take note that it can mean even six months or one year. I do not think any Chairman will be able to do substantial work unless a minimum period of three or four years is fixed. This must be ensured that the minimum period of three or four years must be given to any Managing Director or Chairman who is nominated.

I also request the Minister to find out whether, in the Board of Directors, one MP each from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can be incorporated because it may not be difficult for them to go into the details of the functioning of IFC and suggest measures regularly instead of looking at the year end or at a later date when it is found going wrong.

While going through the details that are given for convening a meeting, in Clause 10, it is said that "any other Director nominated by the Chairman". But, to the best of my knowledge, in any nationalised banks, when the Chairman is not there, usually the man convening the Board meeting will be decided by the Board of Directors present. So, I request the Minister to check up whether this can be deleted.

Coming to the performance of the IFC, emphasis must be given to the technocrats and the new entrepreneurs who come from some of the industries with great experience in that particular line and who are short of resources, particularly financial.

There should not be over lapping of the loaning. A specific area must be allocated to Industrial Finance Corporation, so that there will not be any competition among these corporations and other financial institutions. Then, they can certainly concentrate on that particular field and gain expertise. So, this organisation can monitor these industries regularly with efficiency and show better results.

While recruiting the staff for the Industrial Finance Corporation priority must be given to technocrats and managerial people who are competent in that particular line. This will improve the functioning also.

Monopolies should not be allowed to take loan from this corporation. Monopolies may go to the public and get their own resources; they should not be allowed to utilise the public resources through this organisation. I do not think, under writing need be done in a big way by this corporation

Sir, I also wish that instead of making all the entrepreneurs to come to Delhi whether Minister can think in terms of decentralisation or opening of offices in various State headquarters. This will reduce embarrassment or the expenditure which is incurred in coming all the way to Delhi. This will also help proper

monitoring by the Corporation by keeping men close to the location of the industries.

It is mentioned in the Report that the cash balance is kept at 9.5 per cent of the total resources. As the number of concerns is less and as close monitoring can be done about the period of releasing loans or repayments, I do not think 9.5 per cent of the total money need be left in cash. I wish the Managing Director or the Minister to go into this whether they can use these funds also in a better way.

Coming to the premises I understand Rs. 12.54 crores has been spent on the premises. I wish to know whether this much amount is required to be spent on premises. This amount could have been lent to another industry. Then Sir, the overdue is shown as Rs. 50.78 crores from 184 units and most of them are textile units. So, the Finance Corporation must also think in terms of not lending to such organisations where there are great failures. In case it is inevitable in a particular area like one-industry then proper analysis must be made. Though it is written that emphasis is being given in identifying the industries, assessing and then monitoring also the effectiveness of this Corporation which is already reasonable and good can be multiplied and it can do wonderful work by concentrating and having a separate cell for monitoring and at regular intervals conducting meetings with concerned industrialists and also suggesting measures instead of allowing the industry to go sick and later on repent about it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Industries Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The intention behind the Bill is laudable but it is the responsibility of the Government and the people how these financial institutions are carried on. Has our Finance Minister ever tried to know the utilisation of the money invested in all the finance corporations working in States and at the Centre ?

Have you ever taken action against the misuse of money by big capitalists due to mismanagement of the financial corporations. Just now the previous speaker told that three or four thousand crores of rupees have been held up there. The Government has not taken any action in this regard. But this has been seen even today that the units fall sick and you know how they fall sick. Your directors are there and they take crores of rupees. Even today the units are made sick by transferring the assets but you take no action against them. So, I say that you are forming financial corporations and through them helping the big capitalists to establish new industries and make the old ones sick. Is this system correct ? Has our Finance Minister noticed how the industries or industrialists misuse its money and establish new financial concerns and after earning maximum profits make them sick ?

You have not taken any steps so far to revive those units. I want to give you an example of our place. In our Bhilwara, there was one Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills and the mill-owners earned huge profit from it. Your Industrial Development Corporation and other financial institutions granted it many loans. Even some banks advanced loans to this mill. With these profits, the owners established three or four new industries and by transferring its assets to them, this mill was declared sick. Consequently, thousands of workers became jobless, and the owner, feeling the least worried about it, is setting up new industries. The basic industry has been made sick and even then loans to the tune of crores of rupees have been paid to him. Besides, to deprive the shareho'ders of their shares, the name has been changed from Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills to Bhilwara Spinners thereby depriving not only the shareholders but also financial institutions and banks. I had raised this question even in the Parliament but our hon. Finance Minister did not pay any attention to it and crores of rupees of the Government have been sunk. In this way these big industrialists cheat the Government, financial concerns and banks, and get their work done. So, I want to ask when 3,600 crores of rupees have been held up in sick

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

industries what is the justification of paying them more money. On the other hand, the small farmers who owe only 171 crores rupees are dealt with very strictly when they are not able to repay in time. But no action is taken against these sick units which have bungled 3,600 crores of rupees. The Government should take concrete steps to bring about a change in this system.

Just now one hon. member suggested that the terms of Directors, Managing Directors and General Managers should be longer. But I want to tell the hon. Minister that the longer he makes there term the more they will make the industries sick. There will be more losses and still more bungling. You have fixed 4 years, term for them but I would like to submit that it should be reduced to two years. No person should remain on any managerial post for more than two years. This rule should apply to all high ranking officers. Otherwise after being at one post for a long time they tend to become corrupt and spread corruption. So, you should provide for a maximum of 2 years term for Managing Directors and Directors. At some places you have made provision of two years term so the same may be applied here also. Besides, whenever it is proved that these people, in collusion with big people, have misused Government money then you should deal with them strictly. Until such provision is made, your system cannot work properly. I would like to make one more request that those officers under whose control the units fall sick should be dealt with strictly for negligence of duty irrespective of the fact whether they are from some financial institution, Industrial Development Bank or Finance Department. Upto now, against how many such persons, who have sunk crores of rupees of public money, actions have been taken by you. So the whole system needs change.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a very lengthy Bill and I should be granted some more time to speak on.

In the last, I want to make one more point. You have also made provision in

it for health and medical facilities. I want to bring it to your notice that in the big cities of the country like Delhi and Calcutta etc, big persons like Tata and Birla have established very large hospitals. To get the operation or treatment facilities in these hospitals, one has to pay twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees. You want to provide funds through Corporations to such big institutions. If you do it, then you are creating difficulties for us and in this a new business of setting up big hospitals could be started. It should not be allowed. Health services should be provided by the Government. By allowing these health services to run by big industrialists, you are becoming instrumental to help them setting up such business. If this is allowed, the general public would be loser and only big people will be benefited. So, I would like to request you to use this money for establishing new factories. That will certainly lead to the progress of the country as is the intention of the leaders of the country. You should do nothing like this that funds are paid to big industrialists like Tatas and Birlas for opening hospitals while the public is deprived of its rights. This provision made by you is wrong. Please retrieve this wrong step so that this wrong step may not result in some untoward happening in the country. The big industrialists of the country should not be allowed to take the people for granted.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir. This amending Bill, in fact, is a new Act in itself. However, sufficient safeguards have not been provided in this Bill also. My friends, who spoke earlier, have pointed out how the public money, or the Government funds have been misused by the industrialists. No safeguards have been provided even in this Bill to check such situations. Instances have also been pointed out by the earlier speakers. I too can point out certain instances where the industrialists took public money and misused it. There is a factory called

Geonala Binny in Cochin. This belongs to one Mr. L. N. Dalmia, who claims to be a member of the Dalmia family, though he has nothing to do with them. This factory got money from the public institution and for the last four-five years it has not been working properly, and finally on one pretext or the other, they closed the factory and the money was used to acquire another factory called Pannalur Paper Mills, Pannalur. This also is not working now. The workers affected by it on enquiry found out that he has got industries even outside the country. It is, therefore, very clear that those people who have got influence in the Government, financial institutions or the banks get money in the name of some industry and use it elsewhere. There should be a drastic provision in this Act to see that where the public money is misused, to safeguard the money there should be no difficulty to take over that factory.

Now, the Government can take over a factory under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. There is a very cumbersome procedure now. It should be provided that where the money is given to a company and if it is not utilised for the purpose for which it was given, the institution which provides the money should be able to take it over immediately. The private sector people get all this money by virtue of their influence and they do not utilise for the purpose for which it is taken. You are appointing Chairmen, full-time and part-time and are giving them wide powers for reorganising these industries, but the first thing that the Government should have in mind is that the public money should be safeguarded.

There is another point which is coming in the way of public financing and that is the growth of the private money lending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may please continue after lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Thampan² Thomas, you may please continue.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, I was mentioning about the misuse of money which is taken by the private managements from financial corporations and the necessary provisions in this Act to prevent it. Sir, I would like to point out another important aspect which may very seriously affect the financial institutions themselves. There is a mushroom growth of private money lending institutions. These organisations get a lot of unaccounted money under various names. They give it to the industrialists or other people; and finally, they take the entire economic situation in the country to a precarious level. Unless there is some provision to prevent such activities which are indulged in by a large number of people in a big way it will ultimately affect these financial institutions. Also, the money of the Government which is taken by industrialists for the purpose of development of industries, may also be diverted into this channel. These who get money in the name of developing an industry can very well use it for other purposes, or without using it for industrial development, give it to others i. e. lend that money to other persons at a higher rate of interest. So, unless Government makes necessary provisions to cover such instances, the money given by these institutions will go undetected, and we may not be able to get it back. This is what was said earlier by some of the Speaker, viz. that Rs. 400 crores are to be collected by the institutions which had given loans. Finally this has to be written off.

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

While participating in this debate, I would like to point out another important aspect. These institutions will have to give a preferential treatment to certain categories. There are industrialists who are in the field because of their influence, their background and command of money etc. But now there is a section of unemployed people coming forward to organize industries, i.e. those who seek self-employment, organize themselves to start small and big industries. People are coming up; and they have to be encouraged. So, the normal restrictions which you follow in these financial institutions in the matter of giving money for such private individuals, will have to be relaxed, and such individuals who come forward to organize industries, and for getting self-employment, will have to be preferred.

Then there are also cooperative societies formed by people who are concerned with industrial cooperative societies or people who come forward to organize industries. For them also, these industrial financial corporations should liberally extend financial help, and assist in their coming up. So, my submission is this: here, so many amendments are sought to be included in this amending Bill. It takes a new shape. It is going to appoint a new Managing Director, Chairman and various other officers. Its share capital base is being increased to Rs. 200 crores. Powers are also being given for certain things. But I am sorry to say that for essential things, there are no provisions in this Bill. In these circumstances, as my previous speaker had pointed out, there should be a consolidated Act on this Subject. There are also duplications. There are other Governmental agencies which are also coming forward to assist industries in the matter of extending finances. Unless there is consolidation of all these institutions, and there is a framework of rules and regulations in the matter of giving money and getting it back from the persons concerned, it will create more of duplication and complications. This will ultimately help only such persons who take money from Government institutions in a callous manner.

I would like to point out another thing: the very concept of encouraging public sector is in fact absent in our country now. The so-called private sector gets a major share of money from public funds. There is now a theory that the private sector industries can alone come up, and that they will have to be promoted. I think that the Government's attitude is this. There is a possibility, Government is coming forward to help the private sector. Even the Post offices are being given to the private sector. The Railway Booking Offices are being given to the private sector. And the fear is that the workers in the public sector undertakings are not giving their due share of contribution towards economic progress. Somehow there is a trend towards supporting the private sector in this country. In fact, at this Stage, I would like to ask the Government: Is not the private sector in this country in fact generating its funds from public exchequer? Either they get loans from the banks because of their influence or they get loans from the Government institutions such as financial corporations or other financial institutions and divert those funds, which they get for the purpose of industrial development, and they utilize it for their personal purposes. So, it is high time that we should demarcate and define what is private sector and public sector at this stage, and such growth of private sector at the cost of the public sector has to be prevented. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to bring forward a consolidated Act with these perspectives in view in this matter.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) :
I rise to support the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1985. The Parent Act, that is the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, was enacted for the purpose of making medium and long term credit more readily available to industrial concerns in India, particularly in circumstances where normal banking accommodation is inappropriate or recourse to capital issue method is impracticable. Sir the Industrial Financial Corporation of India has played a vital role during the last nearly four decades in the industrial growth of this

country. Along with the growth, the area of operation of the Corporation has also been enlarged with the rapid technological development in the industrial field. This has naturally necessitated the present amendment, and I therefore support it. Especially the amendment to Section 2 (c); Sub-clause (xii) has brought within the purview of the Act a wide range of activities. If you go through Section 2 (e) (xii) you will find that a number of new items are included and clause 17 States that in addition to whatever stated above, "any other matter" so that the whole range of activities now in our country can be included. I support it. However since special items like medical health and allied services are included, I would suggest that tourism and hotel industry can also be specifically mentioned so that that branch may also get necessary encouragement and support in view of the great need for the development of tourism in this country.

Though these amendments I have just mentioned are very essential for the development of the industrial activities of this country, as some of my friends on this side of the House and that side pointed out, I am also constrained to say that there is no sufficient provision to take action against Managers or management who misappropriate or misuse or divert these funds. As has been already said by some of my friends, the private sector industry gets huge fund from the financial institutions; after getting these funds, without using them for the purpose for which they are taken, they are conveniently diverted and used for personal ends. The main reason for most of the industries in the private sector becoming sick is that they carefully plan the misuse of fund. I can cite a number of examples. But I may be permitted to point out only one example of my constituency in Trivandrum where one industry which was known as T. K. Chemicals, which was a very promising industry. Huge funds were taken from the financial institutions for this industry, but not a pie was spent for this particular industry; and it is shocking to know that even the provident fund collection taken from the employees was not remitted in their account and it was also misappropriated. Finally, the industry was declared sick and it is now

closed down for the last two years. Under the rule, there is no possibility to take action against the management who deliberately misused the fund and diverted the fund; and they are mainly responsible for the sickness of the industry. I have carefully gone through the parent Act. There are two sections in the parent Act which give some powers to take action against the possible offenders. They are sections 30 and 41. Section 30 deals with the provisions for enforcement of claims by the Corporation. It says that where there is any breach of an agreement or where the management makes any default in repayment of loan or advance, or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the agreement, in such an event the Corporation shall order—

- (i) for the sale of the property pledged, mortgaged or hypothecated to the Corporation as surety;
- (ii) for transferring the management of the industrial concern to the Corporation;
- (iii) to issue an injunction order against the removal of any machinery or equipment.

These are the only three actions to be taken under section 30. This is what the management really wants. After misusing the funds they want to get out of the whole show. So, if some action is taken under section 30, their other liability is over and they are safe, having already taken the huge funds from the financial institutions and misappropriated them and made use of for their own purpose.

Section 41 deals with certain offences. It says that whoever, in a bill of lading, warehouse receipt or other instrument, makes any false statement, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine. I suggest that persons who misuse or divert to misappropriate funds should also be brought under the scope of section 41.

[Shri A. Charles]

An hon. Member from the other side suggested that a comprehensive legislation should be brought, I feel that is not necessary. I would suggest that if after the words "makes any false statement", the words misuse, misappropriate or "mismanage the funds" are included, this great fraud could be avoided. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see whether there is any possibility of including the above changes under section 41.

There is one more important point. There is a provision in the Bill to appoint a full-time Chairman. I fully support this. But the amendment proposed to the proviso under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the parent Act is, "provided that the same person may be appointed to function both as Chairman and as Managing Director". I feel that this will go against the normal functioning of the Corporation. This will be duplication in the functioning in the same person. It will always be desirable, if the powers are decentralised. So, I would plead that the Chairman may be a full-time person, and the Managing Director may be another full-time person. These two responsibilities should not be given to one and the same person. With these suggestions I fully support these amendments and I am sure, this will make a new beginning in the industrial growth of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1985. This is true that situation has changed a lot since the enactment of this law in 1948.

The way the number of industries is increasing in our country certainly calls for widening the scope of the Act. As you know, we bring about required changes from time to time and consequently achieve our industrial targets. The House is aware that we had a target of 8 per cent growth and we have achieved it because we have been making amendments from time to time

as per our requirements. I support the aim for which this Bill has been introduced and also want to say that at present all the sectors for Industrial production in the country, be it the cooperative sector, joint sector or private sector, do not have any difference as such because all the money invested in them goes from the public exchequer. The money invested in private sector's industries also belongs to the Government exchequer. Today, there is a great need to see whether the money, which is taken by private sector from corporation or these financial institutions, is being properly utilised or not

Just now, I was looking into the circumstances in the country responsible for loss of man-days. I found that strikes, closures and other factors are less responsible for it. A large number of man-days were lost due to the mismanagements by the private sector. The private sector industrialists make the industry sick due to their mismanagement closure and lay-off and as a result of these, there is loss of production. Therefore, if you bring any amendment, by which you want to provide a number of facilities in order to increase the industries then you should also see to it that the money should be used for the specific work for which it is being provided. Today, what is happening with jute industries in Bengal? You should also look at the cloth mills. The capitalists are withdrawing the money from there and investing it in other industries. And this way the workers in the country are becoming unemployed. The need of the hour is that the Corporations and the Management, which you have formed, should see to it that the money should be spent on the item, for which it is paid. The applications for fresh loans by the capitalist who declare their mills sick, should be thoroughly scrutinised before granting them such loans, I want to say this much that in the name of helping sick mills, a lot of industrialists are taking illegal advantages from public financial institutions. It is imperative to pay keen attention towards this also.

Today, in the mixed economy of the country, we want to lessen the burden on

agriculture. In this House, one hon. Member brought a private Bill wherein he suggested that we should increase the scope of the items of agro-based produce in the villages or forest-wealth-based industries or animal-based industries and they should be provided with more funds. The 5 per cent people of private sector in the country are utilizing more than 50 per cent of the capital of the country and 95 percent people in cities and 75 per cent people in villages are not getting money in that proportion for their development. Therefore, today we also face the problem of the balanced development. Due to this, there is no proper development of the villages and industries are not being set up in the villages. Bapu's dream of the way country's development should take place is not being fulfilled. That is why people from villages are migrating to the cities. Today, we have also to remove the regional imbalance. Today, in spite of Government assurances, the industries are not being set up in backward areas. The business-houses in the private sector shirk in going to backward areas and, in connivance with the officers somehow manage to set up their industries in those areas where infrastructure already exists. In such circumstances, you will definitely have to make such arrangements which may remove regional imbalance. There is a need to provide infrastructures in every area. The objectives of the Bill which you have brought are commendable. You are going to spend much for the modern technology. But by providing this sort of help, you should also provide help to those areas where development is not taking place for the last 38 to 40 years in spite of making every effort in the field of industrial development, be it backward area of the country, drought hit area, Shri Mool Chand Daga's area of Rajasthan, hilly area, cyclonic area or tribal area. Today, we shall have to decide how we are going to develop these areas.

I do not want to take much time. While supporting this Bill, I want to clarify two to three points. The Government has made different sectors in the

field of industrial development. In these sectors the money, which is certainly the public money, should be allocated on the basis of backwardness of the villages and the population. Otherwise the industrialists take undue advantages of it. The terms and conditions of fund allocations should be made strict to ensure proper utilization thereof. We should also ensure how best we can achieve future development in comparison to the previous one.

We have resolved to bring the number of 37 per cent people living below poverty line to 26 per cent by 88-89 as also to increase our employment potentiality by four per cent during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is a matter of happiness but this success could only be achieved when we provide money to such sectors where more and more people could be given employment. Today, in the name of machine and technology, we are providing money to such industries which employ less people. As we have decided in the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase employment potentiality by four per cent every year, this cannot be achieved in such a way. Unless we set up men-based industries, the industries which may give employment to more and more people, we cannot achieve the target fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan. For this purpose, we will have to set up such industries which could employ more and more people. You will have to take a decision about it. I want to give you an example. An industry, at the cost of Rs. 50 crores is being set up in our area. I asked the number of people likely to get employment therein, and the answer was only 200 persons. An industry at the cost of Rs. 50 crores and work for only 200 persons. I again asked as to wherefrom the funds would be provided and the answer was that from public exchequer. Therefore, you will have to take a decision in this regard that the money which you allocate should be invested in such works which may provide employment to more and more people. In the name of modernisation and foreign competition, we are introducing such a technology on the basis of which the work is being done through automatic machines instead of more workers having been employed. Such

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

automatic system cannot fulfil the dream of Bapuji to create such employment opportunities which should provide employment to more and more Adivasis and remove unemployment. In the name of modernisation, new technology and automatic machines, we are providing more and more money to such industries which do not have much scope for employment.

There is one thing more worth consideration. The Government do not want to have control on the Public Undertakings but it does not mean that they should be given a chance to squander public money. Our Prime Minister has stressed this point. Many companies have done fairly well and many others have prepared their balance sheets in such a way which looks to be a miracle. They have done a sort of magic trick. I was just going through the N.P.C.C. Report. A profit of five crore rupees has been shown therein. When I met the Chairman, I came to know that they did not have money even for the salaries of the employees and the whole work was stopped due to lack of funds. So it is a jugglery of figures. I know personally about the Maruti Udyog. It declared a profit of 5 crore rupees for the last year but in fact it is not earning profits. In my view, the Central Government and Finance Department should order special auditing of all these undertakings. The same is the case of Coal India Ltd. Once it was declared in the House that it has earned a profit of 12 crore rupees. When special investigation was made, it was revealed that there was a loss of 78 crore rupees. The G. Ms and M.Ds. of these public sector undertakings remind us of the life styles of kings and Emperors of old times. The country should get maximum profit from these 250 or 300 public sector undertakings but most of them are incurring losses. Their expenditures are very high and the life styles of the G.M.s and M.D.s are like the old time Maharajas. When there is a suggestion of having control over them, then it is argued that they are autonomous bodies and should remain so. But it does not mean that the organisations run on public

Exchequer should be allowed to work according to their whims. Today, these organisations are full of nepotism and casteism. The manager recruits the people of his own caste and allots tenders to his own people. All this should not be allowed and we should not remain as dumb spectators. These undertakings need to be controlled at every level. It is all right that our Government, our Hon. Prime Minister and the officers of Finance Department are vigilant but they need to be more vigilant.

I want to say one more thing. In the Seventh Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission we envisage an increase of 4 per cent in employment potential and by 1988-89 the percentage of people below poverty line is expected to become 26 as against 37. To achieve all this, it is necessary that the loans granted by banks should be given to the right people so that the maximum number of people could be benefited.

With these words, I strongly support the Bill and hope that with the change of time more amendments will be made in it.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill is a good step towards improvement and I welcome it. Through this Bill, it has been proposed to quicken the pace of industrial development in big industrial cities and towns. I welcome this proposal also.

This Bill has provision for giving more power to the Chairmen and Managing Directors as full time Managing Directors. This is commendable but at the same time I would like to put forward four or five suggestions to the hon. Minister.

My first suggestion is that keeping in view the increasing business and expenses of the Corporation, the limit of authorised capital should be raised from the existing 100 crore to 250 crore rupees. I think that this limit also would be insufficient and it should be raised upto 500 crore rupees.

My second suggestion is that there was no need to empowering this Corporation to set up hospitals in all the industrial towns. There are E.S.I. hospitals in all the industrial towns and every big industry has already medical facilities. It will be misuse of the Government money that the Corporation instead of granting loans would spend crores of rupees on setting up of hospitals. I request the hon. Minister that this Corporation should be assigned the task of allocation of funds only and not the establishment of hospitals etc. Some industrial groups are providing very good medical facilities in very efficient manner and the expansion of these facilities is also taking place.

I also suggest that there is great need to empower the Corporation to appoint technically qualified persons to have a look at the prevailing financial condition of the industries and also to find out their likely condition after an year. If it is not done the companies reach the stage of look-outs, strikes start taking place there and they reach the stage of closure. This results in losses to the tune of crores of rupees to the Corporation. To avoid the Corporation's huge losses, it is necessary to appoint technically qualified persons so that they could submit timely reports about the industries. It would save Corporation's crores of rupees.

Despite the amendments and discussions on the restructuring of management system of the Corporation, there are still the procedural delays. Whenever an industry applies for loan, it takes more than 6 months for its clearance. They have to prepare numerous papers. Numerous problems are faced before the final approval is obtained. Even the hon. Minister is aware of the procedural delays; we also know it. This procedural delay should some how or the other be minimised. It should be done away with at the earliest because it causes corruption. Its eradication is must if the working of the Corporation is to be improved. When an industrial house gets the approval of the loan applied for by him after eight to ten months, the cost of project during this period escalates by 20 per cent. If the permission for the industry is given early,

then employment is also created early and Government also earns revenue. Action should be taken against the officers of the Corporation for delays. They should be personally held responsible for the delay. I request the hon. Minister to issue such instructions to the officers that permission and loans should be granted within a fixed time. Some provisions should be made to ensure that the procedural delays in the Corporation are minimised.

In the end I would like to say that it is a good thing that now the Chairmen as well as Managing Directors will be on full time basis. But I request that able and qualified persons should be appointed to these posts. They should know about the financial condition of the country and should be interested in industrial development. They should also have experience in controlling such type of financial institutions. Only experienced persons should be appointed to such posts.

I would also like to say that the steps taken by Chairman or Managing Director are not intimated to the Board. So in the end I request you to make provision for the intimation of all such steps to each director of the board which should be got approved by the board within three months. That is all I wanted to say and once again I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I support this Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. I must mention here that after Independence of the country the Government have made so many laws for the industrial workers and for the industrial development of the country but the laws have not been implemented at all. As far as my personal knowledge goes, after 38 years of independence laws have been made for the greater interest of the working class. So far as industrial laws are concerned and so far as Part III and Part IV of the Constitution are concerned, these laws have not been implemented and not for the interest of the working class. Not that the Government should go on creating laws but the Government has got the responsibility to implement the laws,

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

In respect of the State of Assam the Government is quite aware of the fact that there are 775 tea estates and in all the tea estates, the people, those who have been engaged in the tea industry are dying for want of food, shelter and other facilities because these laws have not been implemented. The tea garden labourers have not been given the housing accommodation properly although the law is there. They have not been provided the schooling facilities for the education of their children. Also health and family welfare measures have not been implemented. There are hospitals only for the name sake. There are no doctors, no nurses and nothing of that sort. There are no medicines and only hospitals are there. Unless there are medicines, unless there are good doctors and nurses, they are of no use. The Government is earning a lot of foreign exchange from the export of tea. Hence the Government should see to the interest of the working class. After 38 years of independence, may I know whether the tea garden labourer has got facilities of drinking water. The literacy rate among the tea garden labour is only 0.01%. It is a shame for the people and for the government that after so many years of independence people have been kept in the dark and faraway from all facilities.

The tea industries are making money and the Government is earning foreign exchange out of this but the people have not been given anything. In the State of Assam also, although the laws are there, there is not a single industry, there is not a single good and big industry. Oil is there but you set up the oil refinery outside Assam. Coal is there but you transport the coal to other places. Employment avenues are there but you are denying the educated unemployed youth employment in coal industry, in the refineries and in all other public sector industries.

My humble submission before this august House is that laws should be properly implemented and the people of Assam should not be denied their legiti-

mate rights so far as the establishment of industries are concerned. In other States, a lot of industries have been set up. Although there are lot of potentials in the State of Assam in respect of all the industries, we have not been given any importance or help in setting up of industries at the instance of the Government. When we demand that a refinery should be set up, you give only a very small refinery to us, but you set up a very big refinery outside our State. Why? What is the reason? I do not understand this. You are draining out the oil from Assam, but you are not giving employment to the people of Assam who have got the legitimate rights to get employment in the refinery itself, in the paper mill itself, in the jute mill itself and other public sector industries. Therefore, I humbly submit and demand that not only should Government make laws but Government should also look to the problems of the people of each State, so that the legitimate rights are not denied to the people of the State.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): At the outset I express my thanks to the hon. Deputy-Speaker for having permitted me to speak on this Bill.

On behalf of the DMK, I welcome this Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. I am really happy, because of the rapid industrial growth and also technological developments in the industrial field and increase in production, the Government of India has come forward to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act in such a way that the industries get the benefit out of it. I am also happy about setting up of hospitals and providing medical services. I should really congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having given some thought for setting up of hospitals and providing medical services. One of the hon. Members who spoke before me said that setting up of a hospital would involve a huge expenditure. One thing he should not forget, Unless and otherwise the employees are protected from illness, industrial sickness cannot be prevented. If workers fall ill, naturally production suffers. Therefore, to prevent industries from becoming sick, one has to

protect the employees well. So, welfare of employees has to be taken care of. When you take care of the health of the workers in the industry, the industry will not become sick; the production will not be hampered and the production will increase. By this, we will be preventing industrial sickness and the national income will also increase. I am really happy that the hon. Minister has given thought to this aspect even though he is not a medical man. I am really happy and I congratulate him on this new venture.

The only thing that I am worried about is the authorised capital being increased from Rs. 100 crores to only Rs. 250 crores. This is a very meagre amount, though there is a quantum-jump from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 250 crores. It cannot cater to the needs of all the States in India. The hon. Finance Minister should give a second thought to this and consider increasing it from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 500 crores, so that all the States in the country can get the benefit out of it.

It has been proposed to appoint the Managing Director on the same pattern as IDBI. He has been given a term of five years. I feel that the term should be reduced to three years so that the efficiency of the management can be judged within three years and if the management is not upto the standard, he can be removed. Instead of extending the term to five years, actually it would have been better if it had been reduced to three years.

Another point which has been mentioned is : "With a view to provide more flexibility to the Corporation in raising resources, it is proposed to remove the present limit of Rs. 15 crores on borrowing by the Corporation from the Reserve Bank of India". I want to know from the Finance Minister as to what is the limit. Is it going to be limitless? Has he totally removed the limit or is he going to allow the Corporation to draw any amount which perhaps he has not mentioned in the Bill.

Another point is, you are going to recognise the cooperative banks which are recognised by the State Governments. In this connection I would like to make a

suggestion that, whenever such laws are made or help is given to the industry in a particular State, the State should also be informed about the matter so that they can have a better hold in the matter. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, in the industrial aspect, we are totally neglected. That is why we very often voice our feelings that the South is getting neglected and the North is flourishing. You should not give room for such feelings. When you bring such an Amendment, try to see that something more is given to Tamil Nadu so that industries can flourish in Tamil Nadu also.

With these few words, I wholeheartedly congratulate the hon. Minister and welcome and support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill introduced in the House. After 1948, it was amended in 1982 and this 1985 amendment greatly widens the scope of the Industrial Finance Corporation. The definition of industrial concern has also been expanded.

[English]

"setting up of hospitals and providing medical services, providing telecommunication and electronic services and leasing of plants, and equipments, etc."

[Translation]

Just now, my friend supported the provision for setting up of hospitals. The condition of the rural areas of the country is such that the extension of hospital facilities to that area is very essential. If any doctor or 'vaid is desirous of establishing such hospitals and the Industrial Finance Corporation and banks help him, then he can certainly do good service to the rural areas by establishing hospitals. So this provision is a correct one. In the scientific and electronic age of today, anybody would like to establish some industry. And if any loan is provided by the Indust-

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

rial Finance Corporation, then it is most welcome.

The posts of Managing Director and Chairman have been made full-time. It was necessary and is a step in right direction. Any corporation can be successful only when its Chairmen and Managing Director are capable persons and are appointed on merit. I do not know about the procedure of appointment of such Chairmen and Managing Directors. Sir, the hon. Minister may like to throw some light on the procedure of their appointment. Boards like U.P.S.C. has been formed and I would like to know whether there are any such boards for their appointments also. If there is no such board, a board should be formed and appointments should be made on the basis of merit. I tell you about Rajasthan where I.A.S. officers are generally Chairmen and Managing Directors of public sector undertakings. They know nothing about this field and even then they are appointed to the posts of Chairmen and Managing Directors. The same is the case of banks but it should not be like this. Only that person who has full knowledge of the banking should be appointed to such posts in banks.

In the Seven Five Year Plan, we have decided to effect 8 per cent increase in the industrial growth. In all the allotted activities of Finance Corporation, the authorised capital limit has been fixed between 100 and 250 crore rupees and the L.I.C., G.I.C. and U.T.I. are making provision to this effect. The ceiling of Rs. 15 crores fixed by the Reserve Bank is also being relaxed and its powers are being enlarged. It means that by enlarging its jurisdiction, the industries will have to be developed. But I can see that the areas which have been declared as 'No-Industry Districts' are not being developed at all. When those areas were declared as "No-Industry Districts", it was promised that industries would be set up there, but nothing has been done so far in this regard. Neither the Central Government is paying any attention towards this, nor is the Rajasthan Government doing any thing in this regard?

Therefore, it is my request to the Government that industries should be established in these districts and due facilities provided. Developmental activities should also be accelerated. They should be granted loan facilities as it is being done in the hill areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my constituency of Barmer is a "No-Industry District". Limestone of a very good quality with 92 per cent purity level has been found there. But the question is of making it industrially useful. But industries can be set up only when all the required facilities are available. Railway lines do not exist there. Our Railway Minister has declared that no new railway lines would be laid. If this is so, it would not be possible to set up new industries because that place is 60 to 70 kms. away from Jaisalmer. How would limestone be transported in the absence of any transport facilities and under such circumstances, why should any industrialist bother to invest his money and set up an industry there? Therefore, I would request the Government to make provision for granting transport subsidy as it is being done in the hill regions.

Unless railway facilities and loan facilities are granted, developmental activities cannot take place there. So how can there be any progress when we are not able to set up any industries. Therefore, I would request the Government once again to pay full attention to such areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government had given loan facilities to the unemployed graduates so that they could set up their own business. I would like to say, in this connection that you should conduct an enquiry because 50 per cent of the loans are being advanced to bogus persons. I want to say it clearly that this scheme is being misused and, therefore, it is essential to conduct a thorough enquiry. It is also essential to closely supervise the distribution of loans in future. If you are not able to do it, then the very purpose for which loans are advanced would be defeated, and you would not be able to solve the problem of unemployed graduates.

tes. In this context, I would particularly submit that we want to increase the activities of such types of organisation, but these problems come in the way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a dyeing-printing industry in our area. This kind of work is usually done here. Pollution problems are also associated with such units. But neither the Centre nor the State is paying any attention to it. If the small industries are entrusted with the responsibility then they are not able to fulfil it. Therefore, before the expansion of such units, it is essential to remove the problem of pollution and the Central Government should shoulder this responsibility or at least it could provide some assistance to the small industries in maintaining ecological balance. Only then, these industries would flourish and new ones would be established, as otherwise the existing industries would also be destroyed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would submit that the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which has been presented in the House is a very good Bill. This Bill would prove to be helpful in making progress in the field of developing latest technology.

15.00 hrs.

But we also want that our employment problems should be solved. The computerization programme cannot guarantee a solution to this problem as it will require less number of workers which our country can never accept. Hence, we would have to consider whether we will be able to develop our cottage industries if we do not follow the path laid down by Mahatma Gandhi in this regard.

The efforts made for this purpose, at present, are not enough. Further, the Khadi Gramodyog Commission is not able to complete the quantum of work that it undertakes. It has to cover a vast rural area which it is not doing at present. So there are several units which are not helped at all by the Commission. Therefore, in order to solve the unemployment problem, it is essential that it should cover

more rural area. In this connection, the people working in the carpet and wool industries should be provided with special assistance and training centres must be set up for the purpose. At present, the training centres are established only in the districts, and there is just one such centre in the whole of Barmer. Not a single training centre exists in Jaisalmer. It is not possible to expand our industries in this way.

These people face the same kind of difficulties as in the case of industries. The Banking institutions do not provide loans to them easily. In spite of best efforts, the functioning of the banks has not improved and corruption is rampant there. It must be checked.

With these words. I support the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill introduced in the House. This Act was first passed in 1948, but after that, circumstances in the country have changed. This Bill is an appropriate measure in view of the rapid development of our industries.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact, that the loan facilities granted for industrial development, are often misused by the industrialists, and this view is shared by all the Members. Therefore, this must be stopped. We must also take action against those people who do not respect the spirit underlying the payment of such loans.

It is good that a separate Board has been established to ensure that there is no unnecessary delay in the setting up of industrial units and the Chairman of this Board has been granted the power to sanction loans, even without calling a Board meeting first. However, along with this, it also must be ensured that loans

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

are used for the purpose for which sanctioned, and the industries are established in areas where they should be.

There is one more thing which should be given special consideration. If the Board advances such loans by which the Finance Corporation is liable to incur loss, or its capital is adversely affected, then action should be taken against the concerned officials and they should be instructed to be alert in respect of their duties. This alone would ensure proper implementation of this policy of the national importance.

We have seen that the small industrialists have to face numerous difficulties while getting loans. In this context, I would suggest that, whenever applications regarding granting of loans are received from small industrialists, some time-limit like one or two or three months should be fixed, within which, the loan applications should be considered and due action taken. But it often happens, that it takes years to consider and take action on this applications. Due to this, the small industrialists are disappointed and their enthusiasm for establishing new industries dampened. This procedure is not good. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister earnestly, to fix a time-limit for this definitely so that the date by which the loans would be received may be known beforehand. Only under such conditions, our objectives would be attained.

It is highly commendable that subsidies are given for setting up of industries in "No-industry Districts" and in backward areas. In spite of all these, it is found that industries are not being set up in "No-industry Districts". The reason given for this, generally, is that infrastructure and transport facilities are not available there. To get over these difficulties, my suggestion is that, meetings should be held from time to time among the representatives of Industrial Development Corporation, Transport and Power and other related departments. These meetings should be held on the Officers' level as well as on the Ministerial level in which

full consideration should be given to the proper development of all parts of the country. Special attention must be paid to the backward areas and industries should be established there.

With these suggestions, I would support the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill and hope that the Members of the Board would function in accordance with the spirit of the Bill and in this manner, we would all assist the Prime Minister in taking the nation into the 21st century.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I support this Bill. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is a national level development bank, set up in 1948, soon after Independence, by an Act of Parliament, with the objective of providing medium and long term finance to eligible industrial concerns in India.

Sir, we know that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we are looking ward and indeed we are moving forwards towards the 21st Century and our attitude, our activities and our achievements should be on the basis of this. I say so because we have seen so many times that even after bringing so many bills in favour of the workers, in favour of the country and in favour of the weaker sections, their implementation is very poor. Our Government is very much willing and we are very keen to see that the country moves forward towards the 21st Century. But sometimes there is still some communication gap. Even though Government is bringing forward the Bills, some bureaucrats and some officials are not trying to fulfil the commitment of the Government. And that is why we are not able to fulfil our commitments to the people.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was set up in 1948. The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 was last amended in 1982 and it has now become necessary to make some amendments in the Act. I am supporting the amendments brought in by the Government because the present definition of 'industrial

concern' as contained in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act does not cover many important activities and it is, therefore, proposed to widen the definition of 'industrial concern' by including the concerns engaged, *inter alia*, in areas such as setting up of hospitals and providing medical services, providing telecommunication and electronic services and leasing of plants and equipments, etc. It is also envisaged to provide for an enabling clause so as to confer powers on the Central Government to direct the Corporation to undertake any other activity which the Central Government may notify. It is also proposed to raise the authorised capital of the Corporation from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 250 crores. I would like to request the Minister to raise the authorised capital from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

In this Bill, it is also proposed to provide for the office of the Managing Director on a full-time basis. I am supporting this provision and I am not at all opposing it. Whenever, these Managing Directors and Chairman are appointed, we will have to see that these Managing Directors and Chairman do something in favour of the workers and in favour of the industry also. We do appoint these people, but we find that the attitude of these Managing Directors and these Chairmen is not so good. They are misusing the government's money and they are indulging in corruption. They favour the big industrialists and they are not doing anything for the benefit of the people. While appointing these Managing Directors on a full time basis is a welcome measure, we should also see to it that they fulfil the commitment of the Government. There should be some time-bound programme and there should be some limit as to how long a person should continue as the Managing Director. His performance and achievements during that period should also be watched. I request that the hon. Minister should look into this aspect. I know that the Minister is very efficient and he is working very hard for the welfare of the weaker sections. But this bureaucratic attitude is not at all good and this tradition is going on from the very beginning and because of this, people are not getting any benefit.

Sir, the Industrial Finance Corporation is a very important corporation. In April 1971, the Government of India set up the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. This was to be an All-India public Financial Institution to function as a credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and rehabilitation of sick and closed units. This has now been converted into the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. The unsatisfactory track record of this lead institution in dealing with industrial sickness will be clear from the following data. Out of 205 units being assisted by IRBI in the country, as many as 116 are located in West Bengal out of which IRBI claims that it has revived only 37. I would like to mention it here because Government has established IRBI to revive the sick industry, to help industrialists, to modernize their equipment. But what is going on? Government has established IRBI to revive sick industries. But IRBI, IFCI and IDBI people are not interested in reviving industry, big or small, but are only interested in reviving themselves. So, their feelings are not so good. There is some communication gap between the management and the workers. This should be looked into.

Another thing : In 1985, Government of India passed a legislation called the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, which seeks to create a Board for financial, industrial reconstruction, and to deal with industrial sickness. One year has passed. I do not know when this Board will start functioning, and when it will sort out the problem of sick industry in our country. In our country, about 90,000 units, most of them in the small sector, are sick; out of these, about 29,000 are in West Bengal. IRBI has reported that as of January 1, 1985 there were 545 sick units. Out of them, 105 are in West Bengal. There were 1285 medium units. According to IRBI's study, 51% of industrial sickness was due to management, 15% due to bad planning and only 2% due to labour trouble. So it is Government's duty to locate these sick industries. If every big and large industry is going to be closed down, what will workers do? Thousands and thousands are now on the roads. But we are trying to sort out this

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

problem. We are trying to meet IFCI, IRBI and IDBI people also. But their attitude is not in favour of the workers. They say : 'You should look into this; you should help these entrepreneurs; You should not let down the weaker sections and workers' Then what will these officers do ? They will be in their chairs. They are now promoted as Managing Directors and Chairmen and as so many other officers. But they are not helping the weaker sections. That is what is going on. If they go on in such a manner, then we will be in trouble. We in the Congress party are very much interested in helping the poor people and the workers. This is the Prime Minister's attitude, and the Government's attitude. But this bureaucratic attitude is not so good. That is why all these things are going on.

You are bringing this Bill to help poor people, to help the workers and to help the country. But until and unless you change the attitudes and traditions of the officials, it is not possible to implement all these things. This is my humble suggestion to you : To revive these sick industry, please start the functioning of the Board for financial and industrial reconstruction immediately. Then this Board can take up all these things. They can help sick industries at least. Is there any such possibility ? It is not the Government's policy to take over all sick units. But they can set up some new projects, they can set up some new and modern equipment. Then they can at least provide work to the workers. Otherwise, these workers will die. If the workers die, what will we do ? So, this is my humble suggestion. I would now like to quote a saying :

*'Yeh mera akele ka dard nahin hai,
Main sabhi ke dard ki baat karti
hoon.'*

It is a fact that somebody is trying to say that Central Government is not doing anything. But we are not going to criticize so, because I know that some political and vested interests who are not interested in the development of the country are trying to oppose the Government all

the time. But I would like to say that we have faith in a New India. Let us put shoulders to the wheel; let us do our best efforts to serve the people of this country.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : I rise to support the Bill. This Bill does not have anything contradictory. It has some specific, good amending provisions, e.g. the enlargement of the scope of Industrial Finance Corporation. I feel that the amendment proposed for providing medical, health and other allied services, engineering, technical, financial, management, and marketing and other services etc. It will definitely be for the betterment of the industrial growth as well as the social services too. But, at the same time, I would also like to add that the hon. Minister may kindly look into that and see that the social forestry should also be included in this, because, now, we are going in a big way and trying to motivate people in different places for going in for social forestry to make the country green and to make the ecological balance as per the requirement of the country. If that be so, then why not this should also be included within the purview of the Industrial Finance Corporation operation ?

Then the dairy plant and the cattle breeding etc. should also come within the purview of this. The Minister may kindly look into it. They have done a good thing by increasing the capital from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 150 crores. Then there is a question of having a Managing-Director. Well, the Managing-Director, of course, will be necessary in a particular corporation or institution or organisation. But one thing which I have noticed is that for the very purpose for which the Industrial Finance Corporation has been established has not been fulfilled and everywhere it is being defeated every now and then. We know people are coming for getting assistance. When they go for getting assistance, how they are harassed ? They are running from pillar to post to get assistance or loan, but, they are not getting it easily. But if some people are corrupt enough, they can get it otherwise and they get it. Here this point has to be seen.

In every legislation we find that the public men are very carefully kept out and only the officialdom, the bureaucracy is creating everything for themselves, every post, everything, they keep for themselves. So, why not in such an important Bill some Members of Parliament be put as Directors in the Board where there can be checks and balances, where they can work as watch-dogs in such boards and point out lacunae ?

There are 'A' category districts in the country. How many 'A' category districts have been served by the Industrial Finance Corporation or assisted in the country ? In many of the areas where these entrepreneurs are going to set up industries they want assistance; for getting that assistance, they are running from pillar to post, but they are not getting it. Even the Minister must be having his own personal experience in this regard. That is why it should be evaluated that in how many such 'A' category districts they have got loans or assistance. In Andaman and Lakshadweep areas, which are the remotest parts of the country we are hearing the names of these institutions only so far; they have not done anything in that part of the country. When they go there to set up industries, they are told that for such a long distant area how would you get finance. That is why there should be a system by which they can get assistance for such a long distant area. Of course, when we pass a legislation, we speak so many things and then we get an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will be done, that will be done; we are going to achieve these things, but, one point is very clear that until and unless the bureaucracy is committed to the purpose these things will not be implemented. On the one hand the government is clear and the political leadership is also clear; they want to do something for the betterment of the people, to have industrial growth in the remotest parts of the country at that time the two systems work, that is on the one hand the bureaucracy is playing some part on the other hand the political leadership is also accused of interference. The political leadership is also accused of interference. The political leadership is

only supposed to give guidelines. But, at the same time, the implementing parts remains with the bureaucrats, the officialdom. If sometimes we ask them why they had not done a particular thing, they only say that the politicians are interfering with the functioning of the autonomous bodies. In the name of prevention of interference they try to keep the political leadership away so that they can do whatever they like in the manner they like. So, this is a very controversial position and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and see that the implementing part is properly done. There should also be proper monitoring, and grievances should be redressed. The Board should not be given more powers only to check political interference, and the people should get the benefit of the such financial institutions.

Another point is, nothing has been mentioned about the rules or procedure to provide assistance or grants. That is completely absent. That is where the influence of the bureaucrats comes and apart from the Chairman the members of the Board should also be asked to follow the correct procedure and the rules so that everyone knows that there is such a financial institution. Only then can they get the full advantage of the institution. That is why I want the hon. Minister to look into this point also so that harassment of the public can be reduced, results can be achieved and the financial institutions can be used for the best interests of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. Through this amendment, hon. Minister intends to expand the purview of the old Act. My colleagues have given their suggestions in this regard, I also want to make a request that social forestry and industries based on agriculture sector should also be included in it.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

At present, the situation is this that all our financial corporations extend more and more help to some particular areas only where industrialisation has already taken place but regarding new areas and backward areas they are not as committed as they should be. If sometimes, there is a pressure from Government then the people manning all such institutions try to put off that pressure or not to fulfil Government's intention. I would like to make a request to the officials of the Ministry of Finance to seriously look into the matter as to what these financial institutions have done in regard to payment of loans in every State for various areas and to promote their interests. You will be surprised to know that the financial institutions of the Central Government have provided more funds to the States which have very less population and are already industrially advanced. These institutions are still following the same policy; on the other hand the backward States are not getting any benefit. The population of Uttar Pradesh is 17 per cent of the total population of the country. All the Central Government Financial Institutions have an investment of only 2 per cent in the State. This situation has not changed during the previous years in spite of utmost efforts by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to make a complaint to the hon. Minister on behalf of Uttar Pradesh in this regard and also would like to request that States like Uttar Pradesh should be taken care of. You should see to it that your financial Institutions should help those areas which are industrially backward.

After all, what is our aim in giving help? Naturally, to remove disparity and inequality between weaker sections and affluent ones. This remains only in theory and actually these financial institutions and corporation are promoting already well established industrial units; they do not care to help the backward areas or the people who are called first generation of industrialists.

If a poor man, who does not have any approach and is unable to put any

pressure goes to these institutions, then instead of helping him, he is discouraged. They create obstructions for him. The aim of these institutions should be to fulfil the commitment of the Government.

The reason behind this is that you have entrusted all the powers to the bureaucrats. The Parliament merely passes a Bill. These Bills too help in increasing their power and scope. These Bills only meet their own personnel interests and meet the needs of some other vested interests. This way, the Parliament is being used and the House is also being used. The bureaucrats should be able to know what are the requirements of the people at large and what is the intention of the Government, the Parliament and the State Governments. These institutions should have been helpful in achieving these objectives but they are not doing so.

In the last few years, you have tried your best in making them accountable to the people. But in spite of your efforts and pressure, these institutions have not fulfilled the Government's commitment towards the poor masses. These institutions have not changed their attitude and behaviour.

I do not intend to criticize but would like to make a submission with a view to strengthening the hands of hon. Finance Minister and his Ministry and request them to see what type of people are doing what type of work in these Financial institutions. If you do not employ such persons in these institutions who are committed to the people and the policy of the Government and want to implement it, then, I am afraid that what to speak of this Bill, you may pass a number of Bills, but all of them will not enable you to achieve your aim. I hope, keeping in view the feelings of the House, you will pay attention towards this. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I have heard

hon. Members from both the sides giving very effective and concrete suggestions. Some of the hon. Members particularly, Shri C. Madhav Reddi, Dr. Rajhans, Shri Jain, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Vyasji and some other hon. Members have given me lot of knowledge and also concrete suggestions. Shri Ayyapu Reddy has made very good points. In fact, I am grateful to him for making a study of the subject.

The hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi as also Shri Rajhans have complimented the performance of IFCI and its contribution to the industrial development of the nation. IFCI has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 3,230 crores to about 2,272 projects. The growth in sanctioning and disbursement of loans during the last five years is about 22 per cent. Hon. Members have made very pertinent point saying that major portion of this assistance should flow to the backward areas. Even the hon. Member Shri Rawat Ji has said that the financial institutions should go to the backward States and the backward areas. I can applaud the financial institutions, particularly this IFCI for going to the backward areas. Out of 2,272 projects, 1,055 projects were financed in backward areas, 53 per cent of the total assistance has gone to the backward area. Profit-wise also these commercial institutions, particularly the institutions like IFCI, IDBI, ICICI, IRBI and other institutions, and the nation also, cannot afford them to be another sick industry in future. See what is the performance of IFCI so far as the profit is concerned. The gross profit of IFCI for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 51.27 crores as against Rs. 34.3 crores in the year 1983-84. These institutions have played other roles also, particularly in the field of small-scale industries, by having promotional schemes. The subsidy scheme has been introduced particularly for the small-scale industries. Rs. 147.22 lakhs have been given as subsidy.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much amount has been sanctioned to unemployed graduates in small-scale sector ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : They are also included there. That break

up is not there but if the hon. Member writes to me, I will get the particulars and send them to him.

This institution is the first institution which has introduced the provision for seed capital assistance. It sponsored the risk capital fundation scheme and under this scheme the risk capital assistance sanctioned up to 31st March 1986 is to the tune of Rs. 9,97,34,000 in 97 projects to 184 promoters. This is the assistance that has flown from IFCI as the capital risk assistance.

Now, I am coming to another point that has been raised by the hon. members that we should provide training to the executives of the industrial units and also to the people who are working in the banking institutions. They have also made a point that the management is not effective and there is deficiency in the management. The IFCI has sponsored another scheme. This scheme is called the Management Development Scheme. The Management Development Institute is also providing training facilities. I may tell the hon. members that IFCI has introduced 723 programmes, giving training to 18000 personnel in the industrial sector and also in the banking sector. Out of this we have given training to 523 personnel coming from abroad i.e. from the developing countries. This is the assistance and also the training that has been imparted to these people so as to have more knowledge in the management skill.

Some hon. members, particularly Shri Ayyapu Reddy and Shri Madhav Reddi, have even figures stating that 95,282 sick units are there. I am giving here the latest figure. The latest figure is 1,01,063 sick units are there in the country. A sum of...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Say 'only'. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Hon. member from Telugu Desam, I shall come to this aspect also.

B sum of Rs. 4699.20 crores is locked up in the sick units.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

We have to see what is happening. When we give assistance to the weaker section, a lot of criticism is coming and the people say... *(Interruptions)* I do not know why the hon. members from the other side are getting up and are feeling agitated. I have not referred to any particular individual. I have stated that resistance is coming and criticism is also coming—saying that the poor people are misusing the fund and also...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are giving selectively to your own men.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : That is not correct.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are giving it to your own men. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Order please. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have not referred to any person.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are misusing... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Do you want me to reply to your question? If I reply it will be bitter for you.

I am just telling you I have not referred to you or to any person. What I have stated 'the opposition'.

You are also making this point. *(Interruptions)*

Now I am answering the point. *(Interruptions)* The country knows it.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : It should be told to the Parliament—who are they?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do not distribute it to your own personnel.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The State Government is identifying.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : 52 per cent is due to mismanagement and sickness. Hon. Members from both sides of the House made the point that we should not allow industries to become sick and action should be taken against mismanaging people. Also they have made the point that these people should be blacklisted, they have stated also that stern action should be taken against these people. Parliament has passed an Act. The entire issue has been discussed on the floor of the House. By the Act passed in Parliament, Parliament has given power to set up the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. This Board will be set up soon and those people who are mismanaging the industries, who are performing duties highly detrimental to the interest of the country and diverting funds for their purposes, will be identified.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The Board has already been set up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will come to that. I have to meet all the points made by hon. Members. The Minister did not interfere at any moment when the Members were making their points. At least you should show some courtesy to me; at least to that extent I am eligible. We are going to identify those people who have misused the fund and who have acted in a way highly detrimental to the country's interests. After being identified, they will be barred from taking any assistance from any of our financial institutions, including the banks. They will be blacklisted for 10 years. This is the provision which has been made. We are going to implement it.

Hon. Members from this side of the House made the point that the persons who are managing the Boards should be effective and they should be men of integrity and they should be the men who are committed to this thinking and to this ideology.

The complaints made from that side and this side is that some of these persons who are functioning in the Boards have not been effective. We have to find out such people. In that regard action is being taken and their antecedents and whereabouts are being found out. We are going to get very effective people as per suggestions made by hon. Members. (*Interruptions*) Some of the hon. Members may not appreciate it, but we are working in that direction, and for that, some time has been taken. I agree with hon. Members that we must expedite it and no delay should be there. For that purpose we are going to take firm action in this regard.

I now come to another point made by my hon. friend Shri Madhav Reddy. Also, Mr. K. S. Rao made this point. He asked whether this IFC is going to take out the leasing business and whether it is going to finance other private concerns also.

They are going to finance other private concerns. The hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddi has stated that it should not be given to any company. So far as the point made by Shri K. S. Rao is concerned, I assure the hon. Member that IFCI is not going to take up the leasing business and this will be taken up by the concerns only. The IFCI is going to finance them, give them assistance. A point has been made by our friend, Shri Madhav Reddi. Here, I want to tell him that by giving this type of assistance to leasing companies, some of the units which are not in a position to have the machinery and other assistance will get the machinery and other equipment. By that, they can come up with more modernised machinery also. They can also start it with this leasing assistance. For the purpose of industrial development, this step has been taken. The IFCI is going to finance these institutions to support these units.

15.51 hours

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddi has made out another point saying that the paid up capital is only Rs. 35 crores,

against the authorised capital of Rs. 100 crores. Here, the point is, the paid up capital is Rs. 45 crores, not Rs. 35 crores, as stated by the hon. Member. Rs. 50 crores of paid up capital has to be subscribed and already we got Rs. 45 crores. In a few months, we are going to get another Rs. 5 crores also. The point that has been here is, it should be fully paid up capital, to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. Once in two or three years, we are going in for Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores like this and this will be completed. As a future arrangement, we have raised it from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 250 crores. Some of the hon. Members have made one point saying that it should be raised to Rs. 500 crores. We have taken note of the suggestion. Hon. Dr. Kalanidhi also made this point. Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer also made this point and we have taken note of this. Wherever it is found necessary, definitely we will come before Parliament and we will take necessary action.

While meeting the points raised by Shri Krishna Iyer, may I say that he has raised a very good point and said that we should not give this assistance to individual doctors and these doctors will mismanage and swallow this amount or something like that. To the benefit of Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer, I can say that this assistance will be flowing to the cooperative sector and also the private concerns only and not to other sectors.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : It may be true with some persons and not for all the individual doctors.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The point made by Shri Iyer has been taken note of and the assistance will go to doctors who are in the cooperative sector or in the private limited company. Only to that sector, the money will flow.

Another point has been made by Shri Madhav Reddi as to why cannot the Government subscribe to the entire paid up capital. The share that is taken from the paid up capital of IDBI is 50% of the total capital and the break-up is, 22% of the total paid up capital is taken by LIC, GIC and UTI, 20% of the paid up capital is held by nationalised banks and the remaining 8% is held by cooperative

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

institutions. This is the break-up and in this area, the role of the financial institution as well as cooperative sector is very clear and hence I hope that Shri C, Madhav Reddi is satisfied with the answer.

I know that the hon. Member sitting behind Shri C. Madhav Reddi will not be satisfied but I can tell the House that he is kind enough to come to my Chamber and he says that "I am satisfied and already satisfied. That is the answer. I am grateful to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Member's satisfaction and the House's satisfaction are two different things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In a lighter vein I stated, with love and affection for the hon. Member, young Member, I have stated, not with any malice.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Poojary, I think you will continue later on. For the time being, you have to finish. I will allow you next time. You can continue it. You can take it up tomorrow.

15.56 hrs-

STATEMENT RE : COLLISION BETWEEN 28 UP GORAKHPUR-HATIA EXPRESS AND A GOODS TRAIN AT GOMOH STATION OF EASTERN RAILWAY.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I deeply regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate collision between 28 Up Gorakhpur-Hatia Maurya Express and a goods train at Gomoh Junction of Eastern Railway at 5.23 hours today. As a result of this collision as per the information received so far, 9 passengers lost their lives and 19 sustained injuries, 16 of the injured have

been taken to railway hospital at Dhanbad and the three others were permitted to resume their journey after medical attention. *prima facie* the collision is reported to have occurred due to the driver of the goods train having overshot stop signals. The Driver has been immediately placed under suspension.

2. Medical relief van was immediately made available and the railway doctors at Gomoh rushed to the site and attended to the injured. In addition, a medical team from Dhanbad also rushed to the site by road.

3. Divisional officers from Dhanbad and General Manager, Eastern Railway accompanied by Senior officers and Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle have rushed to the site from Calcutta.

4. Ex-gratia payments to the next of the kin of the dead and those injured are being arranged. Necessary arrangements are being made to clear the stranded passengers of 28 Up Express.

5. This accident will be enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety- Eastern Circle. On receipt of the enquiry report action would be taken against those held responsible for causing this collision.

We deeply regret the loss of life.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a very unfortunate news that four family members of one of our Members of Lok Sabha Mr. Ram Bahadur died in this very accident, his brother, his wife and two children.

15.58 hrs-

STATEMENT RE : COMMON-WEALTH GAMES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : The

Hon'ble Members have no doubt been following recent developments regarding the Commonwealth Games scheduled to start in Edinburgh from July 24.

2. The Government kept in close touch with the Governments of the Front line States. The Prime Minister was personally in contact with leaders of some of the Frontline States in an effort to work out some formula whereby the Games could be salvaged. The Government's endeavour was to explore every possible avenue so that our athletes, could have the opportunity to compete in the Games. Unfortunately, some of the recent statements of the British Government have left no doubt in our mind that they are not immediately prepared to implement even the minimum measures which all the Commonwealth countries had agreed to at Nassau, in case there was no progress in the direction towards dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

3. Under the circumstances, the Government decided, with great regret, not to participate in the Games. Our decision is an expression of our solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the Frontline States. It is still our hope that concerted action by the Commonwealth to implement necessary economic measures to end apartheid in South Africa will follow soon. Several hon. Members *rose*.

(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI T. BASHEER : This House should congratulate the Government for its bold decision and express our solidarity with the Government and our commitment to the cause of the African people.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I request the Government to explore along with the boycotting countries the possibility of holding anti-apartheid games in New Delhi.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, the Government should take the initiative.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If the entire House is of this view, it is really very good. We unanimously approve this thing and applaud it.

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You gave the notice and we adopted and passed it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : With one voice.

DISCUSSION RE : COMMUNAL SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, just now the hon. Minister has given the news of a very horrible accident and Professor Saheb has referred to the death of the family members and relatives of one of our hon. Members Shri Ram Bahadur. I am much pained to know about it. We all express our condolences to the bereaved family.

Much has been said in this House earlier also on the problem we are going to discuss today; we have discussed it a number of times in the past also and now the need has arisen to discuss it again. I am constrained to say a few words because I feel the agony which is quite unbearable. Whenever such incidents take place, the soul writhes in pain. Perhaps, the soul of every thoughtful man undergoes this experience. He reflects why and how such ghastly things happen ? Why a brother is after the blood of his own brother ?

The most unfortunate part is that we paid very heavy price for this malaise in 1947. Perhaps none else in the World

[Mr. Speaker]

suffered so heavily as we did. I myself witnessed it. Just possible that someone from you also might have seen it, but many of you might not have been an eye witness to it, being quite far off. Unfortunately, I was quite near to the border where all this was happening and this terror was being let loose. I have seen many things which make soul writhe in pain. I think, Gujarat and many other States are today suffering from this malaise, but my State which had suffered a lot on this account in the past is once again becoming victim of these flames. I would, therefore, like to say that we have to give it due thought and take some concrete steps in this regard. We have to give it deep thought that we are not thinking only for ourselves but also for our country as a whole and for our future generations.

We have not been able to root out this curse even in 38 years. Today this evil is eating into our vitals. All of you should ponder over why all this is happening. Nobody alone would be able to find a solution to it, neither they nor anybody else. This is our common problem and only a common solution can help resolve this issue. You can root out this evil only by your collective efforts. Therefore, it is you who will have to think what steps you want to take in the matter.

It is not a question of any particular party. It is not a question of any differences. It is a question of the country and it is you who have to decide what steps you want to take.

Today, sins are being committed in the name of religion, evil of communalism is thriving in the name of humanity and you will have to see how it is to be eliminated. It is this very communalism which culminated in the partition of the country as a consequence of which lakhs of people lost their lives. We should have given thought to it at that very time. There had been a number of great scholars and patriots who contributed towards the building of this country, but, perhaps, they could not foresee that we could indulge in such

things. They did not eradicate and uproot this evil. Today, all of you are sitting here and you should think over it. It is never too late. As long as you do not divorce religion from politics and separate them, nobody would be able to save you.

Ours is a democratic country and democracy has very many merits, but it has a very big weakness also and that is that we indulge in so many things with an eye on votes. If all of you join together, the fear of losing votes will not be there. If you work jointly, you will not be haunted by the ghost of votes and thereby you will be able to eliminate this evil. Therefore, rise and think for the country. Do not think on party lines. All should join together, sit together, evolve some consensus and destroy this evil, otherwise it will never be eliminated. Propagation of religion should have only one message—'live and let live'. One should not think of oneself only. Our existence is possible only with the existence of others. This is our country. All of us have a right to live in this country as Indians and not as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. All should stake their claim as Indians and exercise that right. This should be predominant with you. Therefore, I would like to say that the place of worship should be the abode of religion only and whether inside or outside, it should be separated from politics. Thereby you will remain happy and the country will also remain in peace and such disturbances will not take place in future. Enact a legislation to mete out the most stringent punishment to those who commit such sinful acts in the name of religion so that they are not able to raise their ugly heads again. This evil should be eradicated once for all.

Having said this, the only appeal that I want to make is that you should evolve a consensus and act as a symbol of goodwill whereby all of us and the Government may be compelled to root out this evil in a collective manner.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion under Rule 193,

on the communal situation in the country, I will bear in mind the useful guidelines that you have placed before the Members of this House by way of parameters for the discussion. I welcome your suggestion, Sir.

You have reminded us of 1947 when a colossal tragedy took place and we had an unprecedented violence. Since you have reminded us about 1947, I am also reminded about some very significant and sensitive words uttered by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad after the Partition of the country; when he found that in the post-Independence period there were riots in different parts of the country, once Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said :

[Translation]

“What is regrettable is that first the division of the country took place and thereafter the minds of the people got divided.”

[English]

Sir, we want to evolve some methodology and some policies on the question of communal problems whereby we will be able to assure the people in this country and in other parts of the world that even if the country is divided, the mind of India will not get divided and it will remain as indivisible as ever. That should be the common concern of all. All it is with this perspective that I will try to analyse the communal situation in the country. The subject-matter of discussion is highly sensitive and it is explosive as well. We must not say anything in this House which will rekindle the smouldering fires at places like Ahmedabad and instead of finding a solution to the problem, we might find a remedy which is worse than the disease. I can assure you, Sir, I will not indulge in that experiment. Any display of passion in this House will worsen the communal situation outside and, therefore, we have to be extremely restrained in the expression of our views. Keeping that in mind, I will try to analyse the problem.

As the very outset, through you, Sir,

I appeal to the House : let us try to demarcate the distinction between communal disturbance as a disease and its symptoms. Very often we take cognizance of the symptoms of the problem and superficially try to deal with the symptoms. As a result, for some time the symptoms are erased, but it only hides the potential disease and at some other opportunity again the disease flares up. Therefore, in the consensus that we will try to evolve, we must try to see that we do not confuse the symptoms for the disease and keep that in mind.

I had the opportunity to visit almost all the important places wherever such disturbances had taken place, whether it was Ahmedabad, where I had visited along with my colleagues in the Parliament yesterday, or whether it was Meerut, Moradabad, Bihar Sheriff, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bhiwandi and so many other places. Everytime such a calamity had occurred I tried my best to go to the spot, try to find out what the malady is and try to find out what could be the solution.

It is necessary to go into the roots of the malady. I will just enumerate briefly what are the aspects of the problem of the communal situation that need to be tackled by all possible methods. One important aspect is the physical security. Second is the freedom of religious practices consistent with the spirit of secularism. To clarify what you said, I do not think this House may take a posture that is anti-religion because religion is an institution that provides peace to a number of individuals. Our secularism is not irreligionism; but our secularism means peaceful co-existence of various religions. That is the concept of secularism that men like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru had given to this country. It is in that context we will have to find out,

There are a variety of religious practices and one of the fundamental rights that is enshrined in the Constitution is the freedom not only to profess but also to practice religion. Therefore, there need not be any curb on that. It is not that the religion is coming in the way. I do not think that religion is the basis of riots-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

it is the aberration of the so called religion that is coming in the way. Therefore, we must not try to confuse the aberration for the very basic values of religion. That also will have to be borne in mind.

Certain economic roots of the communal problem will have to be analysed. Then, the question of cultural identity. Dr. Zakir Hussain, one of the best and the noblest Indians India had ever seen, one of the best religious men that India had ever witnessed, did not find any conflict between his religious identity and his identity as an Indian. It is within the parameters of finding out the co-existence of these identities that we have to preserve our cultural identity in every sphere of our human life. That also will have to be borne in mind.

There are certain social aspects and lastly there are political and administrative aspects of the problem of communalism. They are to be effectively tackled. I will take up in the beginning the law and order problem. It is basically an administrative problem. There are certain human overtones added to the law and order problem. In the Government's approach, by and large—why I am saying Government's approach is that I am not trying to distinguish between one Government and the other—unfortunately, there seems to be the legacy in this country that our approach, to tackling the problem of riots is a fire brigade approach. Only when fire takes place, the fire brigade engines rush to the spot. It extinguishes the fire and then go back to the depot where all those operators of the fire engine take out their uniform and go on playing cards. That is how the fire brigade functions.

No doubt, fire brigade is a very effective agency. But the very ideology and philosophy of a fire brigade approach is that whenever the problem crops up go and try to find out the solution and when a temporary solution is found out, you can go back and relax. That type of destroying communal riots has to be discarded for all the times.

Then, the complacency of police despite previous signals of the riots. At a later stage when I will make a very brief reference to what happened in Ahmedabad I would like to point out to you as to how, when clear signals were there that probably the riots are going to take place when Rath Yatra begins, because adequate measures were not taken how the situation flares. That is the best incident. That is another aspect.

The restructuring of the police and the paramilitary forces in the country. Sir, fortunately this is one aspect on which the entire Parliament has evolved a national consensus through National Integration Council and through its various consultative bodies. After Meerut riots I was the person who drafted a resolution for discussion in the National Integration Council. I made it extremely clear that I am not at all in favour of fixing up the percentages or reservations in Army or Police or para-military forces. That will be a dangerous proposition and it is fraught with dangerous consequences. But taking into account the various situations of communal riots in the country all of us came to the conclusion in the National Integration Council that the entire composition of the police and the paramilitary forces has to be re-structured so that the composition of the police and para-military forces will broadly reflect the cross-section of society with which we function and operate. On that there was total unanimity right from the Prime Minister of the country to the Leaders of the Opposition. Therefore, I would very much plead with the Home Minister that whatever has emerged as the national consensus in the National Integration Council and in various consultative committees there should be no difficulty in implementing this national consensus.

Sir, the situation in Punjab, the situation in Ahmedabad, the situation in Meerut, the situation in Bihar Sharief and the situation in Moradabad all these situations clearly indicate that we are not the only persons who are susceptible to communalism just as because I put on a khadar uniform my communalism is not completely driven away. Similarly if I

put a khaki uniform of a policeman or an Army man in that case the communalism is not completely wiped out. After all just as an ordinary man is susceptible and vulnerable to certain communal influences an ordinary sepoy in a police force is bound to be amenable to the communal forces and atmosphere of communalism and in times of riots he does not hide his communal tendencies. I will come to that at a slightly later stage and tell as to what happened to the CRP and State police when one Muslim family was burnt alive or roasted in one particular locality in Ahmedabad and why it happened. So that aspect is also very important.

Now I come to diversion of police force to monitor VIP movements. Sir, no matter whether the VIP belongs to the non-Congress government or whether he belongs to the Congress government fortunately or unfortunately most of the parties sitting here—both on the ruling side and Opposition side—they are partly a ruling party and partly an Opposition party, therefore, there is no question of one party or another. But I will give a concrete instance. The Ahmedabad situation flared up. Yesterday I happened to meet the Chief Minister of Gujarat State. He being the student of mathematics he has found out a very interesting graph showing right from the first day upto yesterday the killings, arson, looting, etc. In that graph when I looked at it, it appeared as if 12th July was something like a big peak, Himalayan peak, and it just then goes down on both the sides. What was the event of 12th? 12th was a bandh call given on the question of Rath Yatra and judicial inquiry in many provinces. Maximum killing took place and not to criticise anyone but to avoid it in the future I will give a concrete instance. When such an explosive situation was created on 12th July, Sir, at Baroach railway station there was a function to inaugurate a new railway platform. That function could have been changed. In fact the functions in which many of us were to participate during the disturbances had been postponed. I have nothing against the person who inaugurated that platform. For instance, Ahmed Patel inaugurated it. Nobody can attribute to him Hindu communal riot.

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL (Broach) : Sir, no DSP or DM was present in that function. The function was over in ten minutes.

[Translation]

“Bandh” does not mean that all Government offices should be closed and all the programmes and functions of the government come to halt.

[English]

Within ten minutes the function was over. No DSP or DM or police force was there. We rushed to spot immediately.

[Translation]

Had we not been there, it would have been very difficult to call fire-tenders.

[English]

We arranged from Baroda, from ONGC and other places.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Does the hon. Member want that the railways should also respect the bandh call?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. No. If you drive it to that having an inaugural function and running the railways are two different issues. Fortunately or unfortunately I was also once a Railway Minister. I know that whenever there was a civil commotion, they have given strict orders. As far as formalities and ceremonial functions are concerned, they should be concerned with them, and our entire forces should be diverted to that area where some commotions have taken place. On this point, I had also talks with the Chief Minister of Gujarat. I am not betraying confidence because about that I have spoken in the press also after I talked with him. Sir, at that time, when this function was going on, no doubt it did not last for long time, but it is a fact that attention was diverted and when the attention is diverted to any ceremonial function, at that time if some anti-social

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

elements start looting and burning the houses in the city, in that case, no doubt, difficulty is created for those who are in charge of law and order.

Sir, I had a talk with the Commissioner of Police—with full responsibility, I am saying this—and I had also a talk with the Chief Minister and they said that 'Yes', such a situation should be avoided. I am not saying it only for finding fault. But in an explosive situation like this, for holding even a ceremonial function, I don't say that during the bandh. Railway should be closed, offices should be closed. On the contrary my contention is that the offices should be strengthened, RPF forces should be strengthened, Railway machinery should be strengthened and they should be asked to be more alert about the attack by the anti-social elements on the railway property and near-about the property in the city. So, I am not finding fault whether they join the bandh or not. But regarding having a ceremonial function and having a bandh these are altogether different. So, some such situation arises sometimes and therefore this should be avoided.

Then, Sir, rounding up of anti-social elements is another important point. It is extremely an important point. I will speak with the facts and again it is not in a partisan way. I will give an illustration of a very nice instance that was done during the Congress Government—the first popular Government of Congress which came in the Bombay Presidency. In that Government—Prof. Ranga will recall that—Dr. K.M. Munshi was the Home Minister of the Bombay Government. Prior to the popular Congress Ministry, in the British Rule, under the British regime, in the city of Bombay, in the industrial city of Bombay, whenever a communal riot took place, it would go on for weeks together, sometimes for months together and the Government used to say "what to do, the anti-social elements are trying to take position of the situation." When Dr. K.M. Munshi was put in charge of the Home Ministry, in the Kher Ministry, riot started in Bombay. In the morning,

Dr. K.M. Munshi called the British Commissioner of Police at the headquarters of the Police and Dr. Munshi told him "Mr. Commissioner, within 12 hours I want the list of names of the anti-social elements in this sensitive area. I don't care for whether they are Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs". The Englishman said "within 12 hours how can I produce the list?" Smilingly Dr. Munshi said, "if the Commissioner is not able to produce the list, in that case you will not be the Commissioner of Bombay tomorrow." Sir, you will be surprised to know that in the afternoon, the list was available and in the evening the anti-social elements were rounded up. Now almost all the newspapers wrote in the editorials that Mr. Munshi with popular Congress had shown the way to check the communal riots. This is the way the things are to be handled. Don't tell me: who are the Hindus and who are the Muslims and in this who are the anti-social elements and who should be rounded up? It may be absolutely curtailing the civil liberties, but in order to see that the civil liberties of the entire population is protected, sometimes the liberty of the anti-social elements have to be taken away and therefore round them up and detain them. The moment that was done, within one day of the communal riots, everything completely was checked.

Therefore, I would suggest that whenever there is a signal that communal riots are likely to take place, the educated men, all those who are trade unionists, who are dedicated men to the cause, will never participate in this hooliganism because in practice as one comes across the philosophy of trade-unions, kisan organisations, political parties it is the anti-social elements that will be used as instruments. Therefore, if they are rounded up, you can put a check in the situation and it should always be nipped in the bud.

Then, judicial enquiry. Sometimes there is a case for a judicial enquiry and here again I will take up the very case of Ahmedabad. And the Chief Minister has said that there can be two opinions, but they will weigh that in future.

On the 12th call for bandh was given. We totally disagreed with it. All political parties including the Congress party appealed to the people not to resort to that bandh, because that would create further complications. In spite of that there was bandh. I talked to the Chief Minister of Gujarat yesterday and I said that practically he could have used one particular method. Judicial enquiry was demanded into these happenings and through the judicial enquiry, whether injustice was done to Hindus or to Muslims, all would have come out. Whose houses and shops had been looted would have come out, and if there was any organization behind it, that would have come out. To me it was not at all objectionable to institute a judicial enquiry after such a holocaust had taken place and ultimately the Chief Minister did accept the demand for judicial enquiry, but only the next day.

On the 12th there was a bandh. Rather than putting a premium on violence and accepting the demand, if on the previous day on the eve of the bandh on the 12th, judicial enquiry was announced, probably the winds out of the sail of those who wanted a bandh would have been taken and the situation would have been different. The Chief Minister himself told us that the graph of killing, arson and looting suddenly went up on the day of 12th. Therefore, sometimes correct postures are to be taken. You might be proved wrong at a later date, but by way of abundant caution, such postures have to be taken and they were not taken.

I have a concrete suggestion about the sale of properties in sensitive areas. I met a number of Muslims, I met a number of Hindus, I met a number of intellectuals and pressmen; I met members of the Congress Party as also some Ministers. They said that Ahmedabad riots had really built up the case to ban the sale of property in sensitive areas, because that really becomes crux of the problem and a lot of politics gets woven into it. Mostly, I think, a consensus has been evolved in Ahmedabad that in the sensitive areas, which have become explosive, property becomes a central theme, and therefore

the sale of property in the sensitive areas must be avoided.

There are certain economic roots of the problem in almost all communal disturbances; you may go from one end of the country to another. Once when Badshah Khan came to India, at that time Ahmedabad was also in flames. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in one of the meetings in which I was also present said :

[Translation]

“The rich people remain in their mansions. The poor Hindus and Muslims kill one another in the streets. The rich Hindus and Muslims, sitting in their palaces, say how mad these Muslims and Hindus are who kill one another. We have no problem and we can live comfortably in our mansions.”

[English]

He correctly described the situation in the country. Rich man is never affected by these communal riots. What will you find if you see who are the people who are killed and murdered in these riots ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The ones who instigate are never killed.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are right, Sir. You will find that it is the poor Hindus or the poor Muslims who are killed in the streets. Therefore, there must be something behind it. There must be certain economic roots. Rich express their vicarious satisfaction that poor have died. I will give you concrete example how these riots affect the poor. For example, the problem of riots in Bhiwandi near Bombay where I stay. I visited that place. There was one plot of land on which lots of hutments of poor men were there. Some people were interested in the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

land and through their henchmen they burnt the entire hutments colony and when the hutments colony was burnt and it was done at midnight, old men, women and children were shouting for help, but nobody came and they died in the embers of fire. And when they died, Government took up a correct stand. They decided to rehabilitate relations of those people who were killed on the very same plot by constructing hutments. You will be surprised that the vested interests and the landlord owning that land went to the court of law and their humanity was at such a low ebb that they demanded a stay. They said that those hutments should not be allowed to be built up to rehabilitate those who have survived. They were very sorry that they too were not burnt to death by the fire. They said, "Your Lordship, do not allow those people who have survived, to build the hutments there". They wanted that the Government should be given a stay order. Fortunately, the stay was not given. It makes their intention very clear. Therefore, these economic roots of the communal problems should also be taken note of. In this context, very often in the rural side, we find the eviction of landless labour and that also indirectly takes a communal shape sometimes. Therefore, that problem also must be handled very effectively.

Let me come to the cultural identity. I will be very brief. I have been a teacher for 25 years. And each one of us learnt history in our own way during our school days. The manner in which history is taught in this country for years together, especially under the British rule, does not make us establish our cultural identity, either the individual identity, religious identity or the identity of the nation as a whole. We are taught history with a particular bias-perspective. And therefore, you will find that while learning history in the school, Muslims have one set of heroes and Hindus have another set of heroes. If I have one set of heroes, I see all the bright side of the personality and no darkness. If somebody else considers that as an evil force, he does not see any pious element in that personality.

That was how we were taught. In my own days, the teacher who taught us history, taught it in such a manner as if we were the protagonists of only the religion and the purpose of his history talks was to put into our brain, by brain-washing, a particular perspective of history. Objectivity of history was completely forgotten. How history governs, how economic factors are responsible and how cultural and religious conflicts take place, all these aspects are never taught at all, and history is being taught with a bias. I think, we will have to revise it. I do not say that we have to re-write history. I am not in favour of destroying history and I am not in favour of mutilating history, but history must be taught with a correct and balanced perspective. That is extremely necessary. The unifying role of religion must be taught to students. We should neither teach the students to become atheists, nor should we teach them to become religious bigots. We must try to explain to them the universal character of all the religions. At a later stage they may discard even religion. Even if a man, out of conviction, discards religion, and becomes an atheist, I will have respect for him, rather than for a man who blindly opposes or blindly accepts religion. So, that aspect has to be put into the minds of the students. And here come all these aspects of teaching history and teaching religion. Fostering of a composite culture is extremely necessary. For that, community housing schemes, neighbourhood schemes and neighbourhood schools, will have to be there. Today, when I go to Ahmedabad or when I go to certain streets and by-lanes of Bombay, I find that, from the British days, people have been taught to live in various groups, here will be Muslims, here will be Parsees, here will be Harijans and so on. That is how segregation takes place and I think that this segregation is also at the root of some sort of conflagration, whenever passions are roused. Therefore, community schools, neighbourhood housing schemes and all those schemes will have to be consciously built up and I am sure that something can be done out of this.

There are certain political and administrative steps to be taken. There should be vigilance and there should be composite

and joint efforts. Political forces must try to overwhelm the communal and anti-social elements. I think that it is a blot on all of us sitting here together that in times of communal conflagration, we all have failed, in spite of hundred years of Congress tradition, in spite of the 50 years tradition of the socialist movement, in spite of a long tradition of communist movement. A very strong base for a regional party has been created in Andhra Pradesh. With all the strong bases, which are created, when the volcano of communalism erupts, all of us are thrown helter-skelter and our capacity to contain the monster of communalism is reduced to an absolute nullity.

Today, I remember that golden period of Noakhali when some of the protagonists of Hinduism talked about defending the Hindus in Noakhali, and when that old man called Mahatma Gandhi went to Noakhali, tried to restore peace. Then even to Viceroy of India Lord Mountbatten had to write a letter on 26th August 1947 in which he said :

“There are 50,000 soldiers in Punjab, and I have riots on my hands; and our force consists of one man called Mahatma Gandhi; and there is peace in Noakhali.”

That was the greatest tribute given by the mightiest man in this country to a man who was called the Naked Fakir of India. I am waiting for another Gandhi to rise. I am not saying this by way of demagogy. I really wait for the time when the credibility of Indians will grow to such an extent that people will say : ‘Here is a leader. If he is not able to live for us, he will be prepared to die for us.’

They are in search of a Gandhi. They have not found him. But if we know one Gandhi, collectively we can create a second Gandhi; and I think that that is the beauty of democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : He will come some time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us try to create a new feeling and a new upsurge in the country, where collectively all of us who stand by secularism will create such a force, that any communal organization which tries to whip up communal frenzy will be isolated, but not the secularist forces. That is the power and strength we are trying to create. And that also is absolutely necessary.

Then about fixation of responsibility for disturbances at a definite district authority—You need not look at the watch, Sir; I will look at mine.

The fixation of responsibility for disturbances at a definite district authority : Some district authority must be told that in that district if the disturbance took place, though he might be having seniority, he would not get promotion. He would leave that place. He must take the responsibility. That type of a feeling will have to grow.

Special Courts for Summary Trials : We might be against different types of Special Court; but I am sure that the entire House will be one in saying that let there be summary trials in the Special Courts, of all those who try to fan communal feelings of the people, and create disturbances. Let there be summary trial.

MR. SPEAKER : Then and there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then comes trade and economic opportunities to the minorities. I am not saying this as a fashion. But on a number of occasions, there are genuine grievances among certain sections of minorities. They may be Muslims, Sikhs, neo-Buddhists, Harijans or Adivasis. But if any section has a feeling that it is deprived of certain facilities, then it will be very dangerous.

The Jagmohan Commission had given a report about the 1969 disturbances in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. My friends will recollect it. One of the recommendations was about identifying the sensitive spots

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

of Gujarat and trying to re-structure the composition of the Police, and fortifying its strength. That will have to be done.

The Minorities Commission is already there. I am happy about it. Let it be given a statutory status, and let there be an insistence that its recommendations have to be necessarily implemented, without any hesitation.

In the end, I would say this, since only yesterday some of us had gone to Ahmedabad, very briefly within a few minutes and a few seconds—I will not require even that. There were rumours about disturbances in every nook and corner of Ahmedabad. In spite of that, I did not find, unfortunately, sufficient fortification of the Police. Even the Army should be used; it does not matter if its strength is wasted. But it is better to be more cautious by way of abundant caution. No satisfactory Police arrangements were there.

The *Bandh* on the 12th would actually have been weakened to a very great extent if increase in the strength and the announcement of a judicial enquiry had been there.

I have now to conclude. If you ask me : 'Should all the religious processions in India be banned?', I would say I am not in favour of it. Some friends may say Yes. But I have understood the mind of India, though I do not press my opinion very strongly in these matters. But I know. For instance, if the Ganapati celebrations, festivals and processions which Tilak had started in Bombay are stopped, people will not like it. If Muharram is banned, people will not like it. I come from a place in Ahmednagar where Muharram is a big event. The Hindu women seek blessings on that occasion. Hindus and Muslims join the procession. These are the traditions. All of a sudden, because a few hooligans create disturbances if you ban them, it will be bad. There should be a middle-of-the-road path. Rath Yatra, Ganapati celebrations,

Muharram, all these are exceptions. You must try to avoid the sensitive spots. Some trouble-mongers are there who have not much faith in religion, but have vested interest in trouble. They want that this procession must necessarily travel through certain sensitive spots. It does not matter to them if they invite attack but they are satisfied if there is trouble. They have no vested interest in peace; they have vested interest in trouble and, therefore, I think, all parties, all institutions, Hindus and Muslims, can sit together and before any particular procession starts, they can decide which will be the favourable route which can avoid these riots. So, a balance between the religious feelings of the people and at the same time the need of maintaining peace and tranquility in the city, if they are balanced, I think a way can be found out.

Then the diversion of police force should always be avoided. Collective will to fight riots must be created. Social consciousness should be created; and if all these steps are taken in a proper manner, I have not the least doubt, it will be possible for all secularists in the country, no matter whatever be our differences, whatever be your differences and our differences, remember, all of us want that the legacy of a man called Gandhiji in this country, that must live and live for centuries together; that is the only legacy in which we have lived. We have got to have a political movement, and therefore, if we are able to retain this legacy of secularism in the country, very few things are left out.

In different parts of Asia and Africa, parliamentary democracies have collapsed. In this tiny island of India, we have preserved democracy. Let us preserve secularism; and with the conscience of all of them sitting on both sides of the House, we are able to create real secular India in which there will be no riots.

We might have killed Mahatma Gandhi, but, at least, we must not be required to curb the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us address ourselves to that noble task. Thank you.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for once I find myself in the happy position of not having to differ from my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate on any points. I thought he would have brought in the discussion an analysis about the recent riots that have taken place especially in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat. Since he had made a visit to that place only yesterday. He had not done that. On the other hand, he has brought before us a number of concrete suggestions as to what should be done in order to combat the riots that take place in this country from time to time with disturbing frequency. There could be a discussion on each of those points. But I will agree with him just as I will agree with you that in this country we have inherited the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi. He gave his life; he died in order to bring conscience to us, to the different communities in this country after the madness of a partition, and to emphasise that the continuity, the salvation of this country lay in different communities living in peace, in co-existence and in cooperation with one another.

I will agree with him also that India has a lot of things to say about herself in the Comity of nations. It is the one country in the whole of Asia, excepting Japan, that has maintained, nurtured and has grown in democracy; it is the one country among half a dozen or a dozen of the countries in the world where real democracy has prevailed. If you look at it more objectively, the vastness, the size and the diversity, the in-built contradictions that India has in terms of historical legacies in terms of differences in religion, in terms of differences in languages in terms of economic disparities, in terms of everything, there is everything that will tear this country apart. And yet, we have survived ever since independence, and grown from strength to strength in Democracy. We have a lot to say, a lot to be proud about. If we are to analyse the situation, how is it that we have been able to do this? We have been able to do this because, in spite of the differences and lot of conflicts which are inherent anywhere in the world, we have been able to hold together. The different communities in this country, the Hindus, the Mus-

lims, the Christians and the Sikhs have understood this, that in living together, in functioning together there lies the salvation not only of this country, but the salvation, the upliftment of each individual of this country. It is this bond that has held us together. And if there is anything that is going to destroy this country, it will not be external aggression—we have had external aggressions in the past and each time there has been external aggression the country has stood up united as a man; It will not be the machinations of the big powers and the countries inimical to this country, it will not be the international manipulations for geostrategic advantages, it will be the conflicts within the country and if we allow those conflicts, if we are not able to control and contain those conflicts, they will grow into a monster, and eat up and destroy this country. We have to understand this.

And, I am very happy that Mr. Dandavate by bringing this subject before the House has served that purpose. I would like to congratulate him for bringing this spirit of objectivity, for having been constructive in his suggestions. There is hardly anywhere where I can differ with him, when he speaks of the freedom of the different religions to practise their religion. There is freedom given to every one, and of course we have to draw a line. While every religion has the right to practise, has the right to express itself, collectively indoors and outdoors, has a right to take out processions, it should be seen that it does not have a right to flout and to wound the sentiments of the other religions. This is where we should find a way how this thing should be done.

I am saying this with reference to the Ahmedabad riots. They began with a religious procession, the Jaganath Rath Yatra. There are many stories that have come. There are stories that we have as to what has happened. Obviously there have been slogans, posters and other things. The occasion of the religious procession is used not so much for the people to express themselves, but to wound the sentiments of other people. I

[Shri G.G. Swell]

am not accusing this side or that side. That is how it has happened. We have also to analyse the situation. It is not as if it has happened all of a sudden. The reports say that the riots in Ahmedabad have been taking place—all not religious riots—since 1969. Between 1970 and 1980 there have been communal incidents occurring between 20 and 40 a year. Since 1980 the number of communal incidents in Ahmedabad have been ranging between 70 and 80 a year. Only last year there has been a similar communal riot in the city. We should have been wise about it. It is a case for analysis as to why all these have happened; why we were not able to take precautions; what has gone wrong. I think, it is here I would agree with Mr. Dandavate. In any situation like that—it is not anybody's creation; it is not anybody's fault. When we have been forewarned, we should have been fore-armed in dealing with the situation.

Mr. Dandavate has spoken about the economic root of some of the riots. Gujarat is a coastal State. There have been reports of big smuggling going on into Gujarat. It is only the people who indulge in these kinds of anti-social activities, the smugglers, who will stand to benefit whenever there is an upset of the law and order situation. It is only when there is a break-down of the law and order situation that anti-social elements like that have the freedom to ply their trade. Therefore, this question has to be looked at very carefully.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

The Smugglers have got the money power. The smugglers have their musclemen. Whenever a little incident takes place here and there it spread like a wild fire. Who are the people who have done this? I am sure, the Government has got the list of these people; it has got the list of all these bad characters in the city. Mr. Dandavate has mentioned about the role played by the former Home Minister of Bombay, just before independence, on the

eve of our freedom, Shri K. M. Munshi, in which the first thing he did was to round up, to catch all the bad character of the city whenever there was a threat of any riot. I thought we could have done a thing like that in Gujarat after having been forewarned. Well, I will agree with him that we have not taken this question of communalism of communal riots, with that seriousness with which we should tackle it. I am not saying this only of the Government. I am saying of the public leaders; I am saying of ourselves in this House; Maybe because we have too many problems in our hands; maybe because from day to day we have been buffeted with all kinds of problems. Something happens; it draws our attention to it. And when that thing does not happen any more, our attention turns round to something else. Therefore, like, in many other areas we seem to adopt, what Prof. Dandavate has said, a fire brigade mentality.

Riots happened in Ahmedabad last year. They stopped. They were brought under control. We forget all about it. They became ancient history. They occurred again on the 9th of July and reached the peak on the 12th of July. All our attention was in Ahmedabad. There will be control and we will forget about it. We rush to it, we attend to the problem only when it has taken place.

I would suggest or rather I would emphasise what Prof. Dandavate has said that we should tackle this problem of communalism and give it the greatest attention that we can give.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Priority.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Yes, the greatest attention that we can give on a day-to-day-basis. This country is a large country. Anything can happen in any part of the country. Any thing can flare up. There should be a monitoring body to tackle this question on a day-to-day basis and to see that religious or communal conflicts do not take place. It should be anticipated and tackled before it takes

place. How is that to be done? There are many things which can be said, on this Prof. Dandavate has mentioned about the restructuring of the police and security force. Of course, when the riot has taken place, the first thing that we have to look to is the police and the security force. It is their prior duty and very much depends on the way in which they tackle the situation. If the police and the security force is communally tainted, it will worsen the situation. But if the police and the security force is non-communal, is professional, it is in a position to tackle the situation. We have an example of that in this country and that is of the armed forces. Our Army our Navy our Air Force—there is no suggestion of any communalism in them. It is professionalism. When it is a job to be done, it will be done. We would like that kind of a police force, that kind of security force in this country. Of course, it very much depends on the outlook of the people; but, we have also to depend on the mechanics of how to do it and, therefore, if the police or the security force is more representative of the different sections of the people in this country, if the police and the security force have more of representation especially of the minorities—we have to take this into account that in any situation the minorities consider themselves to be in a more vulnerable situation and feel themselves to be more protective—then we have a force more capable to deal with communal problems. We have not been able to evolve a society in this country where the majority community is in a position to ensure the safety and the security of the minorities. We have not been able to do that.

17.00 hrs.

Prof. Dandavate speaks of Mahatma Gandhi. He speaks of the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and he appeals to us that we should ourselves strive to be small little Gandhies in our own way and, if possible, be able to build up another collective spirit of Gandhiji in this country. Mahatma Gandhi had always emphasised the protection of minorities and he gave his life in order to protect the

minorities. It is not because he thought that only the minorities were to be protected and not the majority, but because he thought that in the protection by the majority of the minority by communal peace and harmony in this country. Mahatma Gandhi spoke of being a trustee of the people. The Government should be the trustee of the people. The Government is of the majority and therefore, the majority community has to act in a manner that it is the trustee of the minorities.

I don't say that because of that the minorities should behave as they like. It is not possible. In a family, the father has to be the trustee of everything. And the children are expected to accept that position. They will have to accept that position of the father. It does not mean that if the children go on nibbling and needling the father will not take any action against them. It does not mean that. It is the question of generating the right kind of climate. I agree that all the things that Prof. Dandavate mentioned should be discussed. We cannot take any decision on that here. Our duty here is only to go on record, to express our views in this regard. They should be taken note of. I do believe that the Government some day will sit together with the Members of this House, with the Members of the Opposition and evolve a method how to deal with the situation.

Sir, before I sit down, I will draw your attention to another aspect of the danger of communalism. We have had the problem in Punjab, an on-going problem. I am not speaking of the difficulty in implementing the Accord. I am not speaking of the continuation of terrorism. Fortunately it appears now that the back of terrorism has been broken. But I would like to point out to the attempt by terrorists, anti-nationalists and extremists to communalise the situation in Punjab by attacking the minorities and trying to drive them out of Punjab. It is nothing but an attempt to communalise the situation in Punjab. If communal riots break out between the Hindus and Sikhs, that is where the extremists will prosper. We have had many kinds

[Shri G.G. Swell]

of troubles in U. P. also as a result of the controversy of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid. In all these incidents fortunately the Government has been able to tackle and defuse the situation but that does not mean that the danger does not exist. And therefore I fully agree with Prof. Dandavate I appreciate what he has said. I appreciate the spirit with which he has said it. Let us take this matter seriously. Let us find out the way of dealing with it, anticipating a situation and taking preemptive precautionary measures from day to day.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srika ulam) : I don't have much to say except to reiterate what my learned friend Mr. Dandavate has just now stated before the House. I too visited Ahmedabad on the 19th. The incidents took place not only in Ahmedabad; they took place in Baroda, Eharooch Veraval, Kadi and Anand. These are all places in Gujarat. This is a place where Gandhiji worked. Gandhiji professed and propagated the ideals of secularism. Now it is a place where we have been seeing communal riots very often. During 1985 also the State witnessed communal riots. Now it has been witnessing communal riots. I would like to submit the composition of the main city of Ahmedabad.

17.04hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Sir, the total population of this particular city is about 25,07,410 according to the 1981 Census, of which, the Scheduled Castes population is about 2.91 lakhs—i.e. about 3 lakhs. The Scheduled Tribes population is only about 20,000. Muslim population is about 5 lakhs. What I would like to submit is that my learned friend has suggested the means to achieve communal amity in this part of the country. But what is the root cause?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is an important issue. What is happening?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everything is important. Whatever is discussed in Parliament is important. I request all hon. Members to pay equal attention to all matters.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am at a loss to understand as to what is the root cause for this communal disturbance in this country. We are professing, practising and propagating secularism—all the Parties in our country, either they are national parties or regional parties. But yet the object in this country is not achieved. What are the reasons for it? They have to be probed. I am prepared to submit to this august House, the factual aspect of it through which we can draw certain inferences.

The first incident took place on 9th of this month at about 4.45 p.m. There was a strong procession, a procession of not less than 1½ lakh people, as I gathered from the eye witnesses from that particular place. The procession was going on from Lord Jagannatha Temple through the streets where Muslims are predominantly inhabited. I was told by some of the dispassionate persons whose identity is not to be disclosed that Muslims garlanded the deity; they welcomed the deity and they shared the prasad given by the Purohits who were there on the chariots. This was exactly near the place which is known as Kadia Nakha which is in Dariapur area. I am absolutely convinced that the people whether they belong to the Muslim community or Hindu community are very much secular. Yet, why did the incidence take place? At a place which is 2 furlong away from Kadia Nakha, while the procession was going on, stones were pelted which culminated into this particular riot and it went to Shaha-pur place which is at a distance of one km. from Kadia Nakha, where Muslims and Hindus are dwelling together and they were equal there. According to my investigation that was made, there was firing both by police as well as private parties. In that firing, about 10 people died on the spot itself. According to official figures, in Ahmedabad, from 9th to 13th of July, 39 people died and 163

people injured. That was the official figure given by the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad who deals with the law and order situation. The Collector has no power to deal with the law and order situation there. The power is vested in the Commissioner himself and he states that 39 people died and 163 persons have been injured and those who were permanently incapacitated were given by the Government an amount of Rs. 5,000/-. Temporarily incapacitated persons will get only Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 20,000 have been given to the deceased families, that is the kith and kin of the deceased. My friend Mr. Madhu Dandavate reported about a ghastly incident and I was thinking about a particular aspect of it. He wanted to refer to the matter also but my friend has not referred to that particular aspect. It was about Makhani Nagar and in that Makhani Nagar, we visited that particular place, scene of offence, where six people were burnt alive. I again interviewed some persons in one house. Two persons are still surviving. I interviewed the surviving member of that particular family. I do not want to disclose his name. He is a young chap aged about 26 years and this man stated with tears in his eyes that his wife was burnt alive, his child aged about 2½ years was burnt alive. His mother was also burnt alive and a member of another family who they call, Chacha, who is related to that family, was also burnt alive in the same house. What is the reason for it? I have clearly interviewed that particular gentleman. I took him to a distant place and I asked him as to what exactly happened. He told me that three persons attired in saffron dress led a mob of 300 persons.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : What is the use of giving this information?

SHRI H. A. DORA : You please hear. I will tell you the use of it.

They were leading the mob of 300 persons. Armed with darias, stones, sticks and other weapons, they were chanting some mantrams which this fellow did not understand and thereafter there were slogans.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He did not know mantrams.

SHRI H. A. DORA : The persons who chanted the mantrams also may not be knowing what they have been chanting. I have seen the path. This man fled away from that place and there was arson in that particular house and six people were burnt alive. These are the tragic pictures that have been depicted by so many persons in that particular city. What I vehemently submit is that people are very much secular but there are certain unsocial elements who are using the situations only for their personal advantage.

I would like to submit another important aspect which I gathered from this particular place.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI H. A. DORA : I have taken 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, You have taken 15 minutes.

Try to be brief because others want to speak. Some Members are insisting that they want to speak today itself.

SHRI H. A. DORA : What is to be gathered and seen clearly through these tragedies is, that this is wantonly created by some unsocial elements for their own advantage. This is not a riot which has taken place on the spur of the moment. It is a very organised riot. What I would like to submit is that it is an organised riot, a riot behind which there are some elements which are backed by the politicians in that particular locality. Otherwise this would not have continued. That is my clear opinion gathered from so many persons that I interviewed.

That apart, I would like to submit one thing—that there is an absolute failure of the law and order situation there. There were complaints both by the Hindus and

[Shri H.A. Dora]

Muslims that there was a failure of the Police. Actually the riot has taken place in broad daylight in Meghani Nagar between 11 and 11.30 a. m. The Police was there. The Special Armed Force with ten guns were stationed at that particular point of time but though they were informed of this particular riot and through they have been seeing this particular riot, they have not at all intervened in the situation. They simply disappeared from the scene according to the eye-witnesses. Therefore, it requires no logic, it requires no legalistic dexterity to come to a realistic conclusion. It requires no legal skill to come to a realistic conclusion. Here the Police failure is very much there. Therefore, these riots could not have been prevented either on the 9th or 11th or 12th. Therefore, my submission is that the State Government is to be instructed as to the failure of the police and the Police vigilance must be strengthened in that particular town.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I am in no position to make a speech exhibiting forensic ability, since my heart is broken. My city is riot torn. Sir, this is the fifth communal riot that Ahmedabad has been experiencing. Before Independence we had two riots in 1941 and 1946. Thereafter there were the 1969 riots which were unprecedented in dimensions. Then in 1985 and now in 1986 we are in the midst of communal riots.

I am proud of this city because it is not a city of mere communal riots. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said, it is the city which has obtained the teachings right at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi. It is also a city which produced martyrs in the cause of communal amity. In 1946 riots in the midst of Hindu and Muslim crowds one Hindu, Vasant Hegiste and another Muslim, Rajab Lakhani intervened & tried to persuade the crowds not to take to violence against each other. Unfortunately the crowd did not heed to them and both of them were killed on the spot by the violent crowds. Today the martyrdom of Vasant and Rajab is beckoning

Ahmedabad and I have been invoking their memory in order to appeal to the people.

The present riots started on the 9th July at 5.45 p.m. in Karianakha of Dariapur area, what was the genesis of the riots and what exactly transpired at that time is all a matter of enquiry. There are rival versions. There is a version that some boys who formed part of the procession and were sitting in a truck were shouting provocative and abusive slogans. The slogans were—I may be pardoned and I have got to quote the slogans. The slogans were Muslims Chor and Bibdi chor. (Muslim ladies are thieves). The abuse was against a particular community. It intensified when the procession reached this particular spot. Here, one of the Members said that the procession was passing through a thickly populated Muslim area. The pocket where the trouble is said to have started is not a thickly populated Muslim area. That particular pocket is an area surrounded on three sides by the Hindu population. In that pocket only ten Muslim families resided and out of those, about five had migrated to other places on account of the 1985 riots and only about five Muslim families are staying there at present. The version also says that there were stones in the truck which formed part of the Rathayatra procession. Another version is that some boys from outside the procession pelted stones without any provocation whatsoever. The Chief Minister has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter. Therefore, I am not going to dwell at length as to which version is correct. The only thing I want to say is that it is not exactly as if some particular community attacked the religious procession and, therefore, the riots spread. But unfortunately the Rathayatra procession came to be disturbed for whatever reason which is going to be inquired into. When there was a disturbance, those who formed part of the procession ran helter skelter; some of them ran with spears and the others with lethal weapons in their hand and made innocent citizens the victims. In Shahapur area and Delhi Chakla area, a number of shops, a number of stalls, a number of houses, came under arson from those

who fell apart from the procession on account of disturbances. But the situation could have been controlled. Here comes the role of the press. The next day's morning newspapers reported this incident as if it was an attack on the religious procession by a certain section of the people. I do not want to quote from the newspapers *in extenso*. But they did describe the incident as an attack on the Rathayatra procession. The *Rath*, the chariot, was safe; in fact, it is learnt that the chariot was left as a destitute by those who formed part of the procession...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Why don't you tell the name of the newspaper. What has been written in "Gujarat Samachar" ? I have a copy thereof.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, do not interrupt. Let him speak. You can speak when your turn comes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The country must know what is happening. I am only reminding him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You need not remind him. I am here.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : The morning newspapers of 10th July carried a report of the occurrence so as to give an impression that the Rathayatra procession was attacked. I am a witness to the fact that the *Rath* was in tact, it was not defiled. On the contrary with the assistance of the Muslim people, the police put the *Rath* in a safe condition. But the newspapers gave reports to show like this : as soon as there was stone-throwing on the truck which had joined the Rathayatra, there was a commotion. 'Stone-throwing on Rathayatra' was the headline. 'Heinous Attack on the Rathayatra' occurred in report and statements carried by newspapers. What effect would these reports carry except to incite the feelings of a section of the people ? So, the riots

could have been controlled but for the very aggressive and very provocative newspaper reports published in the newspapers and this was assisted by rumour-mongering. Rumours were employed as a ploy by some people who think that rumour-mongering is an instrument for inciting Hindu fanaticism in this country; irrational instrumentalities were utilised by those who want to convert this country into a non-secular, theological country. But, as Mahatma Gandhi said, this country does not belong to only the Hindus or, for that matter, to any particular community. He said, if anybody believed that this country was a country of Hindus, they were just indulging in a dream. But there are some forces which have been very active for the last few months; they want that we should have a theological country they want that the Muslims need not be protected in this country; they are raising these slogans; these slogans were raised in Ahmedabad this time :

Gaddar hai Musalmaan isko bhejo Pakistan.

I may be excused for this. The answer given by many Muslims in Ahmedabad was this :

Hub-ul-wateen Musalmaan, nahin jaaenge Pak.stan, Watan hai uska Hindustan, bhajna hai to bhejo kabristan.

This is how those forces are working. They wanted to make this Rathayatra issue a religious issue on the basis of which they could whip up the religious feelings of a section of the people and then perpetrate violence against another section of the people, namely, the minorities.

That is why it was insisted that Rath Yatra should pass through the Jordan Roads also. Last year the Government tried to restrict the Rath Yatra route by prescribing that it should not pass through these sensitive areas; this time also it was more sensitive. But it was insisted that it should pass through Jordan Road also. What was inevitable happened. The violence was perpetrated.

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

What I was pointing out was the news papers' role. Even then, all steps were taken to bring the whole matter under control. I must, in this connection express my gratitude to the Prime Minister, who had shown concern for Ahmedabad situation even when he was in Mizoram. I must also thank my good friend Mr. P. Chidambaram who visited Ahmedabad and whose initiative had galvanised law and order machinery and whose personal visit to the camp and personally meeting the inmates lent assurance and consolation to the minorities. I am also grateful to my good friends from the opposition who also did a splendid job in trying to bring Ahmedabad to the condition of normally.

Apart from the newspapers reports and rumor mongering, they called for Gujarat Bandh. Gujarat Bandh was called when Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat were surcharged with violence and communal hatred. The forces that were at work did not spare any instrument for spreading communal hatred throughout Ahmedabad and outside.

Two persons were burnt alive in civil hospital. Civil hospital is supposed to be a place where wounds are healed. But there were two Muslims who thought that they were safe in the hospital—a place for healing wounds. They were on the second floor. They were thrown by a group from the second floor to the ground. In order to ensure that they would not live kerosene was sprinkled on them and they were burnt to ashes. What was the newspapers' role here? What I am pointing out is more shocking. Newspapers reported on the next day that two persons, suspected to have indulged into stabbing were caught by a mob and killed on the spot.

Similarly a person was sought to be lynched in Narayanpur area where I stay. There also one man belonging to minority community was attempted to be lynched; thanks to police, he was saved. But newspapers reported that a person found in suspicious circumstances was caught by a mob and thrashed and with the result, he

was attempted to be killed. Such cruel and gruesome murders—burning of citizens alive or lynching—are sought to be justified or explained away by newspaper reports describing them as persons who were indulged in stabbings. First of all, even if somebody is...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : If you kindly listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I won't listen to you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It was Gujarat Samachar which had created the trouble. It is not all papers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, take your seat please.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I have got certain understanding of the rules of the House, therefore, I am not naming any newspaper. (*Interruptions*)

What I was submitting is that such gruesome incidents and ghastly violence is sought to be explained away as if they were dealing with a stabber. First of all, even if there is somebody who is suspected to be a stabber, he has to be handed over to police; he cannot be lynched.

Unfortunately, workers are also not free from communal violence. In one factory in Ahmedabad somebody, suspected to be an outsider was caught by workers of that factory. Police caught hold of that man and workers demanded that that man should be handed over to them. That is the dimension of communal violence which has permeated through the minds of people.

The Meghani Nagar incident also, where five persons were burnt alive did not become, unfortunately, the subject matter of any strong criticism in any of the language newspapers in Ahmedabad.

Sir, my submission is, therefore, that this communal clash of Ahmedabad need not be taken as an isolated event. It is an outcome of communal atmosphere of hatred sought to be engineered by certain revivalist forces in India. They want to disturb the stability of India and create in India conditions where minorities would not feel safe. We are committed to creating a situation where all citizens including minorities should feel fully secured about their life and property.

Sir, my friend has glorified the right of religious freedom. I may point out that right of religious freedom cannot be so abused as to invade the right of life of innocent people. In this country we are sometimes seeing the incidents when religious processions on the occasion of religious festivals are misused or abused in order to generate communal violence. In this connection I may point out that the Central Government itself has issued certain guidelines about the religious processions. In respect of processions the State governments were advised to evolve a general policy for limiting or controlling religious processions during festivals and communally sensitive periods. It was suggested to them that the routes should be properly devised through a mutual agreement and such restrictions imposed as are deemed necessary. Firm and prompt action should be taken against those who violate these restrictions.

The Government of Gujarat tried this in 1985 but the prohibitory orders were forcibly violated. The Jordan Road area was sensitive this time also. It should not have been insisted that Rath Yatra processions should pass through this road. I have got full respect for all religions including Hindu religion to which I belong and, therefore, I am in a position to self-criticise. In the name of religion no steps should be taken which would lead to violence against any section of people. The Central Government has also issued 15-point guidelines, namely, how to deal with communal situations and how to ensure that communal riots do not take place. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had issued these guidelines and

the same had been revised in 1985 in the light of the experience. If all the State Governments implement these guidelines faithfully they will be able to better serve the cause of communal amity and prevention of communal riots.

Sir, in 1969 riots had taken place and a commission of inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice Jagmohan Reddy of Supreme Court was appointed to inquire into the causes of the riots. The Reddy Commission had made certain important suggestions. One of its suggestion is that education itself should be so re-oriented that it would inculcate among the students secular values, broad visions and tolerance. This also has to be implemented. Luckily my State has contributed something which could be appreciated. The Gujarat School Textbooks Board has examined many textbooks with a view to recasting them in such a manner that secular education and secular ideas are built rather than communal hatred and mistrust. The way the history is taught often generates communal hatred. This has to be given proper attention. The Commission also recommended that punitive tax should be resorted to against those localities where communal violence takes place. It should be taken as the responsibility of the people of the locality and, as such, punitive tax should be imposed. Reddy commission has also noted that State functions like inauguration and laying of foundation stone are often undertaken in accordance with the Hindu religious rites. A section of the people would feel whether they are living in a secular society or not. So the Commission suggested that more emphasis should be laid on secular procedures rather than following religious rites of a particular religion. Similarly newspapers should exercise great restraint. In fact, Reddy commission has suggested that there should be pre-censorship at least during the communal disturbances. Many other things are required to be told but the constraint of time limits my speech. Sir, I have to conclude but what I can only submit—what has broken my heart—is this, that is the whole violent incident can be prevented by police. We can prevent the recurrence of such incidents. But so far as my constituency is concerned, when I was elected, I repre-

[Shri Harooobhai Mehta]

sented one city of Ahmedabad. Unfortunately the present situation is that the city is as if divided into two, namely, Hindu Ahmedabad and Muslim Ahmedabad. A partition wall has been raised in this city by communal riots which have been engineered by these people who want to create a carnage between the two communities. This damage cannot be repaired easily. I would therefore appeal to this august House kindly to come and rescue Ahmedabad and Gujarat. Let us work to establish the society where secular values prevail and communal propaganda will always fall. Mahatma Gandhi was physically assassinated on 30th January 1948, but his ideas continue to be assassinated even now daily. It is done by those who indulge in the name of religion.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present discussion is on a very important matter. First of all, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that about 20,000 riots have broken out since independence of India. We have to think as to who have suffered and died during these riots. It is such an important matter that at the time of discussion, at least hon. Minister and other responsible persons should be present but no minister is present here.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, the Home Minister is taking part in the debate in the Rajya Sabha which started this morning. He expected that it would be over. But that debate is continuing. He will come here any moment.

[English]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN

OWAISI : Of course, you should speak in this way but keeping in view the seriousness of the problem you must have thought that today whole of the country has been engulfed by it. Therefore, some Cabinet Minister should be present here. After saying this much, I would like to submit that when the situation becomes too serious and critical, we gather to find some solution, varied speeches are made, discussions take place and concrete steps are suggested but they are never taken.

I am not saying all this to malign someone but to emphasise that it may be all right to say that this country is like a bouquet of all kinds of flowers. but many times this bouquet has been destroyed and the flowers crushed. Now the question is whether any recommendations were made any whether any steps work taken in regard thereto. I remember that when riots broke out in Jabalpur, a national committee was set up under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and that committee made some recommendations but none of them have been implemented so far. If those recommendations are not correct, then why do you not say that you do not accept them. And if they are correct then why do you not do something concrete to prevent these riots. One of those recommendations was that if the riots were not stopped within eight days, the Chief Minister of the concerned State should resign. Such type of recommendations were there but all of them are gathering dust.

Today when some disturbances have taken place in Ahmedabad, we do have awoken to the situation but after it, again we shall become inactive. The result will be that the things will continue as usual. In this connection, one concrete suggestion occurring to my mind is that attention should be paid towards the textbooks for children which are full of venom.

It is said that Aurangzeb committed atrocities on the Hindus or on such ruler but why is it not told that Aurangzeb attacked Deccan also, destroyed Qutub-

Shahi and Muslim kingdom of Bijapore also ? Why do you not tell these things ? You refer to only one aspect of Aurangzeb. Every Government does something to defend itself. We present the situation in such a strange way that it injects poison in children's minds. Gradually, this poison creates tension in the minds of Hindus and Muslims. We should see to all these things.

We swear by secularism today. We say that there is no official religion but the people do have religion. But we see that when some official function is held, cocunut is broken and religious ceremonies are observed. It is not secularism, not Governments religion rather it is people's religion. In spite of all these things you harp upon the tune of secularism. The question is as to who will stand witness to secularism. If the minority stands witness to secularism, then only the world will say it is secularism. Merely your saying that you believe in secularism is not going to be accepted by anyone.

Presently people are burnt alive, If something happens in South Africa or for that anywhere in the world, we become restless. It is very strange thing. In India serpents are fed with milk and people are burnt alive. We are witnessing these strange things. I want that we should come out with something concrete.

I do not want to make a mention of any riot but such things should be stopped once for all. The Hon. Speaker has delivered a very good speech stating that these things should be done away with for all times to come. Therefore, you should ponder over these things. Today the position is such that on the one hand this propaganda is being made and on the other, we are being provoked. If you analyse every riot, you will find that first it is the minority that suffers and thereafter innocent people become the victims. P.A.C. also makes the situation worse, P.A.C. Jawans indulge in loot and rape. People are beaten so much that their hands and feet get broken. After all, why is it so ? When something happens, it is said that morale of the police should

not fall. It is very strange. We fail to understand as to what is all this ? P.A.C. people say that the police people have ample opportunity to get bribe, but they get chance once a while during the riots.

What is happening in Allahabad ? I do not want to refer to any riot but I have seen that IAS officers, engineers and advocates have been arrested under the Goonda Act. Now you tell us where we are drifting to ? What is all happening ?...
(Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You name any I.A.S. officer who has been arrested under the Goonda Act.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : I have complete list of this. I can tell the names of each one of them. Who is advocate Subzbari in Meerut ? In the earlier riots he had fought the cases in the courts. I am going to present before you a special proposal and telling you about the atrocities being perpetrated. There is one story in Urdu that when once a large-scale theft took place, the Qazi told that he would find out the stolen articles and told the gathering that there would be a straw in the beard of the thief. The thief among them started searching for the straw in his beard. I do not want to say anything but why do you get perturbed (Interruptions) .. Have you shaven your head to show that nothing is going to influence you ?

I am, therefore, proposing that all those things which have been written in History during the British rule to create a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims should be re-written. I would like to tell you to think over as to how we should remain one. Today, killings are taking place. We should not see as to who was killed in Ahmedabad, Gujarat or in Punjab. It is Indians who are being killed. If we see only this that if somebody is killed in Ahmedabad, the compensation will be Rs. 5000 and if somebody is killed in Punjab, the amount will be Rs. 20,000, then I would like to ask whether we give this compensation on the basis of the place where a person is killed ? Today, it is the man who is being killed, You

[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

tell me why all these things are happening ? I want that to stop these things, laws should be framed. All these processions should be banned. Are the processions more important than the lives of the people ? All these processions should be banned once for all so that the riots do not occur at all.

People from Ahmedabad had come to me also. They told me that at that place where pe'ting of stones had been alleged, there were only 15 Muslim houses. Ten families had left. Only five families were there in the remaining houses. The procession consisted of 50,000 to 1,00,000 people and about 5 to 10 Muslim families were there. Can they pelt stones ? Can any sensible man agree to it ? After all, why all these things are happening ? I want to know that in spite of so many riots, has any one till date been hanged ? Has any one been sent to gallows ? Thousands of people have been killed but not a single person has been sentenced to death by our courts. Why ? Why does this happen ? Because police is hand in glove with the miscreants. Unless the Government acts strictly, this chain of riots will continue. Today, people of Delhi are sitting on 'dharna' at the Home Minister's house. You will see that the bone of contention which is causing riots in the entire country is Babri Masjid. The Government should take immediate steps to solve this problem so that the tension may not spread further. What is Government doing in this connection ? After all, what does it intend to do ? I would like that all these problems should be solved.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to speak on the subject of communal disturbances. Everything that needs to be said has been said by the first two speakers, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Swell and I entirely endorse what they said. But, what I want to understand is this. Have they given any thought as to

who is going to implement the various suggestions that they have made ? When we talk about restructuring of the police, who is going to do it and when is it going to be done ? It is well known that there has been a tremendous deterioration in administration, almost to the point of collapse, you can say. The National Police Commission had submitted eight Reports. They show what needs to be done, in order to make our Police force efficient, and capable of coping with the kind of problems that the country has to face today. What has been done with those Reports of the Police Commission ? Why are we not taking up this matter more earnestly, more urgently ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What did you do during your time ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not wish to answer that question
(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You have not done anything then, Mr. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have only some suggestions to make. I think the hon. Minister sitting there also is fully convinced that this is something which needs to be done. The administrative machinery must be gingered up to see that the very difficult problems that the country has to face can be coped with. I realise that this gingering cannot be done overnight.

These recommendations are sound and basic. For instance, 'our Police force has not got enough accommodation. Formerly, the Police used to be accommodated in the Police Lines. Now, how are the Police accommodated ? The number of Policemen has increased. They live wherever accommodation can be found for them, at times in neighbourhoods which are certainly not such where Police ought to reside. In fact, they mix with elements which are lawless. It is very necessary,

therefore, that very earnest and urgent attention should be paid, not merely to restructuring of the Police force, but also to ensuring that the Police are enable to function in the most efficient manner possible. Their service conditions should be such as would enable them to live and work satisfactorily. They should be housed properly. They should be recruited in a particular manner, keeping in mind the kind of educational level necessary for the problems which the police has to handle.

This is one aspect of the matter. Secondly, it must also be realized that merely multiplying the Police force in terms of numbers is not going to ensure their efficiency. I do not know by how many times the strength of the Police force has increased, compared to what we had when we became independent. Undoubtedly, a certain amount of increase was necessary, but, the increase that has taken place is excessive. We now have several types of Police force, e. g. Central Police Force, Border Security Force, Armed Police Constabulary etc. Their number has multiplied to an enormous extent.

Finance should not be a problem, so far as improving the working conditions of the Police is concerned, and for making that force an efficient one.

Then again, consider this : the second greatest casualty since Independence has been discipline, Indiscipline has really become universal something that has almost set in everywhere. In every field, there is indiscipline.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate suggested that history should be taught in a particular manner, that history textbooks should be recast, and so on. Who is going to teach them ? The teachers. Consider the situation among the teachers today. They go on strike times without number. The New Education Policy refers to the fact that there are three most important elements for ensuring good education.

The teachers, the students and the parents. The teachers today are among the most undisciplined section of our people. Now why should that be the case ? There may be some justifiable and good reasons. But the point is should they be undisciplined at all ? Should discipline not govern them ? They are the people who are going to teach our new generation, instil in them the right type of cultural values and so on. The history has to be taught. Do they themselves know history ? Do they take the trouble to read widely about our history. So, I think the task of implementing all these good suggestions that are made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri G. G. Swell; are not going to be easy to give effect to. But I do suggest that the task should be taken in hand, nevertheless, the process should start and it should be seen that this essential task is performed. It is all very well to say change the attitude towards these problems. How do you change these attitudes ? Who is going to implement it ? Take the new educational policy ? What is it designed to achieve there you will find a very interesting chapter on how attitudes should be changed, but how are you going to proceed about it ?

When the question of finance which is needed in order to give effect to the new education policy is concerned, it is said that there is not enough; 6 per cent of the GNP should be provided for education and we should find what is required in a fixed period of time. It is the same with the Police force. There are, it is said, not enough resource. But these are items of the highest priority and I suggest that they should be given therefore the highest priority and finance should be provided for these things first before anything else. There will be claims for developmental schemes, industrialisation, etc. but these-education, law and orders, are basic matters and finance for these should not be denied, should not be gruded; the ought to be provided in their amplitude, to the extent that it is required. I suggest with all the earnestness that I possess that both in regard to the implementation of the education policy all that is necessary

[Shri H. M. Patel]

should be done and finance should not be any restriction; and so also in regard to police force. You must handle these basic things first, even though they are long term items; nevertheless, unless you make a beginning, now, you are not going to implement them within the time necessary. Let an effort be made.

Since the House is in a mood to consider the serious suggestions, let me make our mere suggestion, these should be as little political interference as possible in these matters of education policy, that is law and order and administration. This is essential; there is for too much political interference at all levels today. You have to live in a district in order to see how much political interference is there. Merely because you belong to the ruling political party or you happen to hold a certain position; you can do wrong things with impunity, I think it is time that these things are given serious consideration if we wish to avoid graver trouble.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Mr. Deputy Speake, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such a serious matter. More than 50 years ago Allama Iqbal had written—“*Mozhai nahin sikhata aapas main bair rakhana, Hindi hain hum watan hai Hindustan hamara*”. After that we achieved freedom. Presently in the other House one of my poet friend is sitting. In this connection his following four lines are quite relevant :—

“*Poorab ko maine pooja, maine aarti sajaai,*

Pashchim ko kiya sajda, jab jab azaan aai,

*Kabni ban gaya main Hindu kabhi
ban gaya Muslamaan,*

*Main na ban saka hun insaan mujhe
maut kyon na aai”.*

Today, the country is passing through the process of evolution. This House has taken up this subject and we are discussing it in very poignant moments. An eminent thinker like Dr. Bal Ram Jhakar has initiated the debate on this subject and our elder colleague Prof. Dandavate has raised the matter in the House. There are no two opinions about it that communalism, in whatever form it may be, should be crushed, and should not be encouraged in any case. It should be destroyed. The country has paid heavy price for it, I want to remind this scholarly ? House that in 52 AD. Christians came to India for the first time and our ancestors allowed them to come and did not object to their way of worship also. Some 1,500 years back Islam entered India. We welcomed it too, we did not stop it. Our ancestors were wiser than us and they had higher stature than that of us.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow. The discussion will continue tomorrow at 4 P.M.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, July 22,
1986/Asadha 31, 1908 (Saka)*