

Eighth Series, Vol. XXVII; No. 40

Monday, April 27, 1987
Vaisakha 27, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 27, 1987/Vaisakha 7,
1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Faculty of Agricultural Engineering
in Agricultural Universities

*801. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Faculty of Agricultural Engineering in some of the Agricultural Universities in the country during the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Agricultural universities/colleges having this facility in the country at present ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir. It is within the purview of the State Agricultural Universities/State Governments to establish different colleges/faculties in the State Agricultural Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c. Out of 25 State Agricultural Universities, agricultural engineering colleges are

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functioning in eleven of them. In addition, degree programmes in agricultural engineering are also offered in Sukhadia University (Agriculture Wing), Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagour, Agricultural Institute, Naini (Allahabad) and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (PG Programme only). There are proposals to establish colleges of agricultural engineering during current plan in two more State Agricultural Universities viz. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar and Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is primarily agricultural and in the last 20 years, our food production has increased three times. It has increased from 5 crore tonnes to 15 crore tonnes. There can be no two opinions about the fact that science and technology is going to dominate our future. If we want to take our achievements in the field of agricultural science and technology to our farmers in the rural areas, we will have to establish a large number of Agricultural Engineering Colleges and Krishi Vigyan Kendras rapidly in the various parts of the country. At present, as the Hon. Minister has stated, out of 25 State Agricultural Universities, Agriculture Engineering colleges are functioning in eleven of them. May I know whether the Government has formulated any policy to start Agricultural Engineering faculties in all these Agricultural Universities ?

My second question is connected with the first. The Hon. Minister has stated that Agricultural Universities come within the purview of the State Governments. May know the Government's policy in regard to granting permission to State Governments for the opening of Agricultural Engineering Colleges ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : So far as functioning of eleven Agricultural Engineering Colleges in the 25 Agricultural Universities is concerned, there were no restrictions from our side. Even there is no restriction on the opening of institutes as well. Whenever any University sends us any such proposal, we send a technical team there to examine its feasibility and its technical aspect. If ever such a proposal comes from any State Agricultural University, then its feasibility and technical aspect will be examined and there will be no other obstruction from the Centre.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of Agricultural Science new subjects are coming up every day. In our country also, significant work has been done in the fields of Genetic Engineering, soil and water technology. Has any concrete step been taken through I.C.A.R. and C.I.A.E. to introduce these subjects in the Agricultural Engineering Colleges and Krishi Vigyan Kendras ? Have such subjects or specialised courses already been introduced in the Agricultural Engineering Colleges ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, the subjects referred to by the Member should also be introduced as many such things come up before us while implementing the N.R.E.P. and other poverty alleviation programmes. We have also introduced drinking water technology. I will be rather grateful if these subjects are introduced.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, as far as the agricultural universities are concerned, they are all autonomous bodies because for the B.E., Engineering students, and other B. Sc (Agriculture) students, the syllabus is being fixed by the universities themselves. The syllabus that is being taught to the B.E. students is the same as that of B. Sc. students in the agricultural universities because all these syllabi are combined together and they are being taught in the agricultural universities. But, here while the graduates of B.E. Engineering, be it Civil or Electrical, are eligible to apply for different jobs, the B.Sc. (Agriculture) stu-

dents are eligible to apply only for the jobs connected with the agricultural research or related agricultural activities. Sir, my question is whether the Government would come forward to make eligible all those students, those who are coming out from the agricultural universities, in par with the B.E. students, who are eligible to apply for other jobs because actually there is no difference between the syllabi of the two ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Sir, the Hon. Member has put a question about the syllabi which is quite wide ranging. B. Sc. in agriculture engineering is slightly different with an edge in favour of agriculture.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, more subjects are being taught in Agriculture, like Water Management Works, etc.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : We have our own syllabus and that syllabus is set up by the ICAR in consultation with many of the experts so as to suit our agricultural needs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Rajasthan Government has sought permission from the Central Government, especially from the Central Department of Agriculture, for setting up an Agricultural University in Bikaner. May I know the action taken in this regard so far ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question does not arise out of main question but still I would inform him that we have a programme for opening an Agricultural University in Rajasthan and we will open it wherever they want.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the knowledge which we have gained in the field of Agricultural Engineering should reach the farmers through our Krishi Vigyan Kendras. At present, there are only a few Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country and in the backward area, their number is much less. May I know from the Hon. Minister the number of such Centres being opened this year and the efforts being made by these Centres to make the latest information in the field of Agricultural Engineering available to the farmers ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : You have put a different question. The question relates to the Agricultural Engineering Colleges in the Agricultural Universities and you are asking about the Krishi Vigyan Kendras. If a notice for a separate question is given, I will give full information. It is, however, a wide ranging question and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be having different experiences. We are prepared to open more such centres but we are short of funds. We have approached the Finance Ministry as well as the Planning Commission and also outside agencies in this regard. My reply is exactly as you want. When we have funds, we will set up more such centres.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : When will you get them ?

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to know whether the Government has any proposal to set up agricultural polytechnic institutions like other polytechnic colleges to enable the farmers to utilise their services at the Panchayat Samiti level. At present, only agricultural graduates are available. There are no diploma holders in agricultural subjects and there are no personnel available at the Panchayat Samiti and taluka levels to help the farmers. Are Government considering to set up some polytechnic colleges in subjects such as agriculture ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : The Hon. Member is talking about setting up of polytechnics at district and taluka levels. We are more concerned to cover 25 universities first. As soon as they are covered, we would look to the other side.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Are these Centres set up wherever the State Government want or you also express your own opinion ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that we want the State Governments to take initiative and come to us and say that they want to set up these centres. We are always prepared for the same.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the beginning an Agricultural University called Sukhadia University was set up in Udaipur. In course of time other faculties were added to it and it has now become a multi-purpose university. Since then, we have no independent university. I have been constantly demanding since 1980, when I joined the Parliament, that there is a great need for opening an Agricultural University in Rajasthan. I have also been demanding that the old agricultural college situated at Jowner, which is adjacent to the areas of Sikar and Jhunjhunu, should be granted the status of a University. May I know from the Hon. Minister the grounds on which an Agricultural University has been proposed to be set up in Bikaner and whether the grounds in case of Jowner are less important ?

MR. SPEAKER : Bikaner has the entire infrastructure and that is why this proposal has been made. It will be good if it is set up there.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : You have already given the hint, what can I say ?

[English]

Conservation of marine resources

*803. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are monitoring the steps taken by State Governments to conserve the marine resources available within the Exclusive Economic Zone, which are depleting fast;

(b) if so, the results achieved during the last three years; and

(c) the advice given by Union Government to the States pursuant to the study made in this regard ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union Government are monitoring the following steps taken for conservation of marine fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone :

- (i) Systematic collection of catch statistics and survey and research on exploited fishery resources.
- (ii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and Rules made thereunder. Chartered foreign fishing vessels are not to fish within 24 nautical miles on the West Coast and 12 nautical miles on the East Coast, as a general rule, in addition to certain specified areas for conservation of fishery resources.
- (iii) Enactment of legislations by States and Union Territories to regulate fishing in territorial waters.

The marine fish production of the country during the last three years, as given below, does not indicate a declining trend :

<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Marine fish production</i>
1983-84	15.19
1984-85	16.98
1985-86	17.16

(c) Some of the important advice/information given by the Central Government to the State Governments are :

- (i) Circulation of a model bill for demarcation of fishing zones to regulate marine fishing in territorial waters.
- (ii) Reports/recommendations of technical Committees constituted to study specific type of fishery resources.

- (iii) Information/advice in the form of Status reports on exploited resources by the Fishery Research and Development Institutes.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : As per the statement, it has been mentioned that fishing by foreign vessels in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is controlled by the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and rules made thereunder. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how many cases of violation of the Act and its rules have come to the notice of the Government in the last two years both from the East Coast and West Coast and more especially from the Coast of Orissa and as to what action has been taken in this regard.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, these cases of violation are being detected by the Coast Guards. These figures are not available with me. It is the Coast Guards, who are detecting the cases, as to who are poaching in our waters.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, I could not get the answer. When this Department enacts some law, it should also know whether that law has been implemented or not. It is the duty of this Department to know.

Anyway, it is mentioned in the statement that some important advice has been given by the Central Government to the State Governments. They have circulated a model Bill for enactment of a legislation by the States as well as the Union Territories, to give some reports and also to from status reports on exploited resources by the Fishery Research and Development.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, which of these States and Union Territories have responded to the advice of the Central Government and have enacted legislations and given reports ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Most of the States have passed the maritime laws.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I want to know specifically which are the States ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will give you. There are few States, which have not implemented it. They have not passed the law. I will give you the names of the States. He is interested in the names of the States. Gujarat and West Bengal have not passed it; rest of the maritime States have passed it or issued executive order.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about Andhra and Kerala ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Kerala has passed it. Andhra Pradesh has issued executive orders.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether any complaints or allegations are brought to the notice of his Ministry, about the unauthorised fishing by Andhra and West Bengal in Orissa Sea Coasts ? Also, how many such vessels were seized by the State Government ? The Hon. Minister has already replied that except two States, all the other States have their own legislation, the Union Government is imposing strict rules about the utilisation of territorial waters of each of the States. What are the actions taken by the Ministry, in this regard ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there was a suggestion for inter-State Fisheries Commission. But instead of that, there is a Coordination Committee which looks into this aspect. It is very difficult for the Government of India to see that the vessels of one State do not go into the other State. But this Coordination Committee looks after it. For foreign fishing vessels, we have the Maritime Zone of India Act, 1981 and the implementing authority as I said earlier, is the Coast Guards, who are guarding our coasts and the territorial waters.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the area in miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone in the territorial waters within which fishing is permitted ? Due to the depletion of fish within this Zone, the fishermen go beyond it. What steps is the Government taking to ensure that the fishermen who have

been permitted to carry out their activities in our Exclusive Economic Zone do not suffer on account of depletion of fish in this area ? Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have a common coastline. In Andhra Pradesh sometimes we have drought and sometimes floods. I want to know as to what measures are being taken specifically for this State ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will pass a resolution.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have 2 million sq. Kms of Exclusive Economic Zone. It has a potential of 4.5 million tonnes of fish. So, there is no dearth of fish in our EEZ; and I do not think that any vessel which goes for catching, will return empty. They will get the catch .. (Interruptions) and there is no difficulty. So far as Andhra is concerned . (Interruptions) there is sufficient fish.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, he is fishing in troubled waters.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have caught all the fish in Andhra Pradesh. Now they will start fishing outside. (Interruptions)

Minerals found in hill areas of U.P.

***804. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the location-wise details of minerals found in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for commercial and industrial exploitation of these minerals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a)
to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Minerals occurring in Hilly districts
of Uttar Pradesh are as follows :—

<i>Name of the districts</i>	<i>Name of Minerals found</i>
Pithoragarh	Base-metal (Copper, lead-zinc) Magnesite, Limestone (Cement grade), Soapstone.
Almora	Basemental (mainly Copper), Graphite, Magnesite, Soapstone, Scheelite and Limestone.
Chamoli	Asbestos, Soapstone, Magnesite.
Dehradun	Limestone, (Chemical Cement and Sugar Industry grade), Phosphorite, Barytes, Gypsum and Gold.
Tehri Pauri and Uttarkashi districts.	Dolomite, Gypsum, Phosphorite, and Limestone (Cement grade).

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, under the Seventh Five-Year Plan schemes (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 289.55 lakhs for mineral investigation by the UP State Directorate of Geology and Mining, and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation for the development of the Lambidhar limestone mines have been provided.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that very less amount has

been invested in Uttar Pradesh for Mineral exploration and development of mines by the Central Government and the Ministry of Steel and Mines has not paid much attention towards it. May I know from the Hon. Minister the important minerals explored in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh from 1980-82 till todate, the deposits thereof found there and the steps taken by his Ministry for their commercial exploitation ?
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : According to the survey conducted so far, deposits of magnesite, limestone, soapstone, high grade dolomite, gypsum, etc. have been found. The total value of mineral reserves till 1984-85 has been calculated at about Rs. 430 crores.

So far as the question of its exploitation and the development of these industries are concerned, the Central Government works in consultation with the State Governments. The U.P. State Directorate of Geology, U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation, Regional Corporation, Kumaon Vikas Nigam, Garhwal Vikas Nigam, etc. undertake this work. Some of the work is also done by the private sector and there is a phosphorite development project of Central Government as well.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am not much satisfied with the reply but the Hon. Minister has, however, tried to give a detailed information... (Interruptions)... The mineral deposits found in the hilly areas are looked at from the angle of environment also. In regard to hilly areas, promotion of environment is also important. May I know from the Hon. Minister the norms governing the grant of leases for exploitation of minerals and the measures taken to ensure that promotion of environment and development works are complementary to each other and there is no clash whatsoever between them ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In order to strike a balance between the development works and the environment, we have formulated a policy for the hill areas and about which I want to inform the Hon. Member.

[English]

The present policy for Dehra Dun-Mussoorie area of Garhwal : There would be no extension of existing lease, nor grant of a new mining lease until the Department of Environment finalises a broad plan of exploitation. Mining operations have been permitted to be continued in accordance with the directions given by the Supreme Court in its order dated 12th March 1985 are complied with. Mining of rock phosphate by a Central Government undertaking has been continued. For the entire area of Garhwal Mandal including Doon Valley, a lessee has to get the mining plan duly approved by IBM before to commences mining operations. He has to carry out the mining operations with due regard to the instructions of safety of mining operations, protection of environment and control of pollution.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are large deposits of coal in the Vindhyachal region and some surveys are being conducted there because it has been reported that unauthorised mining operations are being carried out in the Abhaura block of these hills. Will the Hon. Minister kindly state whether such activities in the hills will be checked ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
I have taken note of the question of the Hon. Member, but the question relates to the districts of Pithoragarh, Almora, Chamauli, Tehri, Pauri and Uttar Kashi.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI :
My question related to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Post-harvest technology for rural population

+

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken economic analysis of post-harvest technology with potential for income and employment for the rural population; if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government are stepping up research and development efforts to evolve specific, cost effective and low cost technologies for post-harvest handling of crops in view of the substantive potential in these for income and employment generation in the rural areas. The Seventh Plan includes sizeable programmes on the development of processing industries, storage, warehousing and marketing infrastructure. Cooperatives are being encouraged to undertake these post-harvest activities on a wider scale.

DR. A. K. PATEL : The Government is serious about applying modern technology in different branches of agriculture thereby there will be unemployment in the rural areas. What steps he will take to safeguard the interest of unemployed persons in villages due to modern technology ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The question relates to Post-harvesting technology and the amount of employment it will generate in the rural areas. Therefore, I say that all the post-harvesting operations like handling of the foodgrains or crops after harvesting, that is, handling, processing, storage, transporting, all these processes generate employment in the rural areas. For storage, we have taken up a programme of construction of godowns in the rural areas; and when I say, processing industry, it is processing of food, vegetable and other crops; that will not create unemployment but will create employment in the rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : May I know the technology being applied to protect wheat godowns from rats ?

MR. SPEAKER : Rat-traps have been provided.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : May I know the loss suffered as a result there of and the measures adopted to reduce this loss ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The simple remedy is the medicine which is used for killing rats in the godowns. The construction of godowns also helps in reducing this menace, particularly silos which are constructed recently will reduce this menace of rats.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Make arrangements for fruit processing etc. also.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Let me ask my second question I can ask two supplementary questions.

MR. SPEAKER : The first Member can ask two supplementaries but not thereafter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Rule is rule.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am asking in the name of Shri Ranga Reddy.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Ask it in the lobby.

MR. SPEAKER : Because tea has to be served if invited to the Chamber.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Advisory Committee for AIR
station Leh

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

(a) the number of times the Advisory Committee for the Leh station of All India Radio has met since its constitution;

(b) the important recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the names and other particulars of the persons appointed on the Committee ?

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

(a) All India Radio, Leh was informed of the reconstituted Programme Advisory Committee attached to it on 21.5.86. The Station Director is the Chairman of the Committee and he was in position at the Station only in October, 86. We have been informed that the first meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee would be held on the 5th of May, 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of members is given in the statement below.

Statement

Programme advisory Committee of AIR Leh

Chairman

1. Station Director,
All India Radio,
Leh.

Members

1. Shri Tashi Tragies Dimbir, village Chemidey, Leh (Social Work)
2. Shri Kacho Mahammad Ali Khan, Village Pashkum Kargil (Minority)
3. Shri T. Sonam, Ex-Asstt. Director, Information Leh (Humour Writi)
4. Shri Sonam Murup, Asstt. Engineer, Electric Stakha, Hydel Project, Leh (Tribal/SC).
5. Shri Tashi Rabgias, Leh (Literature)

6. Shri Rinchen Namgial, Teacher Mission School, Leh (Science).
7. Shri Mipam Otsal, Cultural Academy, Leh (Music).
8. Shri Tsering Norphel, Physical Instructor, Leh (Sports).
9. Shri Rigzin Namgial, Kalon, Chanspa Leh (Agriculture).
10. Shri Kacho Isfaudiyar Khan, Kacho, Leh (Art and Culture).

Ex-officio Members

1. Director General, All India Radio or his representative.
2. Station Engineer, All India Radio, Leh.
3. Assistant Director of Information, Government of J & K, Leh.
4. Assistant News Editor, AIR, Leh.

Secretary

The Senior-most Programme Executive, All India Radio, Leh, Two more members viz., (1) Father Stanzin Razoo, Leh (2) Shri Akbar Ladakhi, Leh are also being added to this Programme Advisory Committee as State Government nominees.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The Minister has just stated that the Programme Advisory Committee was constituted on 21st May, 1986. It would have been if the proposed meeting would have been called on the 21st May 1987 to celebrate its first anniversary. Any way, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee of AIR of Leh was not called firstly because the standard of programmes is very poor, secondly, the Station Director, the station Engineer and other concerned officers remain out of Leh most of the time making this or that excuse, thirdly, the Station Director and Station Engineer always keep on quarrelling with each other for their status and fourthly they never called the Programme Advisory Committee meeting for fear of public criti-

cism. I would like to know as to how many times in a year the meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee is supposed to be held. And for how long the post of Station Director, Leh remained vacant before October, 1986? Why was the meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee not called during the last six months even after the present Station Director had joined?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Regarding the reasons for not calling the meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee I find from the record that the reasons are otherwise. Twice in a year a meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee shall have to be called, according to the rules laid down. But here I find that so far as Leh is concerned, there was certain difficulty and that remained pending for quite a long time. The Hon. Member also met me several times. Certain basis issues regarding quarters of the officers and medical amenities are required to be solved. Along with that, for posting in NEFA region one gets special allowance as that is considered a difficult area. But I find that that is not applicable to Leh. We have to take it up with the Finance Department. I think, when the basic issues are solved, we will be able to post people there and ask them to remain there. The third difficulty is about geographical area—high altitude area. When the people are sent there, they find certain difficulties. But these are to be solved. We could not call the meeting as I find from the record that my predecessor formed the Committee in time after certain delay in consideration as to who would be the members. But the Station Director could not be in position there. After he had gone there he fell ill because of the altitude. Now he is calling the meeting on the 5th of May.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Is it a fact that there has been frequent breakdown of the Leh Station of AIR sometimes due to failure of power caused by breakdown of generator and partly because of the absence of the technical officer and the staff? I would like to know as to how many months the senior staff like the Station Director, Station Engineer, Assistant Station Director, Assistant Station Engineer, Programme Executive and duty officers remained out of Leh during the last one year and for what reason? With the result that there had been deterioration of programmes of AIR.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Both the questions do not arise out of this question. But since you have allowed it, I may mention that so far as the failure of the system now is concerned, yes it is there. It is because of the electricity failure. We often have breakdowns there. Recently we had breakdown of the generator. So, we immediately got a generator from the Army as a stand-by generator and we put that in order.

About the other question regarding people, how many times they are absent, etc., I want fresh notice.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : May I know from the Hon. Minister : Is an Advisory Committee appointed by every Regional AIR Station and, if so, are their recommendations mandatory ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The Advisory Committees are formed in respect of such stations which have at least 5.30 hours duration of originating programme. It may be regional or otherwise, if it has got 5.30 hours originating programme, then we have an Advisory Committee.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : From the information given by the Hon. Minister it looks as if this Leh Station has gone to sleep. Is it not time now that the Hon. Minister should take it up with the concerned authorities and see that some special attention is paid to it and that it works satisfactorily ? It is on the border and is of strategic value.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The Hon. Senior Member has pointed out this. I am thankful to him. I have taken it up. I have already held two meetings. The Hon. Member from Leh has helped me by suggesting remedy as to now this problem can be solved.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : As the senior Member has very rightly pointed out, Leh is of great importance so far as AIR is concerned. It is clear from the reply of the Hon. Minister that due to certain human problems, even the meetings could not take place. One of the human problems is the altitude problem. The climatic problem can be overcome if the local people are employed there.

I think, in this direction, if proper policy is adopted this problem can be solved to a great extent. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is thinking on this line ? If he is thinking on this line, may I know in what way he wants to solve the problem ? The climatic condition there, in Leh, Arunachal or any remote place in the Himalyan areas is all the same. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many local employees are posted there in the AIR and how many are posted from here ?

What is the tenure ? If the tenure is such and after posting, if a choice of station is given, then the official can go and work in the remote area ? I would like to have reply from the Hon. Minister on this line.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is very difficult to answer.

MR. SPEAKER : You reply to one question only. He has taken too much of time.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : As the Hon. Member is coming from difficult area, I can say so far as Arunachal Station is concerned no such difficulty has been brought to my notice. There is no such difficulty because extra allowance is paid. So far as Leh is concerned, local recruitment is done, according to the policy from the local employment exchange. But if it is a technical post, it cannot be done unless technically-qualified local man is available.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Is it a fact that there is a shortage of space and that is why the functioning is very difficult ?

The space is very limited. The space is very little. So, it is difficult to operate there.

Secondly, those people who are there, high altitude allowance is paid to them. Those officials who have come from outside, they are paid high altitude allowance. But that is very little. The main complaint is that so far as high altitude allowance is concerned, it is very little. In the month of January this year, I was there for some time and I had been to that office. I came to know

about their complaints regarding the high altitude allowance which is very little. Secondly, Sir, when they want to go to any other part of the country, it becomes very difficult for them to get air tickets. It is very difficult to get air tickets in the month of January. The people have to pay a very huge amount of black money to get their air ticket. These are the main problems there. It is very difficult to get on there because of the high altitude. Another point is that they are not properly looked after. Thirdly, Sir, the local people have complained that they should be given more preference in employment and also training.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, so far as the air ticket and other allegations are concerned, it is not my department. So far as the difficulties at Leh, as the Hon. Member pointed out, are concerned, I may state that in the Seventh Plan we have taken a fresh look. In Leh under the Seventh Plan, we are increasing the software programme first to set up a farm and Home unit at Leh, then to augment the morning information programme or "Aaj Subhah". Then to include an educational broadcast unit which will cover the schools, university and adult education programmes. The Finance Department will be approached because it requires the approval of the Finance Ministry. Three posts—Programme Executive, Transmission Executive and a Motor driver have been sanctioned on the 15th April 1987 for AIR Station at Leh for setting up out-door broadcasting unit for increasing the field based programme. Lastly, so far as the quarters and allowances are concerned, I have already replied to these points that we have taken it up with the Finance Department for allowing the same type of facilities as are allowed in other North Eastern Region.

Distribution of wasteland for agricultural purposes

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*810. SHRI AMARSINH

RATHAWA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy in regard to acquisition and distribution of wasteland in the country for agricultural purposes;

(b) the total area of wasteland acquired and distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years in each State; and

(c) the number of persons benefited so far during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Acquisition of land including ceiling surplus, culturable wasteland etc. falls within the purview of the State Governments. The lands thus acquired are used for various public purposes, such as, for rehabilitation of displaced persons, agricultural landless labourers etc.

(b) and (c). The surplus lands acquired under Ceiling Act are distributed to landless poor including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Till the end of December, 1986, an area of about 4.80 lakh hectares was distributed to about 13.96 lakh Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and an area of about 1.60 lakh hectares was distributed to about 5.52 lakh Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, about 1.1 lakh families of landless agricultural labourers were re-settled on about 1.90 lakh hectares of reclaimed culturable wastelands. The Statewise break-up of the areas reclaimed and allotted and the number of families re-settled is given in the annexure below.

Annexure

State-wise Distribution of Culturable wastelands Reclaimed and Families resettled (Third Plan Through March, 1969) under the centrally sponsored scheme for Reclamation of wastelands and resettlement of agricultural labourers

States	Area reclaimed and allotted (in hectares)	Families resettled (Number)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3,230	3,362
Assam	380	441

1	2	3
Bihar	19,290	16,175
Gujarat	19,647	7,699
Karnataka	145	140
Kerala	8,451	4,367
Madhya Pradesh	31,811	12,174
Maharashtra	50,415	20,361
Orissa	674	360
Punjab	44,557	40,039
Tamil Nadu	7,179	2,862
Uttar Pradesh	3,131	2,892
Tripura	827	892
West Bengal	91	N.A.
Total	1,89,828	1,11,764

or
two lakh hectares
approx.

N.A. — Not Available

Source—National Commission Agriculture—Report, 1976.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the distribution of land to the landless labourers, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the steps being taken by the Government for the development of such land and the amendments being made in the Land Acquisition Act to ensure that the possession of such land remains with the landless labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is within the purview of the State Governments to distribute land and to ensure that its possession remains with the allottee. We can only advise and provide information to them.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, you kindly come to my rescue. My question was : what was the total area of wasteland acquired and distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years in each State ? But the statement of the Hon. Minister is not clear. The Hon. Minister may kindly clarify the various points mentioned in the National Commissioner Agriculture—Report, 1976. My supplementary would be that the Hon. Minister has replied that 5.52 lakh were the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and 4.80 lakh hectares were distributed to about 13.96 lakh Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. Similarly, in the case of Centrally Sponsored schemes about 1.90 lakh hectares of reclaimed culturable wastelands were distributed to 1.1 lakh families. From these distributions to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, you will see that even one acre of land has not been allotted to these people. So, may I know whether Hon. Minister will please see that these persons are re-settled in those lands allotted to them ? They are only on the records but actually the lands have not yet been taken possession by those beneficiaries. The lands are not in their possession and also some types of legislation on land ceiling of the State Governments have some lacunae, for which the land owners are going to court of law and because of which the poor agricultural labourers and landless peasants are being harassed and are not able to get possession of the land. That is one question. (Interruptions). The Union Government is always putting the responsibility on the States. May I know from the Hon. Minister the concrete proposals about this so that these landless labourers may get the possession of the land ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, as I said earlier, I still find that the land is a State subject. The land distribution also is with the State Governments. We can advise the State Governments and we can help them in reclaiming the wasteland. So, there are schemes of the Government of India for the reclamation of the land which is degraded land, which is saline land and which is alkaline land. For that there are schemes. But, the distribution of land, and for that purpose the possession

should remain with the landless labour, is the job of the State Government, they have to look to it and the Hon. Member can help the State Government in that respect.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE : Sir, is the Government aware that the very purpose for which this land was allotted to the landless is defeated in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the land is passed on to other persons than the real allottee? And if the Government is aware of it, what action or what protection does the Government want to give to these landless people?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I would request the Hon. Member, through you, to pass on this information to the State Government concerned so that the State Government can take necessary action.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the Annexure attached to the answer mentions: 'The National Commission Agriculture—Report, 1976.' So my question would be whether the Government of India is monitoring this programme, whether they collect the information from the State Governments and whether the text of the information is received. Here simply the answer has been given: 'The National Commission of Agriculture—Report, 1976.' That is one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one question only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Another thing I want to know is, in Orissa the re-settlement process is very very low. *(Interruptions)*. I would like to know whether they have taken up this issue.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, if the settlement rate in Orissa is low, it is for the State Government of Orissa to do it...

MR. SPEAKER : The question is of State Government, the answer is for the State Government only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : And the Hon. Member can impress upon the State Government to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, the State Government is a State Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the figures are concerned, I have taken the figures from the 'National Commission Agriculture—Report, 1976' because that is the document which gives them, and as I earlier said, it is for the State Government to do all this. In Parliament I cannot reply on all these questions.

Tissue culture techniques for grapevine and coconut

*813. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grapevine and coconut plantlets have been produced commercially, using the technique of tissue culture; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the survival rate of these plantlets; and

(c) whether new genes have been transferred through this technique; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There are reports that the tissue culture technique is being developed in the country in several Universities and also in the NCL, Poona. I would like to know whether Government

has found out from these laboratories whether this could be applied to some of the crops.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have developed tissue culture in this country and there are certain plants where it is very successful and in certain other plants, it is on an experimental basis. Unless we are sure of its advantage, we cannot do it on a commercial basis. At present we have done it in coconut and in other areas also. In palm it is very successful. But to maintain the genetic purity of the plant we have to see whether it remains the same or not. Therefore, before doing it commercially, we have to look into all these problems.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Where it has been successful, what efforts have been made to see that it is further encouraged and is applied ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is basically for multiplication. Multiplication of particular plants takes time and, therefore, we resort to tissue culture method, and wherever it is necessary, we have done it. In the case of flowers, in the case of palm, in the case of some medicinal plants and aromatic plants also, tissue culture is being resorted to multiplication is done and it is given to the farmers.

Development of Hyderabad and Secunderabad

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*814. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :**
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of Rs. 820 crores for the development of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the response of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh included a proposal for twin cities' development in their draft annual plan for 1987-88. The proposed outlay was Rs. 885 lakhs. The scheme was discussed in the Working Group discussions for the annual plan, in the Planning Commission. The exact amount to be allocated for this scheme is yet to be finalised.

SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how much time it will take for the Centre to finalise the scheme and release the funds.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I cannot give the time, by what time it will be finalised. As soon as it is finalised, funds will be released.

Unemployed rural labour

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

(a) the details of the trend of unemployment among the rural labour during 1986; and

(b) the percentage of rural labour unemployed at present ?

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

Statement

As per the Seventh Plan Document the unemployment in the rural areas in March, 1985 was estimated at 4.97 million (3.76 rural males + 1.21 rural females) for the age group of five plus. The percentage of unemployed to the labour force in the rural areas according to usual status as given in

the Seventh Plan Document is as under :

Rural males	2.32%
Rural females	1.76%
Total	2.15%

The data on rural unemployment are collected periodically by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : As far as rural unemployment is concerned, it is increasing every year. Has the Government got any plan to reduce the rate of increase in unemployment and provide gainful employment to the rural population in India ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are a number of schemes of the Government of India to provide gainful employment to the rural population. The Government of India are giving the money and the schemes are being implemented by the State Governments. All these schemes like IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM, etc., are for generation of employment in the rural areas.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : What are the minimum wages that are paid to the rural labourers ? The minimum wages had been fixed a long time back. Is there any plan with the Government to increase the minimum wage paid to the rural employees ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The minimum wages differ from State to State and they are decided by the State Governments looking to their socio-economic conditions.

Spice prices

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

(a) whether prices of spices have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prices of some of the spices have remained steady;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to ensure remunerative prices to the growers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The All-India Index Numbers of wholesale prices for spices during the last two years showed a mixed trend. Whereas the indices for Black Pepper, Cumin and Cloves showed an increasing trend, those of Chillies, Turmeric, Cardamom and Ginger registered decline.

(e) and (f). Minimum support prices for spices are currently not being announced by the Government of India. No State Government has also come forward with any proposal for market intervention.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, here also, there is a disparity. You know pretty well that I am coming from a drought-prone area, that is, Kolar district. Chillies and Ginger are the items which are produced from the drought-prone districts of the country. Here, there is a decline in the production of Chillies and Ginger, etc. Therefore, why this disparity is there ? Why the Government is not coming forward at least, where the drought-prone districts in this country are affected doubly by getting the water from the deepest sources from where they are getting these things ? Why the Government is not coming forward to support this ? Whether there is any policy of the Government of India in this regard ? I want to know categorically.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Government of India is ready to help any part of the country. It is for the State Governments to come forward to the Government of India and to request for the market intervention. In case, if the State Government is coming forward and request

to the Government of India for the market intervention, we are prepared to intervene in the matter.

DR. V. VENKATESH : The State Governments have been approaching the Centre for a drought-prone quota. But for that programme they have not laid any condition. That is my point.

Sir, my second supplementary is regarding the minimum support price for this spices. The Government has said they have not taken any action. They have not made any formulation about this. How long will the Government take to decide to support the prices? Has the Government got any idea to give a supporting price even before sowing the seeds? Is there any idea? I want to know.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Government's price policy is very clear and it is in favour of the farmers. And in case of the commodities where the market prices are falling, the Government is fixing the prices and procuring at a fixed price. But, so far as the spices are concerned, the prices are always ruling high. And, therefore, it is not necessary to fix the support price of the spices. But, in respect of the commodities where the prices go down, the Government is fixing the prices and procuring it.

[Translation]

Sunlight gardens

***819. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a garden has been developed in the USA where sunlight is available for 24 hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to develop such gardens in India also;

(d) if so, the scheme of Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

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

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

MR. SPEAKER : Any supplementaries? No.

I will now have the second round.

Shri Yashwantrao	... Not present
Gadakh Patil	
Shri Prakash Chandra	... Absent
Shri Subhash Yadav	.. Not present
Shri Mohanbhai Patel	... Not present
Shri R. S. Mane	... Absent
Shri Hussain Dalwai	... Not present
Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja	... Not present
Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi	... Not present
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	... Absent
Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao	... Not present

And I think by that time, the time is also over. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Vacant plots of Delhi Development Authority

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

(a) the number of plots earmarked by the Delhi Development Authority for Multi-storeyed buildings lying vacant in Delhi;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to start the construction activity thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) 21 such plots have been lying vacant.

(b) and (c). Out of the aforesaid 21 plots, six plots which have been newly developed will be auctioned soon. The Delhi High Court has stayed auction in the case of 4 other and steps are being taken to move the Court to get the stay order vacated. One plot was put to auction but no bids above the reserved price were received. In the case of 9 of the remaining 10 plots, the balance amount after the initial payment of earnest money, viz. 25 percent of the bid amount, has not been paid and hence possession could not be handed over. Construction could not be started on the residual one plot although its possession has been handed over.

Cultivation of long staple cotton

***802. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated area of land under long staple cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) the steps proposed to improve the quality and increase the yield of long staple cotton;

(c) the names of the States where production is likely to be increased and the area of land proposed to be brought under cultivation for the purpose, during the next three years;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been given to these State Governments for promotion of cultivation of long staple cotton; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated increase in production of long staple cotton expected to be achieved as a result thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON) :** (a) The average area under long staple cotton during 1982-83 to 1984-85 was 12.98 lakh ha.

(b) The steps proposed include distribution of certified seed of high yielding varieties, laying out demonstration plots on improved package of practices and dissemination

of latest cotton production technology over larger areas.

(c) Production of long staple cotton is proposed to be increased by an area of about 1.3 lakh ha. in States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, during the next three years.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is proposed to be implemented with a total outlay of Rs. 1629.17 lakhs.

(e) About 2 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

DAVP Advertisements to newspapers, journals and magazines

***807. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy for release of DAVP advertisements to newspapers, journals and magazines published in the country;

(b) when this policy was introduced;

(c) the number of journals, newspapers and magazines which availed of this facility during the year 1986;

(d) whether it is a fact that many newspapers, journals and magazines have not been included in the list for Government advertisements; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed in this direction ?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) These Policy Guidelines were framed in 1980.

(c) 2,688 newspapers/journals were issued advertisements during the year 1986.

(d) and (e). The newspapers, journals and magazines which do not satisfy the

criteria laid down by the Government are not empanelled.

Statement

Advertising policy of the Government of India

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and public sector enterprises channelise their advertising through DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers, journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B', Policy Guidelines :

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, and in order to achieve parity of rates between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage/consideration may be given to :

- (a) Small and Medium newspapers/journals;
- (b) Specialised, scientific and technical journals;
- (c) Language newspapers/journals; and

- (d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small, medium and big newspapers/journals are categorised as under :

- (a) Small — Upto a circulation of 15,000 copies per issue.
- (b) Medium— Circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per issue.
- (b) Big — Circulation above 50,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements the following consideration may be taken into account :

- (a) Coverage of readership from different walks of life, particularly in case of national campaigns.
- (b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.
- (c) Any other category of newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bona fide reasons.
- (d) House journals, house magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Relaxation, however, may be made in the case of the following :

- (a) Specialised/scientific/technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- (b) Sanskrit newspapers/journal and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily

meant for tribal readers, and those published from Jammu and Kashmir with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For Quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising :

<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Print area not less than</i>
Dailies	760 Std. Col. Cms.
Weeklies and Fortnightlies	480 Std. Col. Cms.
Monthlies and other periodicals,	960 Std. Col. Cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a professional and reputed accounts body or institution. However, newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue may submit a certificate from a Chartered Accountant or from the concerned District Magistrate. The circulation figures, if found incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rates :

The Rate—Structure for Government advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individuals newspapers/journals.

Study into fishermen's problems

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

(a) whether any indepth study of the problems of fishermen and entrepreneurs has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any review of the existing policy is considered necessary to protect the interests of fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). Government of India had taken up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to study the techno-socio economic conditions of fishermen through State Governments during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 18 lakhs was released to 22 States for the study. Four States, namely, Gujarat, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur completed the study and submitted their reports. The reports bring out income of fishermen household, their indebtedness, literacy, nature of ownership of craft and gear, housing and civic facilities, etc. No study has been conducted regarding the problems of entrepreneurs.

(c) No, Sir.

Coordination between DDA and HUDCO

*809. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the mechanism to ensure coordination between the Delhi Development Authority and Housing and Urban Development Corporation so as to augment the housing activity in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : Development authorities such as the Delhi Development Authority are eligible to raise loans from HUDCO for housing schemes as per the guidelines of the HUDCO. HUDCO too keeps liaison and inter-acts with various agencies including the DDA to promote housing activities.

**Viewers reaction to morning news
telecast on TV**

***811. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the viewers reaction to the news telecast during the morning Television programme;

(b) whether the format of the morning news telecast requires changes to make it innovative and interesting; and

(c) if so, the steps envisaged in this direction ?

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

(a) to (c). The Morning Transmission has been introduced on Doordarshan National Network with effect from 23.2.1987. Two news bulletins of 10 minutes' duration each are telecast at 7.35 a.m. and 8.05 a.m. in Hindi and English respectively. These news bulletins originate from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Doordarshan subscribes to the Pacific services of M/s. Visnews, London for the satellite news-feed, which is received at 3.00 a.m. daily enabling Doordarshan to give the latest foreign news in its morning news bulletins. According to a survey conducted by Audience Research Unit of Doordarshan the morning news bulletins are gaining popularity with the viewers. However, it is the endeavour of Doordarshan to make the news more informative and interesting.

Chromium Mines

***812. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Chromium mines in the country with details of chrome deposits, mine-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to exploit chrome deposits ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES**

(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total number of Chromite mines in the country is 23. Information in regard to Chromite reserves is available in respect of 20 of these mines which is furnished below :

Name of mine	Recoverable Reserver (in thousand tonnes)
1. Loya	0.4
2. Byrapura	83
3. Thagadur	72
4. Jambur	12.5
5. Bhakth Rakalli	81
6. Sirohi	1.1
7. Morsh	1.8
8. Kamarda	296
9. Sarubil	6137
10. Bhimtanagar	62947
11. Kaliapani	12641
12. Kalarangi	456
13. South Kaliapani	11064
14. Suk rangi	5071
15. Kathpal	71
16. Birasal	58
17. Baula	36
18. Bangar	645
19. Kathpal	19
20. Boula W. P.	1593

(b) The exploitation of Chrome Ore deposit has to be determined with reference to domestic demand and demand for export from time to time. The present production is adequate to meet such demand.

Aluminium smelter in Orissa

***817. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether commercial production has commenced in the aluminium smelter plant set up at Angul in Orissa by the National Aluminium Company;

(b) if so the annual production capacity of the plant;

(c) the number of stages/phases in which the plant is going to be commissioned; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. But trial production has commenced.

(b) The rated capacity of the aluminium smelter is 2,10,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) The aluminium smelter will be commissioned in two phases.

(d) Ninety percent of the construction progress has been achieved. The first phase of the smelter was started up in March, 1987 when the first two pots were charged and aluminium metal was tapped on 2nd April, 1987.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Housing

*818. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented to Union Government about its inability to achieve targets of housing to weaker sections in the State in view of the cost escalation and constraints on funds;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to allocate additional funds to the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation is providing financial assistance for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No such representation has

been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh either in the Planning Commission or in the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Since its inception in 1970, HUDCO has sanctioned (up to 31st March 1987) 633 schemes received from agencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh, with a total cost of Rs. 361.59 crores, and approved loan assistance of Rs. 228.98 crores for the construction of 4,10,145 dwelling units and 51,930 basic sanitation units.

Formation of registered societies in DDA colonies

8009. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines issued by the Delhi Development Authority for formation of registered societies for the welfare of the residents of a new colony in the initial stages when it is being inhabited by the allottees;

(b) whether a society has been formed by a few allottees in Vasant Kunj, Sector-A without any notice to all the allottees living there;

(c) whether this society has been registered with the D.D.A. and its managing committee elected under the relevant regulations, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the DDA has received representations against this society about its functioning, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stop the irregular functioning of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to Delhi Development Authority (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations 1968' all persons who have been allotted a

property in a group of housing Estate shall constitute themselves into a registered Agency. Formation of Agency is done in the presence of a representative of the DDA and after the Agency is formed it makes an application to the VC for registration under the above Regulations.

(b) No such Agency has been formed, as reported by DDA.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) DDA does not recognise unregistered Associations/ Agencies. But if there are any representations even by individual allottees with regard to their problems DDA takes note of them.

(e) Since no such Agency is recognised by the DDA, an Advertisement was given in press recently by the DDA asking the allottees to form a registered Agency.

Setting up of Development Broadcasting Unit Projects

8010. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Development Broadcasting Unit Projects similar to the one being set up at Kota, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Development Broadcasting Unit Project is being set up at Kota and Nagpur to sensitise the population of these areas towards a greater understanding of the developmental issues relating to :

(i) Role of Women in Development;

(ii) Human Settlements and Urbanisation; and

(iii) Environmental considerations in Economic Development.

After assessment of the success of these projects, similar projects would be set up in other selected areas, in due course.

Import of coking coal from USSR and China

8011. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is move to import coking coal from U.S.S.R. and China;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the purpose for which it will be used ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Offers have been received by SAIL for supply of coking coal of USSR and Chinese origin. No contracts have yet been concluded.

(b) and (c). Coking coal is imported by the steel industry to meet its requirements for production of hot metal. If imports take place from these two countries, they will go to meet the requirements of imported coking coal. The Trade Plan, 1987, provides for import of 0.5 million tonnes of coking coal from USSR. Imports from China will enable diversification of sources of supplies and also help in diversification, increase and balancing of our trade with that country.

Electrolytic manganese metal Project in Sundargarh, Orissa

8012. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an electrolytic manganese metal project in Sundargarh district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Accommodation to SC/ST

8013. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the
Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made
any special provision for allotment of
residential accommodation to Government
employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes;

(b) if so, percentage of accommodation
earmarked for these categories of employees
in each type of accommodation and in
different cities;

(c) whether the quota of reservation
made is in consonance with the percentage of
posts reserved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, in
respect of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled
Tribes in Type A to Type D in General
Pool.

(b) 10 per cent of the clear vacancies in
Types A and B and 5 per cent of the clear
vacancies in types C and D have been reserved
for allotment to Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled tribes. Allotment will be made in
the ratio of 2 : 1 for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the report for the Year 1977-78
the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes had recommended that
there should be reservation in the matter of
allotment of general pool accommodation
corresponding to reservation in service. The
recommendation was considered in the light
of the information received from various
Ministries/Department and it was found that
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees
have been having more or less equal percentage

of satisfaction with regard to allotment of
accommodation with the percentage of
reservation of 10 for Type A and B and 5
for Type C and D. In view of this the
percentage has not been modified.

Fish production target in Kerala

8014. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targetted rate of increase in fish
production envisaged from the marine and
inland sectors separately, during the year
1986-87; and

(b) the percentage of target met during
the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) The targetted rates of
increase in marine and inland fish production
during the year 1986-87 were 35.6 per
cent and 7.1 per cent respectively.

(b) The percentages of achievement of
targets in respect of marine and inland fish
production during 1986-87 are 77 and 91
respectively.

Profit/loss of SAIL

8015. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased
to state the profit/loss accounts of Steel
Authority of India Limited, plant-wise,
during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The following
statement shows the profit (+)/loss (—) of
SAIL Steel plants for the years 1984-85 and
1985-86 :-

	(Rs./crores)	
	1984-85	1985-86
Bhilai Steel Plant	49.27	64.38
Durgapur Steel Plant (—)	53.36 (—)	26.52
Rourkela Steel Plant	27.10	22.62
Bokaro Steel Plant	11.47	112.93
IISCO	(—) 81.60 (—)	60.99

The final results for the financial year 1986-87 will be known only after the accounts are finalised and audited.

Wage Boards

8016. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of various Wage Boards appointed by Union Government ;

(b) the wage boards which recommended interim relief for the employees and the reaction of Government to the recommendations made by them;

(c) the time likely to be taken by the various wage boards to complete their work;

(d) whether any of the wage boards has asked for extension of time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Two Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees have been set up by the Government vide Resolution dated 17.7.85. Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry workers was also constituted vide Resolution dated 17.7.85. Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees have submitted their interim report recommending interim relief at the rate of 7.5 per cent of the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 45/- P. m. The Government fixed the interim rates of wages at the rate of 15 percent of the existing basic wages subject to a minimum of Rs. 90/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.6.86 vide Notification dated 30.5.86.

The Wage Board for Sugar Industry has also submitted their interim report recommending interim relief of Rs. 45/- p.m. and the same has been accepted and published in the Official Gazette vide Resolution dated 7.8.86.

(c) to (e). The term of these Wage Boards were for one year from 17.7.85. The

term of all these Boards have been extended till 31.7.87. The Wage Boards have been requested to expedite their reports.

Development of villages around Metropolitan Cities

8017. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to include areas covered within 6 kilometers around metropolitan cities for development of various facilities;

(b) if so, the exact position in respect of Delhi and the names of the villages included in these belts; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be provided to these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Urban Development is a State subject. The State Government has the discretion to include areas as required by them around their metropolitan cities for development of various facilities.

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

I.L.O. scheme for child labour in match and carpet factories

8018. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme worth Rs. 45 crores was launched in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation during November, 1985 to help the children working in match and fire works factories at Sivakasi, in Tamil Nadu and in the carpet factories of Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) how far the children working in these industries have been benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. A project to benefit the children working in the match and fireworks industries at Sivakashi, Tamil Nadu has, however, been launched. An amount of Rs. 13.80 crores is the outlay slated on the various components of the scheme.

(b) The salient features of the Sivakasi project are to raise the income levels of the families; to provide non-formal education; better health care to child workers; to improve their working conditions; to raise the general awareness of the families in the area and to reduce the incidence of child labour in the project area;

(c) It is too early to assess the results of the Sivakasi project.

**Marketing of news and features
service by New York based
organisation**

8019. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'India Abroad Publications Inc', a New York based newspaper organisation has started marketing a news and features service in India;

(b) whether its activities are within the laws of India since it is owned by an American citizen;

(c) whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether funds collected through sales of services by the American owned organisation in India, are being maintained and disbursed according to the relevant Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and other laws pertaining to the operation of such funds prevalent in India?

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

(b) and (c). 'India Abroad Publications Inc.' a New York based newspaper has an

arrangement with National Press Agency, New Delhi for exchange of news/features with each other. There is no written agreement between the two. No violation of any law by the NPA has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) This information is not maintained by this Ministry but by the Ministry of Finance.

**Fish Farmers' Development Agencies
in Andhra Pradesh**

8020. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of FFDA's in State during 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There are nine Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) in Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Development of Aquaculture.

(b) There is at present no proposal to increase the number of FFDAs under this programme during 1987-88, in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recovery of peripheral charges
by DDA**

8021. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from group allottees of plots of Group IV Cooperative house building societies in Preet Vihar Colony in East Delhi at the rate of Rs. 16/- per square meter for providing peripheral services;

(b) since when such charges are being collected;

(c) the amount spent by the Delhi Development Authority/Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing peripheral services; and

(d) when the work of providing such services was started and when it was completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) About Rs. 7,35,483/-.

(b) Since 1981.

(c) and (d). The amount spent by DDA for providing peripheral services is 31.61 lacs. The work was started in year 1981 and has been completed except S W. drain which is likely to be completed by March, 1988.

Decline in fish catch from Ganga basin

8022. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fish population and fish catch from the Ganga and its tributaries is going down according to a survey conducted by the Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore;

(b) whether the Institute has also called for urgent integrated river basin development programme to conserve the flora and fauna of the riverine ecosystem; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the depletion of such biological wealth and the consequent decline in the fish catch from the Ganga ?

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

(b) and (c). The technologies developed by the Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute (CICFRI) on breeding and culture of Hilsa as well as on re-cycling domestic sewage for fish culture would be of considerable help in enhancing fish population in depleted stretches of river Ganga and reduce organic pollution.

A National Symposium highlighting the urgent need for an integrated river basin development programme has been organised by CICFRI, at Barrackpore on 25th and 26th April, 1987.

Assistance to small and marginal farmers

8023. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that assistance is not being given to the small and marginal farmers to procure motor or oil engine for lifting the surface water;

(b) whether a number of representations have been made to extend assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production assistance is being provided to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation programmes including installation of pumpsets/diesel engines/electric motors. The motors/oil engines are being utilised by the farmers for lifting the ground water as well as surface water.

(b) Government of India have not received any complaints regarding assistance not being provided for installation of motors, oil engines from the State Governments as well as from the beneficiaries.

(c) Question does not arise.

Allocation of funds for urban development of Kerala

8024. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual Plan outlay for urban development of Kerala for 1987-88 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The annual plan (1987-88) outlay for the Urban Development Sector for the State of Kerala has been finalised. A sum of Rs. 380 lakhs has been allocated for various schemes in-

cluded in the Urban Development Sector for execution during 1987-88.

Allotment of flats on cash down and hire purchase basis

8025. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of flats allotted on cash down and hire purchase basis so far under the New Pattern Housing Urban Development Corporation Scheme, 1979 on the basis of draw of lots, category-wise and year-wise ?

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

Statement

Statement of flats allotted in cash down/hire purchase basis year-wise

Year	M.I.G.		L.I.G.		Janta	
	Cash down	Hire purchase	Cash down	Hire purchase	Cash down	Hire purchase
30.3.81	336	503	238	715	796	2389
31.3.82	238	357	882	2656	1140	3420
20.5.82	...	...	27	80	35	105
15.3.84	407	744	514	1544	390	1171
7.12.84	...	72	574	1722	611	1834
19.5.85	...	3450	...	1328	...	503
30.5.85, 12.6.85 & 19.6.85	...	1979	...	987	...	723
29.3.86 & 31.3.86	1715	...	1705	1721	...	4382
9.10.86	...	...	...	...	...	1132
25.2.87	...	...	...	...	...	825
	2696	7105	3940	10753	2972	16484

NAFED Defaulting in EPF Scheme

8026. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED is in default of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) whether appointment of auditors is done by the trustees of the fund with prior approval of the Provident Fund Commissioner;

(c) if so, the persons held responsible for making NAFED a defaulter in the Provident Fund Scheme; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove the default in the Employees Provident Fund Scheme in NAFED ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the provident fund authorities, M/s. NAFED is not defaulting in payment of Provident Fund dues;

(b) There is no requirement for obtaining prior approval of the Provident Fund Commissioner for appointment of auditors.

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

[Translation]

**Transfer of Development Work from
DDA to MCD**

8027. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently issued a notification for transfer of work relating to overall development of urban villages from DDA to MCD;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to provide financial grant for the purpose;

(d) if so, the village-wise amount allotted for providing civic amenities in urban villages ; and

(e) the details, of the expenditure incurred so far for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Lt. Governor, Delhi while reviewing development works in Delhi by various agencies had taken a decision on 11-3-87 that all the urban villages presently maintained by the DDA will be transferred to MCD with effect from 1-4-87.

(c) and (d). The works of basic civic amenities like construction of roads, paths and lanes, construction of sullage and S. W. Drains construction of community laterines, construction of community halls, electrification, parks and open spaces, water supply and sewerage, in 96 urban villages of Delhi are being provided by the MCD and the DDA under a Plan Scheme of the Government of India, i.e. "Scheme for Development of Urban Villages of Delhi" at an estimated cost of Rs. 2067.33 lakhs.

(e) The details are as under :

<i>Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>By DDA</i>	<i>By MCD</i>
2617.83	436.60
(upto 1986-87)	(upto 25-2-87)

[English]

Field Publicity Units in North Eastern States

8028. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for offices and residential purposes, and setting up of Field Publicity Units with VCP and colour monitor facilities and to equip them with a computer for programme analysis in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in respect of Assam; and

(c) whether the installation of a 300 transmitter at Dibrugarh is yet to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The office buildings to house the field offices of the Directorate of Field Publicity and residential quarters for its staff have been constructed at following places in the North-East Region :

1. Along
2. Daporijo
3. Khonsa
4. Nampong
5. Itanagar
6. Pasighat
7. Seppa
8. Tawang
9. Tezu
10. Ziro

No new Field Publicity Units have been started during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. However, 42 Units which include 12 in Assam, are already functioning in this area. There is no proposal at present to provide either VCP and colour monitor or computer to these Units.

(c) The installation of 300 KW MW transmitter at Dibrugarh has already been completed and testing is on.

Pact for housing cooperation with USSR

8029. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pact for cooperation in housing between India and the USSR has been signed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fisheries education scheme

8030. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the disciplines in which Central Institute of Fisheries Education is imparting education and conducting research;

(b) whether Government propose to start M. Sc. course in Fisheries Management in all the Agricultural Universities/Colleges in the coastal State; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which different academic courses would be drawn and education imparted through such Universities in the near future under the Fisheries Education Scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE) is imparting education in Fisheries Biology (Marine and Inland), Fisheries Technology (Craft, Gear and Processing), Fisheries Marketing and Cooperation, Fisheries Economics and Statistics, Fisheries Management and Fisheries Extension. CIFE is conducting research in Marine Fisheries, Oceanography, Inland Fisheries, Aquaculture, Fishing Technology, Fish Processing, Fisheries Economics and Statistics and Marketing and Cooperation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Agricultural Universities are autonomous institutions. These Universities develop their course curricula as per the requirement and get them approved by their Academic Councils. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed a model course curriculum for undergraduate degree programmes in different branches of agricultural science including fisheries which are used as model by the State Agricultural Universities.

(d) It is within the purview of the State Agricultural Universities/State Governments concerned to start different courses as per the manpower need and resources available in the State.

Construction of Community Halls in Janakpuri

8031. SHRI NATAVAR SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on construction of community halls has started in each block of Janakpuri, New Delhi;

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

(c) the time by which these community halls are likely to be completed and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Sites have been allotted for the purpose in blocks A and C of Janakpuri. In both the cases, the possession of land could not be handed over by the DDA due to non receipt of payment of the cost of land. Suitable provision for the community halls will be made in the layout plans of the other blocks. According to the policy of the DDA, the cost of construction of community halls will have to be borne by the allottees. The Welfare Associations are at liberty to get the work executed through the DDA after making the payment

of the cost of construction or alternatively after getting possession of the land they could do the construction themselves. It is not possible at present to indicate the time by which the community halls are likely to be completed.

Expenditure incurred on Ministers' residences

8032. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the repair, maintenance, addition and alteration of the official residences of the Members of the Council of Ministers during 1985-86 and 1986-87 separately and Minister-wise;

(b) the names of ex-Ministers still occupying residences allotted to them as Ministers as on 1 April, 1987; and

(c) the names of Ministers still occupying residence allotted to them as Member of Parliament as on 1 April, 1987 ?

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

(b) and (c). The information has been furnished in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Names of ex-Ministers still occupying residences allotted to them as Ministers, as on 1 April, 1987

S. No.	Name of M.P. S/Shri	Particulars of residence
1	2	3
1.	Rao Birendra Singh	5, Janpath
2.	Veerendra Patil	2, Tughlak Road
3.	Jagannath Kaushal	15, Tughlak Road
4.	P. C. Sethi	7, Safdarjang Road

1	2	3
5.	Smt. Sheila Kaul	5, Ashoka Road
6.	Jagannath Rao	3, Moti Lal Nehru Marg
7.	C. P. N. Singh	2, Akbar Road
8.	V. N. Patil	23, Ashoka Road
9.	Vir Sain	4, Jantar Mantar Road
10.	N. K. P. Salve	32, Aurangzed Road
11.	Kalp Nath Rai	36, Aurangzeb Road
12.	Nawal Kishore Sharma	3, Krishna Menon Marg
13.	Arif Mohammed Khan	3, Sunehri Bagh Road
14.	Ashok Gehlot	1, Dupleix Lane
15.	Arun Nehru	14, Akbar Road
16.	V. N. Gadgil	6, Janpath
17.	Chandu Lal Chandrakar	22, Akbar Road
18.	V. C. Shukla	1, Willingdon Crescent
19.	Dinesh Singh	1, Thyagaraja Marg
20.	Ch. Dalbir Singh	8, Teen Murti Marg
21.	A. P. Sharma	17, Akbar Road
22.	P. K. Thungon	AB-3, Pandara Road
23.	Miss. Kamla Kumari	AB-16, Pandara Road

Statement II

Names of Ministers still occupying residences allotted to them as Members of Parliament, as on 1 April, 1987

S. No.	Name of Minister S/Shri	Particulars of residence
1.	J. Vengal Rao	24, Willingdon Crescent
2.	Ajit Panja	17, Windsor Place
3.	Jagdish Tytler	24, Gurdwara Rakabganj Road
4.	Brahm Dutt	17, Canning Lane
5.	Chintamani Panigrahi	10, Dr. Bishamber Dass Marg
6.	P. R. Dasmunshi	16, Janpath
7.	R. Prabhu	CI/8, Pandara Park
8.	Santosh Mohan Dev	123-125, North Avenue
9.	Eduardo Faleiro	AB-95, Shahjahan Road
10.	K. K. Tewari	CI/39, Pandara Park
11.	Rama Nand Yadav	14, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road
12.	Miss. Saroj Khaparde	98-100, South Avenue
13.	Girdhar Gomango	108-113, Vithalbhai House

Water famine in Delhi

8033. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a water famine in Delhi in the coming months;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation;

(c) the areas which are more shortage prone;

(d) whether some areas are already facing shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/proposed ?

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

[Translation]

Shortage of life saving drugs in ESI Dispensary, Chandigarh

8034. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the shortage of life-saving drugs in ESI Dispensary, in Chandigarh;

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

(c) whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the matter ; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to provide for the essential drugs in the dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). According to the

Chandigarh Union Territory Administration, which is responsible for the administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme in the Union Territory, there is no shortage of life saving drugs in the ESI Dispensary in Chandigarh.

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

[English]

Study on recurrence of drought

8035. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted in the areas where successive droughts have ravaged the ecology, economy and crippled the rural sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide any special norms for assistance to those States where large areas have been ravaged by the droughts; and

(c) if so, whether Orissa comes under this category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No study has been conducted recently in the areas facing successive droughts.

(b) and (c). Central assistance for natural calamities, including drought, is approved in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission as accepted by the Central Government. Orissa is treated on par with all other states of the Union.

Aonla Fertilizer Project

8036. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aonla Fertilizer Project is likely to cost more;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the fertiliser projects that would be completed within the stipulated cost schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir. There is no likelihood of a cost over-run.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following fertilizer projects are expected to be completed within the approved cost estimates :—

1. Vijaipur (District Guna), M.P.
2. Aonla (District Bareilly), U.P.
3. Amjhore Phosphatic Fertilizer Project.

**Letters of intent for Gas-based
Fertilizers units**

8037. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether letters of intent issued to various promoters of the proposed Gas-based Fertilizer units in the country have lapsed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether letters of intent of those private promoters have been extended or renewed;

(c) whether the performance of each one of them was taken into consideration while renewing the letters of intent;

(d) whether some of the promoters who were issued letters of intent have not made any investment in the projects; and

(e) if so, the reasons for renewing their letters of intent ?

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

(b) to (e). Out of the four gas-based projects in the private sector, the Letter of Intent in respect of Jagdishpur has been converted into an industrial licence in view of the progress of its implementation. Extensions in the validity period of the other three projects have been granted, taking into account the effective steps taken by the promoters. However, the promoters of Shahjahanpur project have been advised that further extension will not be granted unless speedy progress in implementation is made by them. Details of the Letters of Intent issued, extensions allowed and investments made are given below :

Name of the party and project	Date of issue of LOI	Extended upto	Investment/ expenditure incurred
			<i>Rs./lakh</i>
M/s. Aravali Fertilizers Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.	16-10-84	15-10-87	135.00
M/s. Tata Fertilizers Ltd., Babrula	28-6-85	27-6-87	7370.00
M/s. Apeejay Fertilizers Limited, Shahjahanpur.	21-8-85	20-8-87	9.00

Upgradation of All India Radio, Panaji

8038. SHRI SHANTA RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the transmitter of All India Radio, Panaji has been upgraded;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be upgraded ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The upgraded transmitter at AIR, Panaji is expected to be ready during 1989-90.

Rice varieties for Bihar

8039. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to release some new rice varieties for the ensuing kharif seasons in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ICAR has monitored the results of the new rice varieties released in the past in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The culture IET-7978 (RAU 4045-3-10) which has been tested under the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was found promising in Bihar.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) So far 30 varieties of rice (13 short duration, 11 medium duration and 6 long duration) have been released in Bihar (see statement below). The ICAR monitored the spread of these varieties through organising breeder seed production for production of foundation and certified seeds. With the availability of seeds of these varieties, area under improved varieties during 1985-86 has gone to 2.778 million ha. as against total area of 5.383 million ha. As a result of spread of these varieties the productivity of rice in the state has gone up from 895kg/ha during 1976-77 to 1130 kg/ha during 1985-86.

Statement**List of varieties of rice released in Bihar**

Short duration	Medium duration	Long duration
1. Pusa-2-21	Sita	Mahsuri
2. Saket-4	IR-8	Jayshree
3. Ratna	Jaya	Janki
4. Bala	IR-20	Pankaj
5. Cauvery	Rajendra	Sugandha
	Dhan-201	
6. Narsing	Rajendra	BR-34
	Dhan-202	
7. Vishnu	Deepa	...
8. Rasi	Archana	...
9. Akashi	Panidhan-1	...
10. Pusa-33	Radha	...
11. Kiran	Sujata	...
12. Prahlad	...	...
13. Brown Gora	...	...

Rural housing finance company

8040. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new rural housing finance company has been set up recently in Gujarat jointly by some Indian and foreign financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details of the new company and the location of its head office;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has already approved the scheme; and

(d) if so, the financial resources of the new company and the proposal to raise funds for the purpose ?

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

(b) Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (HDFC) in association with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Washington and the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) has jointly promoted a new Rural Housing Finance Company known as the Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. (GRUH Finance). It was incorporated as a public limited company on 21st July, 1986. The Head Office of the Corporation is temporarily situated at C/o HDFC Ltd., Neel Kamal, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad. GRUH Finance is a pioneer project in direct lending to individual families in rural areas.

(c) The proposal has been supported by the State Government.

(d) The financial resources will consist of its share capital of Rs. 2.00 crores raised from different share holders including the promoters and the soft loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores to be disbursed by Government of Gujarat. The Company may raise resources from the market through deposits and bonds as and when the need arises.

The names of the share holders of the Corporation who will subscribe or have subscribed to the share capital of the Corporation are given in the statement below.

Statement

List of committed equity participants to share capital of Rs. 20 million for the Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Limited

Rs. in million

Associated Cement Companies Limited	1.0
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Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development	2.5
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Bank of Baroda	1.0
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Bank of India	1.0
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Central Bank of India	1.0
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Dena Bank	1.0
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Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation	1.0
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Gujarat State Fertilizers Company	1.0
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Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	1.0
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HDFC	2.5
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The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited	1.5
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International Finance Corporation Washington	2.5
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State Bank of Saurashtra	1.0
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Tata Chemicals	1.0
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Unit Trust of India	1.0
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Rs. 2.0 million

Opening of new zone of C.P.W.D. in South

8041. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to open a new zone (Chief Engineers Office) of Central Public Works Department in South India; and

(b) if so, whether the Headquarters of the new zone would be at Trivandrum ?

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

(b) Headquarters of new zone at present is at Madras. There is no proposal yet to shift it to Trivandrum.

**Unauthorised constructions in
New Delhi**

8042. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that unauthorised constructions by some house owners have been raised in the NDMC areas including Amrita Shergill Marg and Jor Bagh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) NDMC has reported that during the last 3 years unauthorised construction has been detected in 650 cases in the area under their control. This includes 10 cases in Jor Bagh area and 2 cases in Amrita Shergill Marg area. Beside this 2 more cases have recently been detected in the Jor Bagh and Amrita Shergill Marg area.

(c) The details of action taken in the various cases of unauthorised construction during the last 3 years are as under :

(i) Number of unauthorised construction demolished	140
(ii) Number of cases where prosecution has been launched	180
(iii) Premises sealed	3
(iv) Pending Court cases	101

Rest of the cases are to be processed for taking action under the Punjab Municipal Act. Unauthorised Construction in Karbala Aliganj area and Sarojini Nagar area are to be demolished under proper security cover, as it involve Law and Order situation.

On 9-1-87 a major demolition operation was carried out in the B. K. Dutt Colony, Karbala with the assistance of the Police

authorities. The operation was personally supervised by the Asstt. Commissioner of Police and demolition of 3 shops unauthorisedly constructed in the area was carried out. After this operation NDMC has reported that there has been definite decline in the unauthorised construction in the area.

Development of TV and AIR in West Bengal

8043. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made for development of TV and Radio facilities in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of work done so far and the work proposed to be done during the remaining period of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 1264.30 and Rs. 2663.00 lakhs has been allocated to AIR and Doordarshan respectively under the VII Plan for development of Radio and TV facilities in West Bengal.

(b) The requisite details are as follows :

(i) All India Radio : The sites for the proposed new Radio Stations at Asansol and Murshidabad have been surveyed and identified. Work for the construction of the building at Murshidabad has been awarded. Orders for supply of equipment for providing additional facilities and upgradation/replacement of transmitters have been placed and work relating to Project Planning has been taken up. During the remaining Plan period, the approved schemes are expected to be implemented; and

(ii) Doordarshan : A TV studio centre equipped with professional grade equipment for operation in colour has been commissioned at Calcutta. A Low Power TV Transmitter at Darjeeling has been commissioned into service. The transmitter at Kurseong has been upgraded to 10 KW power,

During the remaining part of the Plan period, the work relating to introduction of Second Channel service at Calcutta and establishment of programme generation facilities at Siliguri and of Low Power TV Transmitters at Kalimpong, Alipurduar and Medinipur is expected to be completed.

Requirement of steel and pig iron

8044. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of steel allotted by Joint Plant Committee against the annual requirement;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(c) the quantum of stockpiles of steel and pig iron lying with each of the public sector steel plants, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The JPC allocates steel only to the priority sector consumers. The allocation to the priority sector consumers against the assessed demand during the last two years were as follows :

(in million tonnes)

Year	Assessed Demand	Allocation
1985-86	2.33	1.58
1986-87	2.50	1.79

The balance was to be met from the Secondary Sector and imports.

(b) Allocations were less than demand as due to production constraints production from the integrated steel plants was not adequate to meet indigenous demand.

(c) The stocks of steel and pig iron lying at the public sector steel plants as on 1-4-

1987 are as follows :

(in '000 tonnes)

S. No.	Plants	Stocks of Saleable Steel*	Stocks of Pig Iron*
1.	Bhilai	99.2	0.2
2.	Durgapur	38.2	4.9
3.	Rourkela	51.8	—
4.	Bokaro	135.7	18.8
5.	IISCO	12.5	4.1
Total :		337.4	28.1

*The figures are provisional.

Reduction of ceiling on agriculture land

8045. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to further reduce the existing ceiling on agricultural land; and

(b) if so, when the decision will be made effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In the Revenue Ministers Conference held in 1985 the consensus arrived at was that the States may consider lowering of the ceiling limits. Land being a state subject, the decision essentially rests with them. All States/Union Territory Administrations have not yet taken a final view on the issue.

Research achievements of Cazri

8046. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main research achievements of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur in respect of trees, plants, grass etc. during the last three years; and

(b) the extent to which the research achievements this institute have benefited the farmers in dryland farming in the desert areas of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has made notable and progressive improvements in the evaluation and propagation of superior types of trees, crop plants and grasses. Major achievements in the last three years in the area include :

- (i) A fast growing elite type of Khejri tree, PC-5 has been indentified.
- (ii) Evaluation of fodder tree species has resulted in the identification of *Hardwickia binata*, *Brasilotia mollis* and *colophospermum mopena* as the most suited ones.
- (iii) Development of silvi-pastoral system involving top feed tree and shrubs and grasses.
- (iv) Two improved grass varieties, namely, Marwar Anjan and Marwar Dhaman have been released by the Central Varietal Release Committee.
- (v) Cultivars Gola and Seb of 'ber' have been identified.
- (vi) Jalore seedless has been identified as an ideal soft seeded pomegranate for desert conditions.
- (vii) Improved varieties of Mung, Cowpea and Guar have been developed.

(b) The improved technologies on Agro-Forestly, Dryland agriculture, Pasture development and livestock production and Arid Horticulture are being vigorously transmitted to the farmers through the staff of the State Department of Agriculture, Desert Development Board and Department of Desert afforestation and Pasture development. The Institute conducts regular training

programmes for the staff of these departments. In addition the Division of Extension and training of the institute transmits the improved practices to the farmers through Operational Research Projects, Lab-to-land programmes, Farmers' Day and supplies seeds and saplings of promising tree, plant and grass species.

Setting up of AIR Stations at Osmanabad

8047. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which a Radio Station will be set up at Osmanabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : Subject to availability of a suitable land at Osmanabad, the proposed radio station is expected to be ready for commissioning by the end of March 1990.

Closure of T.V. relay centre at Car Nicobar

8048. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to close down the low power Television relay centre in the tribal district headquarters of Car Nicobar Islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when it will be withdrawn;

(c) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration was consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. What has been decided is to replace the existing manned TV transmitter at Car Nicobar by an unmanned solar powered transmitter. The replacement will be done when the required equipment, for

which order has been already placed, is received.

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

**Recruiting Agents in Sikkim for
sending labour abroad**

8049. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appoints Recruiting Agents for sending Indian labour abroad;

(b) if so, the particulars of the Agents appointed in Sikkim during the last three years; and

(c) the particulars of the agents proposed to be appointed during 1987 ?

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

(b) No Sikkim based Agent has been registered so far.

(c) Firms are registered under the Emigration Act, 1983 as and when specific request is received. The number of Agents likely to be registered during 1987 can not be anticipated at this stage.

[Translation]

Increase in service charges by DDA

8050. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has recently increased the service charge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cooperative house building societies in Delhi have protested against it;

(d) if so, whether the DDA has called the representatives of these societies and discussed the matter with them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). In 1979, it was decided by the DDA to recover peripheral charges from Group IV Societies at provisional rate of Rs. 16/- per sq. mt. With the passage of time and hike in the cost of development, the DDA had to revise the rate to Rs. 70 per sq. mt. Which has been worked out on the basis of actual expenditure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The representatives of the Cooperation Housing Building Societies had met the Vice-Chairman, DDA in this connection. On their persistent request, it has been decided by the DDA to recover the peripheral charges in instalments-50 per cent of the amount immediately and the remaining 50 per cent in two equated quarterly instalments.

[English]

National Apprenticeship Training

8051. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programme has been prepared to improve the quality of the National Apprenticeship Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the implementation of the National Apprenticeship Training Programme ?

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

(b) Apart from the inbuilt provisions in the Apprentices Act, 1961 for ensuring the quality of training imparted to apprentices, the

related instructions charges per month per apprentice has been raised from Rs. 12.50 to 20.00 for ensuring better quality of related instructions. Action has been initiated to review the entire Apprentices Act on the basis of the recommendation of a Working Group set up by the Central Apprenticeship Council.

(c) As on 31.12.1986, 1,31,486 trade apprentices in 134 trades and 17,166 graduate and technician apprentices in 71 subject fields were undergoing Apprenticeship Training.

Quality of steel products

8052. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of Indian steel products is not at par with the international steel products; and

(b) if so, the action plan chalked out by SAIL to improve the quality of the Indian steel products ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The quality of tested steel produced in the country is on par with International standard as well as of ISI Specifications.

(b) Constant efforts are made to maintain and improve the quality parameters by introducing improved process control methods, secondary refining and automation in the various shops like blast furnace, steel melting shops, rolling mills, etc. Rigorous inspection of material is also done to ensure that the consumers receive quality materials. The mini steel plants in the country are being encouraged to improve the quality of their products by resorting to modernisation and adopting the ISI standard.

Food processing units in Maharashtra

8053. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether places like Satara, Sangli and Sholapur in Maharashtra have a large

production of fruits like mangoes lemons, mosamies and tomatoes and there are no food preservation and processing units in the State;

(b) whether Government propose to provide adequate funds for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Districts like Satara, Sangli and Sholapur produce some quantities of fruits and vegetables. There are 981 licensed Units in Maharashtra for processing of fruits and vegetables as on 31.3.1987. Government of India has made sizeable equity investment in Maharashtra Agro-Industrial Development Corporation which has established Units for processing fruits and vegetables.

Design and construction of Government buildings

8054. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the standards of design and construction of Government buildings, especially residential have not kept pace with the new technologies evolved and developments made in the field in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to improve the infrastructure by employing non-cadre professionals for designing and construction of Government buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The standards of design and construction of Government buildings are revised from time to time keeping pace with the modern technology and developments in the field.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply against (a) above. However, the

Government does take the help of private/retired professionals (Architects) as and when considered necessary.

TV transmitter at Jorhat

8055. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a TV transmitter is being installed at Jorhat, Assam; and

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

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

(b) Orders for supply of the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment have been placed. Construction of building required for the purpose is in progress. The proposed 100 Watt TV transmitter at Jorhat is expected to be commissioned into service during 1987-88.

Health condition of workers engaged in diamond cutting and polishing

8056. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent studies conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay on the health condition of artisans engaged in diamond cutting and polishing jobs had brought to light a disturbing state of affairs; and

(b) if so, the steps envisaged by Government to ensure healthy working conditions for the workers engaged in the diamond industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay have reported that at the instance of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, they have conducted a pilot study of

the diamond cutting processes. According to them, the study has revealed existence of poor working environment for various reasons.

(b) The Factories Act, 1948 contains provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. The Act is applicable to factories employing :

(i) 10 or more workers carrying on manufacturing processes with the aid of power; and

(ii) 20 or more persons carrying on manufacturing processes without the aid of power.

Diamond Cutting Industry is traditionally a cottage industry and most of the units are not covered under the provisions of the Factories Act. However, workers employed in the units covered under the Factories Act are entitled to benefits of various provisions of the Act. The responsibility for enforcement of the various provisions of the Act rests with the State Governments/ U T. Administrations.

[Translation]

Implementation of RLEGP in Bihar

8057. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in Bihar in implementation of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes during 1986-87;

(b) whether the works under the said programme have been carried out in Bihar as per the norms laid down by Union Government;

(c) if not, the shortcomings noticed by Union Government during the last three years; and

(d) the measures proposed/taken to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Against the target of 262.00 lakh mandays of employment under RLEGP in the year 1986-87, the state Government of Bihar has already generated 237.44 lakh mandays of employment upto February, 1987.

(b) to (d). The works under RLEGP have been by and large carried out as per the norms laid down by the Union Government. Whenever deviations from the laid down guidelines are noticed, the State Government of Bihar is advised to take appropriate action.

[English]

Telecast of regional films Saturdays

8058. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast feature films in regional languages from Delhi Doordarshan on Saturdays instead of Sundays; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Doordarshan will continue to telecast in the National network regional language feature films on Sundays afternoons. However, in view of paucity of National Award winning/Panorama films in certain regional languages, it has been decided to telecast films in different regional languages/dialects on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of every month from Delhi Doordarshan and its relays transmitters from 6.00 PM to 8.05 PM.

Telecast of regional morning programme by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

8059 SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast regional language programmes from Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra for half-an-hour from 7 a.m. onwards; and

(b) if so, the date from which such a programme is likely to be started ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

AIR station at Barabanki

8060. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open Akashvani Station in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Barabanki district is already being well served by the existing 300 KW MW High Power Transmitter of AIR, Lucknow. As such, from the coverage point of view, there is no felt need for setting up a separate radio station at Barabanki.

[English]

Price fixed for steel

8061. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the average price for steel per metric tonne fixed by Government during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods;

(b) the present rate fixed by Union Government; and

(c) the percentage of rise in the price as compared to the rates fixed during the Fifth and Sixth Plans, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Since the decontrol of prices of steel in sixties, these are determined and announced by the Joint Plant Committee from time to time. Information relating to prices of representative categories of steel during the period in question are shown in the statement below. These prices include Railway freight and other levies which do not accrue to producers but have been increased from time to time. There has been no increase in steel prices during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

JPC base prices (F.O.R. Railhead Station) of representative categories of steel

(Rs./Tonne)

Category	At the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan (ef- fective from 15.10.1973)	At the end of the 5th Five Year Plan (effective from 1.3.1978)	At the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan (ef- fective from 7.4.1979)	At the end of the 6th Five Year Plan & till date (effec- tive from 21.2.1985)	Percentage rise (rounded off)	(5 as per- centage of 3)	(5 as per- centage of 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Plates							
5 to 10 mm	1338	1541	2773	6360	413	229	
Above 10 mm	1338	1541	2773	6780	440	245	
Structurals	1195	1394	2437	6030	433	247	
Billets & RC Squares	1350	1599	2190	4200	263	192	
Bars & Rods							
Upto 10 mm	1570-1820	1769-2019	2650	5150	291-255	194	
Above 10 mm	1570-1720	1719-1919	2650-2698	4900-5100	285-266	185-189	
GP Sheets/Coils							
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	2725	3015	4641	7890	262	170	
Thinner than 1.0 mm to 0.63 mm	3085	3375	5519	8900	264	161	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GC Sheets/Colls						
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	2750	3040	4670	7940	261	170
Thinner than 1.00 mm to 0.63 mm	3145	3435	5547	8950	261	161
HR Colls						
3.15 mm and below	1800	2020	3023	6190	306	205
Above 3.15 mm to below 5 mm	1800	2020	3023	6030	299	199
HR Sheets						
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	2100	2320	3808	6790	293	178
Thinner than 1.0 mm	2300	2520	4222	7290	289	173
CR Colls						
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	2450	2705	4266	8000	296	188
Thinner than 1.0 mm	2500	2755	4496	8330	302	185
CR Sheets						
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	2500	2755	4324	8070	293	187
Thinner than 1.0 mm	2550	2805	4554	8400	299	184

Use of fertilizers

8062. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average dose of fertiliser used for cultivation of rice, wheat jute and other commercial crops;

(b) the extent to which these figures are comparable to other advanced countries like U.S.A. and Japan;

(c) whether excess use of fertilizers has adversely affected the soil; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no system of collection of statistics on crop-wise fertiliser consumption. However, as per the study carried out by National Council of Applied Economic Research (1975-76), it was observed that about 60 percent fertiliser was used by paddy and wheat and 8 per cent by sugarcane and the remaining quantities were used by other cereal and commercial crops.

(b) The crop-wise statistics on fertiliser consumption in other countries are not available. The average fertiliser consumption in arable lands and plantation crops in U.S.A. and Japan was 104.1 and 436.5 kilogram per hectare respectively during 1984-85 against the estimated consumption of 45.53 kilogram per hectare in India during that year.

(c) and (d). So far no reports have been received on the adverse effect of fertiliser use.

Pollution in government quarters

8063. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National School of Planning and Architecture, New

Delhi has issued guidelines for environmental planning and pollution control in Government Quarters;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out whether these guidelines are being carried out or not; and

(c) the steps taken to implement these guidelines in Delhi in the existing colonies and those proposed to be set up in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise in view of reply against (a) above.

Irising method in Hindustan Copper Limited

8064. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Limited has represented for enhancement of prices of its products and to de-link the existing pricing method from London Metal Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Mines, has requested that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICI) may undertake a study of cost of copper produced by it and recommend fair selling prices. BICI has been entrusted with this study.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

8065. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in the setting up of a captive power plant for the Rourkela Steel Plant is according to the time schedule fixed therefor;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent on the setting up of the Plant till 31 March, 1987; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. The following statement explains the position :

	Commissioning as originally envisaged	Likely commissioning schedule
Unit I	December, 1984	1st synchronisation done on December 28, 1986. Regular operations likely to start in April/May, 1987.
Unit II	June, 1985	October 1987.

(b) The slippages in the commissioning schedule are mainly on account of delays in supply of equipment and structurals and equipment erection by the principal contractor, M/s. BHEL, and their sub-contractors.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 165.10 crores has been incurred on this captive power plant till 31.3.1987.

(d) The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 209.60 crores.

Clearance of Andhra Pradesh drinking water supply schemes

8066. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of drinking water supply schemes forwarded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to Union Government

under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last three years;

(b) the number of the schemes cleared and those pending with Government for clearance as yet; and

(c) the time by which the pending schemes are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). All the drinking water supply schemes received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last three years have been cleared and no scheme is presently pending with the Government. The details of the schemes cleared during the last three years are as under :

Year	Number of schemes approved	Number of villages*	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	65	69	278.28
1985-86	1062	766	423.90
1986-87	6150	3433	5294.21
Total :	7277	4268	5996.39

*Including partial coverage.

Setting up of Cotton Committee

8067. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a committee to look into the methodology for computing the precise estimates of cotton production in the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether there is a pressing demand for increasing the export quota of cotton; and

(d) if so, the details of the long term policy prepared by Government for the welfare of cotton growers ?

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

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee and given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Cotton exports have been a regular feature since 1979-80 season. But release of export quotas was normally made late, with the result that foreign buyers were uncertain about the availability of Indian cotton. It has been accordingly decided that the following quantities of cotton would be exported per year for a period of three years beginning with the cotton year 1986-87 :

(1) Long and extra long cotton
—5 lakh bales.

(2) Digvijay Variety of Cotton
—50,000 bales.

(3) Bengal Deshi Cotton
—50,000 bales.

The export would be subject to a minimum export price to be decided by a

Committee headed by the Textile Commissioner. The export would be made through various agencies namely, Cotton Corporation of India, The Cotton Marketing Federations of various States and private trade.

Statement

Committee of experts on crop estimates in respect of cotton

(a) Composition :

Economic & Statistical Adviser	...Chairman
Agriculture Commissioner (or his representative) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	...Member
Textiles Commissioner (or his representative) Department of Textiles, Bombay	...Member
Joint Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Commerce	...Member
Director, IASRI (or his representative)	...Member
Director, Field Operations Division, NSSO	...Member
Joint Adviser (Agriculture) Planning Commission	...Member
Managing Director (or his representative) Cotton Corporation of India, Bombay	...Member
General Secretary (or his representative) Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay	...Member
Secretary, East India Cotton Association, Bombay	...Member
Commissioner, Settlement and Land Records, Madhya Pradesh	...Member
Commissioner, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh	...Member

Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics,
Karnataka .. Member

Commissioner, Department
of Statistics, Government of
Tamil Nadu, Madras ...Member

Chief Statistician, Directorate
of Agriculture, Government
of Maharastra, Pune. ...Member

Addl. Director (Census),
Deptt. of Agriculture,
Gujarat, Ahmedabad. .. Member

Deputy Economic &
Statistical Adviser, Incharge
Commercial Commodities
Branch, Dte. of Economic
& statistics. ...Member

Deputy Economic & Statis-
tical Adviser, Incharge
Agricultural Statistic & Out-
look Branch, Dte. of
Economic & Statistics. ...Member

(b) Terms of reference of the Committee

(a) to review the existing system of
collection of area and production sta-
tistics of cotton in different States;

(b) to review the system of collection of
data on consumption, stocks, imports,
exports of cotton by various agencies
chiefly Textile Commissioner as also to
examine the data on ginning and pres-
sing of bales available with the States;

(c) to identify the causes of discrepancies
between official and trade estimates of
production; and

(d) to suggest measures for improving the
quality of official estimates.

**Dissemination of new agricultural
technology**

8068. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the prosperity generated by
the new technology in agriculture is confined
to small pockets in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to remove such regio-
nal imbalances; and

(d) the steps taken to promote new farm
technology in the area that have remained
uncovered so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Indebtedness of farmers

8069. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the state of indebtedness of farmers,
agricultural workers and labourers in the
rural areas as compared to their counter-
parts in the non-agricultural sector during
the last three years, year-wise and State-
wise;

(b) whether steps have been taken to
relieve them of their indebtedness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The Fourth
Decennial All India Debt and Investment
Survey conducted by the National Sample
Survey Organisation from January to
December, 1982 has *inter-alia*, indicated
that the percentage of indebted households
to all households is about 20 in the rural
sector and 17 in the urban sector, and the
average value of debt per indebted household
is much less in the rural sector than in the
urban, the value being Rs. 3311 and Rs.
5930, respectively. Details regarding per-
centage of indebted households to all house-

holds and average amount of debt per indebted household for rural and urban sectors State-wise are given in the Statement I. Year-wise details regarding rural indebtedness are not collected and are not therefore, available.

(b) and (c). Debt relief is a State subject (vide entry 30 in the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India). The Government of India had, however, issued guidelines to all the State Government in 1975 to enact appropriate legislation to liquidate non-institutional debts of rural poor comprising of marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans; and also to scale down the non-institutional debts of

small farmers. Most of the State Government^t have enacted suitable legislations giving relief to the weaker section in the rural areas on the basis of the above guidelines. In January, 1984, the then, Minister of Agriculture had again requested the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments and Union Territories to review the implementation of the debt relief measures in their States and also to tone up institutional agencies in order to minimise the dependence of weaker sections, in rural areas on non-institutional sources of credit. Details available regarding number of beneficiaries, amount involved and number of cases disposed of under Debt Relief Legislations enacted by various State Governments are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Percentage of indebted households to all households and average amount of debt for indebted household classified by major household type separately for rural and urban sectors

States	rural						urban					
	Cultivators			Non-cultivators			all households			Self employed households		
	p. c. of indebted house-holds	average debt (Rs.)	p. c. of indebted house-holds	average debt (Rs.)	p. c. of indebted house-holds	average debt (Rs.)	p. c. of indebted house-holds	average debt (Rs.)	p. c. of indebted house-holds	average debt (Rs.)	average debt (Rs.)	p. c. of indebted house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.04	4055	15.73	1549	26.47	3547	23.58	11419	22.25	3332	22.71	6235
2. Assam	4.95	1113	3.89	705	4.81	1070	6.40	5229	3.02	5128	4.34	5186
3. Bihar	13.75	1744	11.48	884	13.24	1575	9.75	2995	9.06	5932	9.32	4807
4. Gujarat	20.20	5022	12.00	2724	18.53	4719	18.43	13728	13.41	6567	15.05	9441
5. Haryana	11.65	13048	9.14	2488	10.57	9122	8.53	5813	7.36	13546	7.83	10174
6. H. P.	12.35	3077	12.11	1379	12.32	2867	10.51	6875	5.06	5006	6.64	5862
7. J & K	9.37	2995	6.62	1525	8.91	2813	8.82	12504	5.87	3069	7.19	8221
8. Karnataka	28.08	5715	11.71	1548	24.00	5209	22.37	7761	15.97	4405	18.27	5885

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Kerala	29.54	3409	13.59	1607	28.46	3351	26.22	15440	31.30	7569	29.72	9728
10. Madhya Pradesh	23.06	3005	10.55	1246	20.60	2827	16.39	5601	14.86	5057	15.35	5243
11. Maharashtra	28.16	4241	10.71	1443	22.47	3806	18.25	8316	22.37	5083	21.30	5800
12. Orissa	22.19	1803	11.39	914	20.45	1723	11.43	13319	12.52	4340	12.24	6464
13. Punjab	23.42	9580	12.82	2660	19.53	7911	17.16	7470	10.02	5839	13.20	6783
14. Rajasthan	25.79	4932	18.91	3388	24.74	4753	15.06	11482	15.22	6107	15.16	8125
15. Tamil Nadu	35.26	3911	14.16	1421	28.69	3528	28.01	7959	25.05	3819	25.86	5052
16. Uttar Pradesh	28.65	2752	15.32	1679	17.93	2554	12.73	4054	12.41	4071	12.55	4063
17. West Bengal	21.63	1677	5.72	1473	18.21	1663	11.38	7030	18.43	3063	16.72	3720
All India	22.34	3595	12.35	1660	19.97	3311	16.89	8708	17.59	4643	17.36	5930

Statement-II

Number of beneficiaries, amount involved and number of cases disposed of under debt relief legislations enacted by various state Governments

S. No.	Name of State	No. of persons benefitted	Amount involved (in Rs.)	No. of cases disposed of
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,240	N. A.	3,622
2.	Bihar	72,570	3,43,68,398	90,741
3.	Gujarat	15,311	3,16,00,000	27,690
4.	Haryana	212	5,55,420	213
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3,292	N. A.	N. A.
6.	Karnataka	1,63,393	10,34,00,000	N. A.
7.	Kerala	1,282	28,16,673	3,174
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,625	3 58,17,338	3,27,703
9.	Maharashtra	53,832	67,39,138	N. A.
10.	Manipur		—Not enacted any Legislation—	
11.	Meghalaya		—Not enacted any Legislation—	
12.	Nagaland		—Problem does not exist—	
13.	Orissa	1,375	2,53,193	3,313
14.	Punjab		—Problrm does not exist—	
15.	Sikkim		—Not applicable—	
16.	Tamil Nadu	15,793	3,52,48,473	1,30,452
17.	Tripura	30	53,000	30
18.	Uttar Predesh	719	1,36,220	719
19.	West Bengal	36	6,22,519	N. A.
20.	Assam	29	11,000	29
21.	Rajasthan	2,745	14,26,000	3,150
22.	J & K	5,245	12,23,858	—
Total		4,46,729	25,42,71,230	5,90,846

Projects submitted by Gujarat under RLEGP

8070. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any projects under the Rural Landless Employ-

ment Guarantee Programme from Gujarat for clearance during the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projects cleared so far and the projects pending clearance as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Statement
of the position of projects received from the
State Government of Gujarat under RLEGP
during 1986-87 is given below.

Statement

Projects received from Gujarat during 1986-87 under RLEGP

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Whether approved Yes/No	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of rural sanitary latrines	Yes	31.52*
2.	Soil moisture conservation and afforestation works	Yes	80.84
3.	Watershed development through growing of fodder and fuel wood plantation	Yes	215.62
4.	Construction of rural link roads	Yes	256.04
5.	Construction of primary school buildings	Yes	704.48**
6.	Renovation of minor irrigation works	Yes	320.97
7.	Project for kisan nurseries	Yes	34.44
8.	Construction of houses for SC/ST under Indira Awaas Yojna	Yes	751.75***
9.	Construction of sanitary latrines for SC/ST	Yes	154.50
10.	Restovation and renovation of minor irrigation tanks and improvement of percolation tanks	Yes	300.98
11.	Construction of storage tanks for drinking water supply in Dharma-pur and Vansuda Talukas	Yes	182.05
12.	Construction of link roads	Yes	407.77
13.	Construction/improvement of minor irrigation tanks	Yes	349.00
14.	Soil and moisture conservation works		Total project cost is Rs. 165.50 lakhs. This project is pending for want of additional details called for from the State Government.

* Includes Rs. 9.02 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

** Includes Rs. 304.64 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

***Includes Rs. 1050 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

**Recovery of peripheral charges from
Cooperative House Building
Societies**

8071. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no peripheral charges were recovered from Group I, II and III Cooperatives House Building Societies; and

(b) if so, the reasons for recovering such charges from Group IV Societies ?

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

(b) The DDA did not incur any expenditure on provision of peripheral services to Groups I, II and III Societies, while in the case of Group IV Societies, the peripheral development was done by the DDA.

**House sites for landless families in
Bihar**

8072. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless families in Bihar provided with house-sites during 1986-87;

(b) the number of SC and ST families among them who have been allotted house sites during 1986-87;

(c) whether Government propose to provide assistance to such families for construction of house; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During 1986-87, 22,046 families have been provided with house sites. However, during 1986-87 (upto September, 1986) 9577 SC and 666 ST families have been allotted house-sites.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Bihar is not implementing the scheme of the construction assistance.

**Fund for legal AID to Indian workers
abroad**

8073. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to raise a fund to provide legal assistance to the Indian workers abroad to fight their claims and to meet the expenses of repatriation, if stranded abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modalities of financing proposed fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). A proposal for creation of Welfare Fund for Emigrants in order to provide legal assistance to them in their disputes in local courts is under consideration. Repatriation expense of stranded workers is met from the security deposited by the individual emigrants and Bank Guarantee furnished by recruiting agencies. It is proposed to finance the fund from emigration fee.

Selection of Model Villages

8074. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to select villages in different States as 'Model Villages' for all round intensive development;

(b) if so, the number of villages proposed to be selected in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the annual investment proposed for implementation of the scheme ?

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

(b) None.

Statement

(c) Question does not arise.

Construction of Houses under Rural Housing Scheme

8075. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for rural housing during the Sixth Five Year plan;

(b) the State-wise of houses constructed under the Rural Housing Scheme during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether the funds provided were fully utilised;

(d) the criteria adopted for allotment of houses; and

(e) the number of houses allotted State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total provision for the scheme of the allotment of house-sites-cum-construction assistance was about Rs. 354 crores.

(b) and (c). The statement indicating State/UT-wise provision of construction assistance is given below.

(c) and (d). Housing being a State subject, all the Social housing schemes are implemented by the State Government. The Union Government only provides block loans and grants without tying up to any particular scheme.

States/Union Territories	Provision of construction assistance to rural landless families during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).
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	(families)
1. Andhra Pradesh	527318
2. Assam	56713
3. Gujarat	168010
4. Bihar	40777
5. Haryana	10563
6. Himachal Pradesh	747
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2174
8. Karnataka	292568
9. Kerala	10102
10. Madhya Pradesh	192711
11. Maharashtra	136358
12. Orissa	16396
13. Punjab	27863
14. Rajasthan	122634
15. Sikkim	60
16. Tamil Nadu	159900
17. Tripura	16597
18. Uttar Pradesh	59055
19. West Bengal	57658
20. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1020
21. Delhi	2699
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	955
23. Goa, Daman & Diu.	1121
24. Pondicherry	9520

NOTE : Scheme is not in operation in the States of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland and UTs of Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Chandigarh.

Tax liability on Asiad flats

8076. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALL KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dehli Development Authority auctioned the Asiad flats with out clearing the liability amounting to lakhs of rupees towards property taxes and without informing the buyers about the liability carried by these flats either through advertisements or otherwise;

(b) if so, the total amount of tax liability against the Asiad flats auctioned by DDA and against those which are yet to be sold;

(c) whether property tax liability has resulted in financial burden on the buyers; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures contemplated to give relief to the buyers of the Asiad flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA has reported that before the auction of the Asiad flats on 26.3.87 it was announced in the auction hall that the allottee is liable to pay the Property tax to MCD from the date the possession of flat is given to him.

(b) MCD has yet to determine the liability of property tax in the case of flats sold as also yet to be sold.

(c) and (d). According to the recent decision of Delhi Administration the individual allottee of property is liable to pay the property tax from the date of possession thereof.

Water supply and sewerage projects in Karnataka

8077. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether urban water supply and sewerage projects have been submitted by Karnataka Government to Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to give early clearance to these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, namely, the Cauvery Water Supply scheme Stage III for World Bank assistance. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage projects taken up under the State Plan are not required to be submitted to the Government of India for clearance.

(b) The Government of Karnataka forwarded a revised project report on the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage III at a total cost of Rs. 240 crores for obtaining World Bank assistance. The project envisages augmentation of water supply by 60 MGD to Bangalore city. The project has been taken up during 1986 and is expected to be completed in 1990.

(c) The above mentioned project has already been cleared by the Government of India and posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Research projects on pulses

8078. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is still not self-sufficient in the field of pulses due to lack of research and development work in this field;

(b) the projects undertaking R&D work in pulses and the location thereof;

(c) the resume of work done by these projects/units; and

(d) the results of the evaluation made, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Availability of pulses in the country is less than the requirement.

(b) Research on pulses is being carried out at :

1. Directorate of pulse research.
2. All India Coordinated Pulse improvement project with 33 centres (Annexure).
3. I. C. A. R. Institutes.
4. All India Coordinated project for dryland agriculture.
5. Project Directorate on Cropping Systems research.
6. Ad-hoc research schemes.
7. ICRISAT.
8. Agricultural Universities in the States.

Pulse development activities are being conducted in different States under National Pulse Development Programme in addition to other programmes in the States as pre statement-I below.

(c) A total of 26 disease resistant and improved varieties of pulses have been developed in the last 5 years as shown in the statement-II below. In addition appropriate crop production and protection technologies suitable to different varieties in different regions have also been standardised. Cultivation of Rajmash as a *rabi* crop in plains of north east India and as a *rabi* or pre-*rabi* crop in plains of north west India has now become possible which is a significant achievement.

(d) Programmes are being periodically evaluated and found to be functioning satisfactorily.

Statement-I

Centres under the All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project.

Srinagar, Samba (J&K), Palampur (H.P.), Ludhiana (Punjab), Hissar (Haryana), Pantnagar, Bharari, Faizabab, Varanasi (U.P.), Delhi, Kanke (Bihar), Berhampur (West Bengal), Shillongany (Assam), Berhampur (Orissa), Raipur, Khargaon, Sehore (Madhya Pradesh), Navgaon, Durgapura, Jobner/Fatehpur (Rajasthan), Dantiwada, Junagarh (Gujarat), Badnapur, Akola, Rahuri (Maharashtra), Lam, Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh), Bangalore, Gulbarga, Kathilgere (Karnataka), Wamban, Coimbatore (Tamilnadu) and Pattambi (Kerala).

Statement—II

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Gram	GNG 146
	Gaurav
	JG 315, JG 74,
	Phule G 5, Avrodhi
Arhar	ICC 32 (Kabuli).
	Bahar
	ICPL 87, Manak
	BDN 1, BDN 2,
Mung	Maruthi
	ML 131, ML 267, ML 331,
	Pusa 101, Pant Mung 2, Pant
	Mung 3, PDM 11,
Urd	Pant 19, Pant 30, LBG 17.
Pea	Rachna.
Rajma	PDR 14, VL 63.

Strike of Junior Engineers

8079. PROF. P. J. KUIREN :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Junior Engineers of the Central public Works Department are on strike;

(b) if so, the details of the demands and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether junior engineers have not been transferred out of Delhi for a number of years; and

(d) if so, since when and the details of steps taken to enforce tenure system so as to bring discipline amongst the erring junior engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No. The J.Es. of the CPWD are, however, on "Work to Ru agitation.

(b) Following main demands of the J.Es. are under scrutiny :

1. Revision of pay scale.
2. Cadre Review.
3. Grant of fixed Travelling Allowance.
4. Revocation of decision regarding bifurcation of the cadre of J.Es.
5. Enhancement of Special Pay to J.Es. posted in Planning.

(c) The J.Es. have been/are being transferred out of Delhi. There may, of course, be some J.Es. who have been in Delhi for quite sometime.

(d) The tenure of posting of J.Es. in Delhi and outside Delhi, has been revised from time to time. At present a J.E. is posted back to Delhi only after doing a tenure of 4 years outside Delhi. Since the number of posts of J.Es. in Delhi is more than the number of posts of J.Es. outside Delhi, the tenure of posting of J.Es. in Delhi is much longer than outside. Due to domestic/compassionate reasons, some of the J.Es. are allowed to stay on at a particular station for more than the normal tenure of posting. The Superintending Engineers (Coord) generally ensure that the J.Es. in

their Regions are transferred, according to the tenure at a given time.

Sukhadia agricultural University

8080. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to declare the Sukhadia University in Rajasthan a State agricultural University as suggested by him; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The State Agricultural University is to be established by the Government of Rajasthan through an Act of the State Legislature. It is upto the State Government of Rajasthan to take suitable action in this matter to declare the Sukhadia University a State Agricultural University.

**Delay in completion of Scope Project
by N.B.C.C.**

8081. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a heavy delay in completion of the Scope Project Phase II being executed by the National Building Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the extent of delay and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one of the reasons for delay is the shortage of material;

(d) if so, the details and reasons the therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Corporation to hand over the project duly completed in all respects, as per the contract terms to the clients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). There has been time over-run in completion of the Scope Project Phase II by the NBCC against the contractual date of 31st July, 1984, mainly due to delay in receipt of structural drawings and decisions about specialised items from the clients and introduction of additional items involving specialized jobs beyond the original scope of the contract, etc. Periodical scarcity of cement and steel to be supplied by the clients and Badarpur sand after closure of the Bhatti Mines has contributed to the time over-run. A number of other agencies are carrying out electrical, Air-conditioning lifts, fire safety installations, sub station, and interior work etc. and the civil and plumbing works carried out by the NBCC is dependent upon the progress of other agencies which has also caused time over run. The NBCC is making efforts to complete the remaining few items in order to hand over the building to the clients as early as possible.

Vekatappiah report on role of National Cooperatives

8082. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seven-member Committee on the structure and role of national co-operative societies constituted in April, 1986 under the Chairman-ship of Shri B. Vekatappiah former Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report, particularly on the role of the national level co-operative federation vis-a-vis the contributions made by the State Federation towards their constituent units; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on these recommendations ?

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

(b) The salient features of the Report are given in the statement below.

(c) The Report will be examined in consultation with the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and national level cooperation organisations.

Statement

Salient Features of the Report of the Committee on the Structure and Role of National Cooperative Societies

A seven member committee on the structure and role of national cooperative societies set up by the Government of India in April, 1986 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. Venkatappiah has submitted its report. Among others, the committee was asked to assess the performance of the national federations with reference to their aims and objects, flow of benefits to weaker sections, interaction with other sectors of the cooperative movement and the government, and also indicate the directions in which re-organisation and reorientation is necessary in respect of the existing federations is necessary in respect of the existing federations and those that may be constituted in future.

2. After a detailed assessment of the performance of 14 national cooperative federations, the committee held the view that it would be fallacious to create the national level federations first and then to establish the middle and other levels. The cooperative structure at the grass root level and above has to be build up patiently and with people's participation.

3. The complementary role of public sector organisations like NCDC, NDDB/IDC and NABARD vis-a-vis the national federations was duly appreciated by the committee which suggested that wherever feasible, a process could be initiated for transference of federal responsibility from a national corporate organisation to a national cooperative federation, as in the case of NDDB on the one hand and the National Cooperative Dairy Federation on the other.

4. Stressing the need for professionalisation of cooperative management, the committee recommended that the National

Council of Cooperative Training should be set up as a separate agency for cooperative training. Even the national federations ought to play a more active role in providing professional training within their respective sectors.

(5) The committee affirmed the view that in all national level federations, only state level cooperatives should be members. Further, it suggested that strength of the board of management of these federations should not exceed 15, including the chairman.

(6) Highlighting the need for depoliticisation, the committee felt that the "present situation demands more than ever before that some steps should be taken to delink the cooperative movement from active politics." The committee also suggested that the chairman should have no executive powers."

Contingency plan for locust threat

8083. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 793 on 2 March, 1987 regarding locust threat to India and state :

(a) whether according to the FAO report, the locust activity is now potentially more threatening than before;

(b) whether the locust swarms have already reached the shores of the Arabian Peninsula and the first swarms may come to the country before the onset of the monsoon season;

(c) if so, whether any contingency plan has been prepared and the requisite machinery geared up for surveillance along the Indian borders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The bulletins released by the FAO from January, 1987

and onwards reveal that there was, initially, heavy infestation on locusts in Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. It was also apprehended that if (i) the control measures were not successful and (ii) the monsoons approached the long term average, there might be a locust plague in the entire region including India and Pakistan.

However, control measures have been taken in the countries referred to and they are still being continued with success. It has retarded the locust build-up. No gregarious infestation has been reported from the countries located to the east of Arabian peninsula.

Thus situation has improved in so far as threat to India is concerned.

(b) as stated above the locust swarms had entered Arabian Peninsula prior to January itself. Control operations were taken. They have terminated in South-West part of Saudi Arabia but are still continuing in Yemen Arab Republic.

Thus the chances of our country facing invasion by locust swarms before the onset of monsoon have receded though it cannot be completely ruled out.

(c) To meet any possible locust threat the Government has prepared a comprehensive contingency plan. Locust control machinery has also been geared up for surveillance along the country's borders.

(d) Does not arise.

Permits for charter fishing programme

8084. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue permits for chartering about 50 specialised and resource-specific fishing vessels as part of the charter programme for 1987-88;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the capital outlay involved therein; and

(c) the guidelines laid down for the chartering of fishing vessels, if any ?

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

(b) Applications in the prescribed form for chartering foreign deep sea fishing vessels of specified categories will be considered under the revised charter policy (1986). The salient features are:- 1) The total duration of charter will be for two years but initially, charter permit will be issued for one year only. Before the end of the first year of charter, the charterer will be required to submit a concrete proposal either for the establishment of joint venture collaboration in deep sea fishing or for acquisition of vessels of similar types and specifications as operated under charter within a stipulated time.

(2) During charter period, the Indian company should get a minimum share of 20 per cent of the catch value out of the charter operation at prevailing international market price.

(3) 25 per cent of the crew are to be Indian citizens to be posted as under-studies to the foreign Skipper, the Engineer and other operational crew.

(4) Operation of chartered vessels shall be beyond the restricted areas as notified by Government from time to time.

Applications are to be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 500, a detailed project report, a letter or agreement with the foreign collaborator and other required details regarding the company and its Directors. The security deposit for fulfilling charter obligation will be Rs. 3 lakhs per company. During charter operation, the charter has to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000 per vessel per annum to the Government.

(c) (i) Only specialised and resource specific vessels will be permitted;

(ii) Priority of charter permits would be accorded in the order as shown below :—

(a) Public Sector Undertakings

(b) Fisherman's Cooperative Societies/Groups of Fishermen

(c) Groups of Fishery Technocrats
(d) Small and medium entrepreneurs and

(e) Large industrial houses.

(iii) The charterers are required to abide by the terms and conditions of charter permit as stipulated in the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982.

Slag based cement plant in Rourkela Steel Plant

8085. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration for setting up a slag-based cement plant by the Steel Authority of India Limited to fully utilise the slag available as a by-product in the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether any foreign collaboration is being sought for the project;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) No, Sir.

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

Cimarauba glauca potential for edible oil

8086. SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State-wise survey was conducted to determine the potential of Cimarauba glauca plantation as a source of edible oil; and

(b) If so, the results achieved in Delhi, Maharashtra and Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The first plantation of *Simarouba glauca* introduced in India from Brazil was undertaken at Amravati in Maharashtra. Subsequently it was extended to Keojhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa. The plants at Delhi are only 3 years old.

Fruiting at Amravati started after 5 years and full grown plants yielded 15-29 kg seed per plant. The oil content in the seed 25-30 percent.

The initial observations indicate that the plants are drought tolerant and have wide adaptability under varying soil and climatic conditions and thus possesses great potential in the tropical regions of our country.

Subsidy for drinking water and rural electrification schemes

8087. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government provide subsidies to the State Governments to augment their drinking water and rural electrification scheme; and

(b) if so, the total amount of funds allocated during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No subsidies are given by the Central Government for augmentation of rural drinking water and rural electrification schemes. State Governments are responsible for providing drinking water supply to rural areas and their efforts are supplemented by the Central Government by providing financial assistance in the form of grants-in aid under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(ARWSP). Central assistance for rural electrification in States is provided in the form of long term loans by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(b) The total amount of funds allocated to States/UTs under ARWSP was Rs. 296.33 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 312.67 crores in 1986-87. Allocations for States under Rural Electrification Corporation's programme was Rs. 379.03 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 380.76 crores in 1986-87.

Survey on agricultural technology

8088. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to determine the acceptability of modern and newly developed technologies in the field of agriculture by the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted to impress upon the farmers the need of and educate them in the use of modern technologies developed in the field of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Monitoring and Evaluation Units of the Training and Visit System of Agricultural Extension operating in the States undertake Surveys on the Impact of the T&V System of Agricultural Extension. These units bring out special studies on problem areas and indicate acceptability of new agricultural technology by the farmers.

The Transfer of Technology Projects of the ICAR System also conduct surveys in their respective areas of operation. Such survey permit us to gather information regarding available resources in the area, level of adoption of new agricultural technology and yield gaps.

(b) Some of the major findings of the surveys are as follow :

1. The adoption rates among contact farmers receiving one or more visits per month by Agricultural Extension Worker are generally higher than those farmers who are not visited by the Village Extension workers.

2. High cost of production inputs, risk of adverse weather poor supply of production inputs and perceived lack of location specific recommendations are the main reasons attributed to non-adoption of high cost practices, while lack of information and non-availability of inputs appear to be the factors explaining the non-adoption of low-cost agricultural practices in most crops.

3. There is a wide variation between the local yields and state yields on one hand and yields obtained by farmers in the ICAR Extension project areas on the other. These variations show that there is a scope for increasing yields of different crops on farmers' fields.

4. The new agricultural technologies are benefitting all categories of farmers but comparatively the resource-rich farmers are deriving more benefits as to others.

The results have shown that small and resource-poor farmers/need our priority attention.

5. Training needs of the farmers in the field of agriculture are very great.

6. Although women participate in various agricultural operations, they have not been brought in the main stream of extension system by way of training etc.

(c) The following measures have been adopted to impress upon the farmers the need of use of modern agricultural technologies :

- 1. The Training and Visit System of Agricultural Extension provide farm information to the farmers by scheduled and publicised visits of Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Extension Workers.

2. The ICAR sponsored Krishi Vigyan Kendras provide training to the farmers, farm women, rural youths and school drop

outs in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, home science etc. The State Agricultural Universities also train farmers etc. in the use of modern agricultural technology. The Farmers' Training Centres of the State Departments of Agriculture also organise training programmes for farmers and farm women.

3. The State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities, selected ICAR Institutes and voluntary organisations organised demonstration on improved farm technology, field days, farmers fairs, exhibitions etc. to propagate modern and new farm techniques. Regional rural youth workshops on specified farm technologies are also organised for updating technical know-how of the rural youths.

Programme on breeding of equines

8089. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Centrally sponsored programme undertaken for the development/improvement of indigenous breeds of equines; and

(b) the annual financial allocation made for the purpose during 1986-87 and proposed for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50 : 50 basis) for providing financial assistance to the States for, among other things, establishment/development of equine breeding farms of indigenous breeds of horses has been undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) During 1986-87, Rs. 5 lakhs was allocated for the programme and the proposed allocation for 1986-88 is Rs. 26 lakhs.

Coconut production in Kerala

8090. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual coconut production in Kerala during 1985 and 1986;

(b) the first three States which produced the highest quantity of coconuts during 1985 and 1986;

(c) the State-wise details of the output of coconuts;

(d) whether coconut production in Kerala has been on the decline during the last three years;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the measures adopted to prevent the rootwilt disease and improve the coconut production in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of coconut in Kerala during the crop year (July to June) 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 3453.0 and 3148.6 million nuts respectively.

(b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were the first three States producing the highest quantity of coconuts in the country during these years.

(c) State-wise details of production of coconut for the year 1985-86 are given at in the statement below.

(d) No, Sir. However, production of coconut in Kerala has shown some fluctuations during the last three years.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In order to prevent the rootwilt disease and improve the coconut production in Kerala, research is being carried out by the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (ICAR) to identify the cause of the disease and evolve control measures. The disease affected coconut palms are cut and removed to prevent the spread of disease.

Statement

Statewise production of coconut-1985-86

State	Production (in million nuts)
Andhra Pradesh	196.1
Assam	57.4
Karnataka	1050.0
Kerala	3148.6
Maharashtra	99.3
Orissa	134.9
Tamil Nadu	1518.1
Tripura	2.1
West Bengal	169.7
Union Territories	243.8
All-India	6620.0

Construction of model villages

8091. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to construct model villages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of model villages, constructed in the country State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish model villages in each district of the country;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the funds allotted to each State under the plan?

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

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Use of pesticides

8092. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study made by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has revealed growing dangers to human health and environment due to the indiscriminate and increasing use of certain pesticides, particularly DDT, in the country;

(b) if so, the names of other pesticides which have been recommended by Indian Agricultural Research Institute as 'not to be used' for agricultural purposes; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ban the use of such harmful pesticides for agricultural purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One of the Scientists of IARI reviewed the current status of the environmental impact of DDT with reference to India. He has found that there is no danger of acute toxicity exposure due to DDT. The risk due to chronic exposure to the DDT is certainly there but not a single case has been diagnosed suggesting the death as a result of heavy DDT residues in the victim. Cases of chronic toxicity are also unreported.

The use of DDT in agriculture has already been restricted to less than 1000 M.T. per year. The use of DDT in Public Health Programme is also under review.

(b) Indian Agricultural Research Institute has so far not recommended any pesticides to be banned from use.

(c) The Government is having a declared policy of weeding out unwanted and harmful

pesticides under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Under the said legislation, a Registration Committee has been constituted for the compulsory registration of pesticides keeping the parameters of safety and efficacy in view.

If harmful effect of any pesticide is noticed, the said Committee takes action to ban or restrict such pesticides as the case may be. So far the Committee has not approved for use 18 pesticides, phased out two and banned the import of dibromochloroprepene (DBCP) and toxaphene and has further imposed restriction on the use of 3 pesticides namely, dieldrin, ethyl dibromide (EDB) and aluminium phosphide.

The Government has also constituted an Expert Committee to review the continued use of pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries. The Committee has already submitted two instalments of its report on DDT and BHC.

Internal audit in N.B.C.C.

8093. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1977 on 17th November, 1986 regarding internal audit in NBCC and state :

(a) the dates on which the internal audit reports were submitted to the Zonal Chief Engineers and action taken against the defaulting officers, during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers against whom action was taken on the basis of the internal audit reports;

(c) the number of officers out of them who have been penalised and the nature of penalties imposed; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by NBCC for conducting internal audit and the units, covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) During the last three years, the internal audit reports

were forwarded to the Zonal Chief Engineers on the dates shown in Statement-I. Suitable disciplinary action is taken if the audit observations establish loss or malafides. The units for which action was considered are listed in Statement-II.

(b) Twelve.

(c) Dismissal—1 (one)

Recordable warning—1 (one)

(d) The NBCC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5.51 lakhs during the last three years towards TA/DA of officials for conducting internal audit of the units detailed in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Si. No.	Name of the UNIT	Date of issue
1	2	3
Year 1984-85		
1. TV Tower Work, Delhi		03.09.84
2. 196 Qtrs for BHEL at Hardwar		21.06.84
3. Panipat (PTPP) Chimney Work		27.12.84
4. Karnataka Pavilion, Delhi		02.04.84
5. Construction of Telecom Factory, Kharagpur		06.09.84
6. MTP-XI Work, Calcutta		30.01.85
7. Road Works at Idree/Bergain, Libya		05.01.85
8. C.C.I. Works, Tandur		29.09.84
9. I.O.C. Works, Gauhati		11.02.85
10. G.M.C. Hospital, Gauhati		28.01.85
11. I.T.D.C. Hotel, Gauhati		28.01.85
12. Ghat Airport Work, Libya		22.01.85
13. Mosul Hotel, Dokan Hotel, BST Project, Iraq		26.02.85
14. Housing & Hospital Works, Libya		27.02.85
Year 1985-86		
1. Panipat (PTPP) Chimney Work		10.04.85
2. Construction of Bridge, Kota		08.07.85
3. R.C.F. Work, Thal		11.09.85
4. 40 MGD sewerage Treatment Plant, Delhi		01.01.86
5. Hotel & Railway Projects, Iraq		17.01.86
6. Housing & Hospital Works, Libya		30.01.86
7. Housing Project, Sana'a		08.01.86
8. O.N.G.C. Work, Dehradun		23.03.86

1	2	3
9. Idree/Bergain Road Works, Libya		30.01.86
10. Taxi Track etc. at New International Terminal, Palam		28.02.86
Year 1986-87		
1. Satyawati College Work, Delhi		23.04.86
2. Paradeep Phosphates Works		11.04.86
3. MTP-14/C & 15A Works, Calcutta		12.06.86
4. K.T.P.P. Civil Works, Kolaghat		04.06.86
5. Bir Hospital Works, Nepal		17.04.86
6. NALCO Works Angul		23.04.86
7. Housing Project, Sana		11.07.86
8. Telecom Factory Work, Jabalpur		01.12.86
9. Construction of 244 Qtrs for BHEL at Hardwar		17.10.86
10. KCR Project, Managuru (AP)		26.11.86
11. Yamuna Bridge Work, Delhi		17.03.87
12. Satyawati College Work, Delhi		09.10.86
13. TV Tower Work, Delhi		19.03.87
14. Civil Works of Rajghat Thermal Power Station, Delhi		10.02.87
15. N.I.H.H. Work, Bombay		17.03.87
16. Bal Bhawan Complex Work, Delhi		17.03.87
17. Hotel & Railway Projects, Iraq		17.03.87
18. Idree/Bergain Road Works, Libya		10.02.87

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of Units
1.	G.M.C. Hospital Works, Gauhati.
2.	Panipat—Thermal Power Plant Chimney Work.
3.	Construction of Quarters for M/s. PPL, Paradeep
4.	R.C.F. Works, Thal
5.	O.N.G.C. Works, Dehradun
6.	Satyawati College Works, Delhi
7.	Housing Project, Sana'a

8. Singrauli Supper Thermal Power Project—Chimney Works

9. NALCO Civil Works, Angul

10. I.O.C. Works, Gauhati

Statement-III*List of units covered by internal audit teams, 1984-85*

S. No.	Name of Unit
1	2
1.	M.T.P. Sect. XI Work, Calcutta
2.	GMC Hospital Work, Gauhati
3.	IOC Work, Gauhati

1	2
4. Agro Industries Work, Gauhati	
5. ITDC Hotel Work at Gauhati	
6. P.T.P.P. Chimney & Civil Work, Panipat	
7. NALCO Civil Work, Angul	
8. Libyan Projects :	
(i) Housing & Hospital Work at Ghat	
(ii) Idree/Bergain Road Work & Street Illumination	
(iii) Housing & Schools Work at Beniwalid	
(iv) Central Office, Tripoli	
9. Iraqi Projects :	
(i) Central Office, Baghdad	
(ii) BST Work, Kirkuk	
(iii) Hotel Work, Mosul	
(iv) Hotel Work, Dokan	
(v) Water Treatment Plant Work, Debis	
(vi) Railway Project Work, Falluja	
(vii) Railway Project Work, Alquaaim	
(viii) Railway Project Work, Ramadi	

Year : 1985-86 :

1. Satyawathi College Work, Delhi
2. P.P.L. Township Work, Paradeep
3. NALCO Works, Angul
4. Taxi Track etc. far New International Terminal, Palam Airport
5. Housing Project, Sana'a
6. Libyan Projects :
 - (i) Housing & Hospital Work, Ghat
 - (ii) Idree/Bergain Road Work & Street Illumination Work

1	2
(iii) Housing & Schools Works, Beniwalid	
(iv) Central Office, Tripoli	
7. R.C.F. Work, Thal	
8. BIR Hospital Work, Nepal	
9. Bridge Work at Kota	
10. 40 MGD Sewerage Treatment Plant, Keshopur, Delhi	
11. Iraqi Projects :	
(i) Railway Project Work, Ramadi	
(ii) —do— Falluja	
(iii) —do— Kubaisa	
(iv) —do— Akashat	
(v) —do— Algaim	
(vi) Hotel Work, Mosul	
(vii) Hotel Work, Dokan	
(viii) Central Office, Baghdad	
12. ONGC—Civil Work, Dehradun	
13. Kalaghat Thermal Power Plant, Calcutta (Civil-W)	
14. MTP Sect. 14/C/15A-II Works, Calcutta	

Year 1986-87 :

1. Iraqi Projects :
 - (i) Railway Projects, Kubaisa
 - (ii) —do— Falluja
 - (iii) —do— Ramodi
 - (iv) —do— Algaim
 - (v) Hotel Work, Mosul
 - (vi) Central Office, Baghdad
2. Libya Projects :
 - (i) Housing & Hospital Work, Ghat
 - (ii) Housing & Hospital Work, Beniwalid

1

2

(iii) Idree/Bergain Road Work & Street Illumination Work

(iv) Central Office, Tripoli

3. KCR Project, Civil Work, Managuru

4. Civil Works at Rajghat Thermal Power Plant, Delhi

5. BHEL Quarters at Hardwar

6. BHEL Township NOIDA

7. R.C.I. Work, Hyderabad

8. N.I.M.H. Work, Hyderabad

9. N.F.L. Work, Guna

10. N.I.H.H. Work Bombay

11. C.N.P. Works, Nasik

12. Housing Project, Sana'a

13. Telcom Factory Work at Jabalpur

14. Satyawathi College Work, Delhi

15. Yamuna Bridge Work, Delhi

16. T.V. Tower Work, Delhi

17. I.P.H. Work, Delhi

18. Bal Bhawan Work, Delhi

19. Scope Bldg. Works, Delhi

20. B.O.P.T.—Salt Lake, Calcutta

21. MTP Sect-IX, Calcutta

22. MTP Sect-X, Calcutta

23. DCSL Work—Baranpur

24. Zonal Office, Calcutta

25. U.P.S.E.B. Work, Annapara

26. Super Thermal Power Project—Chimney Work at Singrauli

27. Constn. of Forest Lodge in Betla

28. Rajya Sabha Group Housing Work, Delhi

29. CBSE Bldg. Work Delhi

30. ONGC Works—Dehradun

31. 40 MGD, sewerage Treatment Plant, Delhi

Newsprint policy

8094. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the newsprint policy for the current year is likely to be announced;

(b) the time by which the newsprint policy was announced during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the newsprint policy is announced every year; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce the newsprint policy once in five years ?

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

(a) The newsprint allocation policy for 1986-87 and 1987-88 has already been announced on 13th November, 1986.

(b) Year	Date when announced
1984-85	21-7-1984
1985-86	13-11-1986
(1984-85 policy was made applicable)	
1986-87 & 1987-88	13-11-1986

(c) Normally it is announced every year.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

8095. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any unauthorised colonies in Delhi have been regularised during the first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the dates on which these colonies have been regularised; and

(c) the detailed programme for regularisation of the unauthorised colonies during the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The following two unauthorised colonies were regularised by the M.C.D. on the dates indicated against them :

(i) Raju Park		Approved vide Reso-
(ii) Bihari Park		lution No. 1107 dt.
		21-11-85.

(c) Out of a list of 607 unauthorised colonies compiled by D.D A./MCD for consideration for regularisation in accordance with the policy for regularisation of such colonies covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively, 539 colonies have already been regularised, 56 colonies have been rejected, 7 have been transferred to notified slums and the cases of the remaining 5 colonies are under consideration.

Constitution of Advisory Committees

8096. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Committees including the Media Advisory Committee and the Programme Advisory Committee for Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have since been constituted;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committees as on date and the period for which these committees have been set up; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these committees would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Media Advisory Committee has been set up to advise the Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes of the Media Units. Programme Advisory Committees which review the programmes broadcast by the station and make suggestions for their improvement have been constituted at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(b) The Media Advisory Committee does not have any fixed term. The Programme Advisory Committees are constituted for a period of two years. The composition and terms of reference of these committees is given in statements-I and II respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Media Advisory Committee

A Media Advisory Committee has been constituted vide Resolution dated 28-11-1980 to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes relating to the Media Units under its administrative control. The Advisory Committee consists of the members mentioned below :

1. Shri G. Parthasarathi	Chairman
2. Shri E. Elkazi	Member
3. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand	Member
4. Shri Basu Bhattacharya	Member
5. Dr. E. V. Chitnis	Member
6. Shri N. L. Chowla	Member
7. Shri K. S. Duggal	Member
8. Shri B. V. Karanth	Member
9. Shri P. V. Krishnamurthy	Member
10. Shri K. Kurian	Member
11. Dr. V. K. Narayana Menon	Member
12. Smt. Sumati Mutatkar	Member
13. Dr. N. Bhaskara Rao	Member
14. Smt. Fatima Zakaria	Member

2. The terms of reference of the Advisory Committee are :

To advise the Government on

(a) Structural changes in the different media organisations under the Minis-

try of Information and Broadcasting and, if necessary, in the Ministry itself to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the quality or performance of the media in response to wide-ranging national requirements and aspirations.

- (b) Measures to be taken at the national, state, regional and local levels to associate the people more directly in the planning and initiation of innovative programmes in the different media organs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of I and B, through creative participation and inter-communication so as to enrich their cultural identity and promote national integration.
- (c) Determining priorities in different areas of media development and providing adequate infrastructural support and strengthening the capacity of the media to reach out to all sections of the people;
- (d) The mode and mechanics of coordination amongst various media groups under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of cooperation between the Central and State media

organisations with a view to maximising the impact of communication support for developmental efforts; and

- (e) Any other related matter referred to the committee by the Government for advice.

Statement-II

Programme Advisory Committee

The Programme Advisory Committee is constituted for a period of two years and is required to meet at least twice a year. The Station Director is the Chairman of the Committee which has 15 non-official members.

2. The Committee will review the programmes broadcast/telecast since the last meeting and discuss the programme plans for the ensuing period. The Committee will also make suggestions for the improvement of programmes and advise on such other matters concerning the planning and presentation of programmes of the Station as are referred to the Committee.

Name of the Committee

**Programme Advisory Committee All India
Radio, New Delhi**

No. of Members

11

Names of non-official Members

1. Prof. G. P. Deshpande
2. Shri Ashok Chaudhary
3. Shri Rajendra Awasthy
4. Shri V. P. Dutt
5. Mrs. Rajalaxmi Sundaram
6. Shri A. K. Kidwai
7. Smt. Taramati Jatav
8. Dr. Barsane Lal Chaturvedi
9. Shri K. D. Gautam
10. Shri V. C. Maudgalya
11. Shri A. Rahman

Name of the Committee**Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan
Kendra, Delhi****No. of Members****10****Names of non-official Members**

1. Smt. Sheila Bhatia
2. Shri A. P. Kanvinde
3. Smt. Joy Michael
4. Prof. Rajs Ahmed
5. Prof. Mohan Maharishi
6. Shri Gopi Chand Narang
7. Shri Vinod Mishra
8. Shri Bhisham Sahani
9. Dr. Sukhbir Singh
10. Dr. Khalik Anjum

Name of the Committee**Programme Advisory Committee All India
Radio, Bombay****No. of Members****11****Names of non-official Members**

1. Smt. Usha Tripathi
2. Prof. Ramesh Jani
3. Shri Shankar Vaidya
4. Shri N. K. Patole
5. Prof. Shakir C. Gaya
6. Shri Premanand Rupawate
7. Shri Subhash Bhonde
8. Shri G. K. Menon
9. Shri Ram Krishna Bakre
10. Dr. Gajanan Phondke
11. Prof. Mangesh Vithal Rajadhaksho

Name of the Committee**Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan
Kendra, Bombay****No. of Members****11****Names of non-official Members**

1. Prof. Madhukar Ashtikar
2. Smt. Sarayu Doshi
3. Shri Sudhir Damle
4. Prof. V. D. Karad
5. Prof. Savita Chandorkar
6. Smt. Rohini Bhate
7. Prof. P. M. Potdar
8. Shri Shankar Patil
9. Shri Chandu Borde
10. Smt. Kanchanben Parekh
11. Shri Pradeep Deshmukh

Name of the Committee**Programme Advisory Committee, All India
Radio, Calcutta****No. of non-official Members****12****Names of Members**

1. Smt. Renu Mukherjee
2. Shri Prodyut Guha
3. Dr. G. L. Roy
4. Shri Samaresh Bose
5. Shri Santosh Bhattacharjee
6. Mrs. Mehadi Nawaz
7. Sardar Amzad Ali
8. Dr. Phaul Hansda
9. Shri Kumzresh Ghosh
10. Shri Rupak Shah
11. Smt. Deepali Nag
12. Dr. Sukumar Dutta

Name of the Committee**Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan
Kendra, Calcutta****No. of non-official Members****14****Names of Members**

1. Miss Bandana Sen
2. Smt. Chitra Pal Choudhuri
3. Smt. Arati Srimal
4. Prof. Hossainur Rahman
5. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
6. Shri Sailen Manna
7. Shri Apurbalal Majumdar
8. Dr. Kishori Saran Srivastava
9. Prof. Ajit Kumar Saha
10. Dr. Partha Chattopadhyay
11. Smt. Some Mukhopadhyay
12. Shri Jogesh Dutta
13. Shri Sanjib Chatterjee
14. Shri Tarun Roy

Name of the Committee Programme Advisory Committee All India Radio, Madras

No. of non-official Members 7

Names of Members

1. Shri Puthaneri Subramaniam
2. Shri Philo Hirdayanath
3. Sh. K. Liaqat Ali Khan
4. Smt. Sivasankari
5. Smt. Andal Damodaran
6. Sh. Gomati Swaminathan
7. Shri V. R. S. Sampath

Name of the Committee Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan Kendra, Madras

No. of non-official Members 16

Names of Members

1. Dr. J. Muthukannappan
2. Shri G. Rajavelu
3. Smt. Sarojini Varadappan
4. Shri B. S. Sastri (alias) Arudra
5. Shri T. N. Sivathanu
6. Maharajapuram Shri Santhanam
7. Prof. (Dr.) J. P. Raina
8. Shri Maalan
9. Shri K. V. Thiruvengadam
10. Shri A. L. Valliappa
11. Smt. Lakshmi Viswanathan
12. Dr. Chittibabu
13. Shri P. Angamuthu
14. Shri A. R. Marimuthu
15. Dr. (Miss) Padma Subramanyam
16. Shri M. R. Ramanujam

Evaluation of Doordarshan programmes

8097. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a system for concurrent evaluation of the Doordarshan programmes has been introduced by developing 'Viewers Panels' in twelve cities;

(b) if so, the findings of the evaluation conducted in these cities;

(c) whether the programmes would be extended to all the State capitals to make the evaluation more representative; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Viewers panels have been organised in 12 cities, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Jalandhar, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Cuttack, Srinagar, Rajkot and Jaipur. The audience research gathers information about extent of viewing, rating of programmes and brief comments about the items viewed by panel members. Findings of the concurrent evaluation prove that there is great diversity in viewers interests and preferences

(c) and (d). Due to constraint on resources, there are no plans, at present, to extend this scheme to all State capitals.

ETV Programmes in non-INSAT States

8098. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements for reception of ETV Programmes in non-INSAT States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether more States are proposed to be included in the INSAT category so as to ensure provision of direct reception through TV sets including very high frequency sets for community viewing as is the situation in the six INSAT States;

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :
(a) ETV programme in Hindi meant for

INSAT States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are also relayed by all TV Transmitters in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The programme is uplinked from DDK Delhi via INSAT-IB.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This is not possible due to non-availability of adequate transponder time in INSAT-IB.

Private discs for TV transmission

8099. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any licences for the manufacture of Private discs for television transmissions in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the total number of discs manufactured and installed by these companies and the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). The nodal Department for recommending grant of licences for manufacture of electronic goods is the Department of Electronics. However, the product description 'Private discs for TV Transmission' does not represent any item relating to that Department.

Profits earned by NAFED

8100. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has earned a profit during the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the net profit earned by NAFED during 1986-87;

(c) whether NAFED proposes to expand its activities and diversify the supply of food articles; and

(d) if so, the details of the programme drawn up by NAFED for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) follows the Cooperative Year ending on 30th June. The year 1986-87 would, thus, come to an end on 30.6.1987. As such, the final accounts of NAFED showing its financial position, would be available thereafter only.

However, NAFED earned a net profit of Rs. 249.05 lakhs in the year 1985-86.

(c) and (d). NAFED proposes to undertake an expanded programme of supply of pulses, spices, edible oils etc. in consumer packs. The details of the project are, however, yet to be finalised by NAFED.

Loss incurred by NBCC

**8101. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has run into losses;

(b) if so, the loss incurred by the Corporation during the past three years, year-wise;

(c) the main reasons for the losses;

(d) the arrangements made for auditing of the accounts of the Corporation; and

(e) whether any changes are contemplated in the maintenance and auditing of accounts of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The National Buildings Construction Corporation

has not incurred losses during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86. The accounts of the Corporation for the year 1986-87 are yet under finalization.

(d) The accounts of the Corporation are audited by (i) Internal Audit Cell; (ii) Statutory Auditors appointed by the Company Law Board; and (iii) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(e) No changes are contemplated.

New strategy for increase in production and quality of Jute

**8102. SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI :
SHRI SANANT KUMAR
MANDAL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have spelt out a new strategy and development programme to increase the per acre yield of jute and to upgrade the quality of the produce;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme chalked out in this regard and the extent to which it is expected to upgrade the productivity and quality of jute; and

(c) the States where this scheme is proposed to be implemented the total area expected to be brought under cultivation and the expenditure involved ?

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

(b) Under the scheme, assistance is proposed for certified seeds, implements, fungal cultural packets, plant protection chemicals, soil ameliorants excavation of retting tanks, block demonstration plots and farmers training programme on production and grading. As a result of the implementation of this scheme, the productivity of jute is expected to be increased by about 500 kg./ha. and quality improvement by one to two grades,

(c) The Special Jute Development Programme is proposed to be implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal over an area of 302 thousands hectares. The total expenditure involves is about Rs. 25 crores.

Vacant post of Chairman ASRB

8103. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Chairman of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board is lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The post of Chairman, ASRB in the scale of Rs. 3250/- fixed is lying vacant since 14.11.86. The structure of ASRB has changed with the creation in February, 1987, of a post of Chairman in the scale of Rs. 3500/- fixed (pre-revised) and two Members in the scale of Rs. 3250/- fixed (pre-revised). Proposals for filling up these posts are already under consideration of the Government.

(c) The appointments are expected to be notified shortly.

Involvement of voluntary agencies in selection of beneficiaries under rural development programmes

8104. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of involvement of voluntary agencies in the selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of loans under IRDP, TRYSEM and other rural development programmes;

(b) whether such involvement has yielded the desired results; and

(c) if not, the improvements proposed to be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to involve voluntary organisations in various rural development programmes particularly in planning and implementation of such programmes including the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) etc. The guidelines provide for these programmes to be taken up by voluntary agencies and the funds for this purpose are channelised through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). Apart from this State Government also earmark funds in the case of IRDP. The involvement of voluntary agencies in the implementation of the programme have been encouraging.

[Translation]

Setting up of air stations in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh

8105. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired in all the cities of hill areas in Uttar Pradesh where Akashvani stations are proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, the places where the land has been acquired; and

(c) if not, the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sites for the proposed radio stations at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi have been identified and requisitions for handing over these sites have been placed with the concerned State Government authorities. The State Government has not indicated any firm date for handing over the possession of the sites identified at the above places. The site for Pauri/Srinagar has also been identified and requisition is to be placed with the State Government. However, no site is required at Mussorie as the proposed AIR station is to be co-sited with existing TV Complex.

Setting up of TV Transmitter at Kausani

8106. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a television transmitter is proposed to be set up at Kausani in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the time by which the acquisition process of land is likely to start ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Initiation of action to acquire land/building is dependent upon the time to be taken by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite transmitter equipment and annual allocation of Plan resources.

Consumption of steel

8107. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of steel in the country;

(b) the reasons for which the average consumption of steel in certain States is less than the national average; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the consumption of steel in the States where it is less than the national average ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The per capita consumption of steel in the country is about 16 kg,

(b) and (c). The per capita consumption of steel in any State depends on various factors such as the level of industrial development, construction activities, levels of income and steel price. In view of these factors, the average consumption of steel in certain States is less than the national average. The increase in consumption of steel depends upon the improvement in these indices through programmes of economic developments in the States.

[English]

T.V. transmission centre in Balasore

8108. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the establishment of National Testing Range project and rapid industrial growth of Baliapali in district Balasore, Orissa, Government propose to set up a TV transmission centre at Balasore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). The 7th Plan of Doordarshan includes, inter-alia, establishment of a 100 Watt transmitter at Baleshwar (Balasore). Its installation would, however, depend on the annual allocation of plan resources, time needed by indigenous manufacturers to supply the required equipment and overall priorities.

**Allocation to Karnataka
under RLEGP**

8109. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount made available to Karnataka under the Rural Landless employment Guarantee Programme during the last three years;

(b) the amount given for schemes which will directly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the percentage thereof to the total amount given under RLEGP during the above period;

(c) whether the amount given was adequate for their requirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF**

**AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) :** (a) to (d). Funds and Foodgrains are allocated to the States on the criteria of 50 per cent weightage to the incidence of the poverty and 50 per cent weightage to the number of marginal farmers, marginal workers and agricultural labourers in each State. The guidelines for the implementation of the programme lay down that atleast 10 per cent of the total resources should be utilised for works directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under RLEGP, among other works, housing units under Indira Awaas Yojna and sanitary latrines under Rural Sanitary Latrines Programmes directly benefit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The resources being spent on schemes directly benefitting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, therefore, substantial.

Funds and foodgrains made available to Karnataka under RLEGP during the last three years alongwith the earmarked provisions under Indira Awaas Yojna and Rural Sanitary Latrines Programmes are given below :

Year	Total funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	Additive foodgrains released (MTs)	Funds released for schemes directly benefiting the SCs and STs (Rs. in lakhs)			Percentage of funds released for direct benefit of SCs and STs under Indira Awaas Yojna and Rural Sanitary Latrine Programmes to funds released
			Indira Awaas Yojna	Rural Sani-tary Latrine	Total	
1984-85	1877.00	*	**	**	...	10% of the funds to necessarily go to works directly benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
1985-86	2330.78	23600	467.00	27.70	494.70	21.22%
1986-87	2391.82	63620	575.00	27.70	602.70	25.20%

*Additive foodgrains were provided to States from the year 1985-86.

**These components were added to RLEGP in the Seventh Plan.

Take over of bauxite mines

8110. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the bauxite mines; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) In view of the very large magnitude of our bauxite resources and the use of the mineral in a large number of small and large industries in the private sector, it is not considered necessary for the Government to take over the bauxite mines in the country.

Plan to build new township

8111. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of Government for building up new townships or expansion of the existing towns to stop the growth of slums in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Growth of slums, particularly in the major metropolitan cities, is linked to large scale migration of rural population to such cities. The scheme of Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) aims at development of small and medium towns so that they can act as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland and check migration to the metropolitan centres. Till 31.3.1985, Rs. 63.57 crores were released to the various States/UTs for development 235 towns. The 7th Plan envisages coverage of 102 more towns. An outlay of Rs. 38 crores have been provided for new schemes as well on-going schemes from 6th Plan.

Export of farm produce

8112. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand from the Corporate Sector to establish 100 per cent export farms to minimise the foreign trade gap;

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

(c) the extent to which it will affect the land Ceiling Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). There had been some suggestions of general nature made by some agencies, regarding Corporate farming and/or the Export Oriented Units being allowed to run captive farms. However, consideration of proposals in this regard would involve a number of critical factors like the extent of land required (whether on lease or otherwise) the land ceiling laws and the views of the State Governments concerned, other economic criteria etc.

(c) The extent to which such proposals will affect the land Ceilings Act will depend upon the nature of the proposals, the extent of land required, the availability of the land, the existing Ceiling Act etc.

Gas leakage in Rourkela Steel Plant

8113. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leakage of gas took place in Rourkela Steel Plant in December, 1985;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured due to the leakage of gas;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to know the causes of the leakage and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether responsibility for leakage has been fixed; and

(e) the details of the compensation paid to the sufferers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Departmental Enquiry was conducted soon after the incident. The Enquiry Committee has observed that, statutory repairs were started on the High Pressure Boiler No. 4 in Captive Power Plant-I from December 3, 1985. The overhaul of blast furnace gas burner valves installed on this boiler hearth was started on December 7, 1985 by seven contract workmen. While the valve bonnet of Burner Valve No. 3 was being taken out, some amount of blast furnace gas entrapped in the pipe bend between the control valve and the burner escaped, affecting the seven workmen. 11 employees of Steel Plant who were working nearby ran to the rescue of the seven affected persons. These seven persons were rescued and sent to hospital immediately. Five affected persons were discharged on December 7, 1985 itself and the remaining two were discharged on December 8, 1985. As a precaution, the 11 steel plant employees who had rescued the seven contract workmen were also admitted for observation in the hospital. Out of these 11 employees, three were discharged on December 7, 1985 and the remaining eight on December 8, 1985. All the 18 affected persons resumed duty after the prescribed rest period.

The Departmental Enquiry Committee did not find any ground to fix responsibility on any person(s). The Committee held that the incident of gas leakage was neither due to improper maintenance of equipment nor due to any improper work methodology. The leakage of a small quantity of gas was purely accidental. The safety equipment was also in proper working condition.

(e) Apart from the prescribed rest period, no compensation was payable as there was no bodily injury or disability of any nature to the affected workmen.

Special housing scheme for retired persons

8114. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a special housing scheme for retiring/retired Government servants in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such employees who have so far availed this facility;

(d) the number of applications pending with the DDA for different categories of flats under the special housing scheme and since when;

(e) the period upto which these applications have been covered;

(f) the number of applications received during the last three years, year-wise; and

(g) the number of applications disposed of out of them, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). DDA had announced the following special housing schemes for the retired/retiring public servants :

(i) Special Self-Financing.

Registration Scheme, 1981.

(ii) Special Housing Scheme, 1982.

(iii) Special Housing Scheme, 1985.

(c) The scheme-wise position of registrants is as under :

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>No. of public Servants</i>
1. Special self financing scheme, 1981	3242
2. Special Housing Scheme, 1982	3440
3. Special Housing Scheme, 1985	4370
	11052

Out of 11052 registrants 4293 have been allotted/allocated flats.

(d) 2188 registrants of special self financing scheme, 1981 and 4370 (2695 MIG, 1396 LIG and 279 Janta) of Special Housing Scheme, 1985 are awaiting allotment of flats. This does not include the number of registrants who have withdrawn or whose registration has been cancelled.

(e) All the registrants under Special Housing Scheme for retired and retiring public servants, 1982 have been allotted flats.

(i) 695 registrants under Special Self financing Scheme, retired and retiring public servants, 1981 have been allocated flats on the basis of their choice of area and remaining persons will get flats when they give preference for particular areas.

(ii) All registrants under Special Housing Scheme for retired and retiring Servants, 1985 are awaiting allotment.

(f) 4370 in 1985 (2695 MIG, 1396 LIG and 279 Janta).

(g) DDA hopes to allot flats to the registrants of 1985 within next two-three years.

Implementation of NREP in Rajasthan

8115. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise figures of funds received by Rajasthan from Union Government so far and the funds mobilised by the State Government;

(b) the year-wise details of assets created by the State Government and the number of

days on which the labourers got their wages under the National Rural Employment Programme since its introduction in the State;

(c) whether any monitoring had been done by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the evaluation made and the number of reports presented in this connection so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statement-I indicating the Central assistance released, matching contribution made by the Government of Rajasthan under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating the assets created and the employment generated under the programme during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 is also given below.

(c) and (d). The Union Government regularly monitors the performance under the programme through periodical reports and returns prescribed in the guidelines. The performance is assessed on the basis of monthly and quarterly targets set at the beginning of the year. The achievements in employment generation against the annual target is also independently monitored under 20-Point Programme every month. Overall performance of implementation of NREP in Rajasthan has been quite satisfying. Offices from the Central Government have also been conducting field monitoring in Rajasthan from time to time. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has undertaken an indepth evaluation study in 9 States including Rajasthan. The Report has, however, not yet become available.

Statement-I

Central assistance released and matching contribution made by the State Government of Rajasthan under NREP from 1980-81 to 1986-87

Year	Central assistance released	Matching contribution made by the State Govt. of Rajasthan.
1980-81	2187.08	*
1981-82	468.00	468.00
1982-83	457.55	436.00
1983-84	488.65	505.00
1984-85	775.00	775.00
1985-86	1300.00 + 2970.00 (value of additive* foodgrains of 198000 MTs.)	1300.00
1986-87	1428.00 + 3582.00 (value of Additive* foodgrains of 238800 MTs.)	1428.00 (Provisional).
	13656.28	4912.00

*No matching share required.

Statement-II

Physical assets created and employment generated under NREP in Rajasthan since the beginning of the programme

Sl.No.	Nature of Assets	Units	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (upto Dec.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Area covered under social forestry	hect.	...	565	29550	500	500	2275	24855	58245
2.	Works taken up for benefit of SC/ST	Nos.	NA	388	326	686	997	6445	6257	15099
3.	Construction of village tanks	Nos.	NA	486	115	220	177	151	126	1275
4.	Area benefited through minor irrigation	Hect.	356	...	19	35	18	62	9936	10426
5.	Area benefited through soil conservation/ reclamation.	Hect.	...	179	2	118	...	7	6	312
6.	Rural Road constructed/ improved.	Kms.	1469	289	202	247	882	136	83	3308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Drinking water wells/ ponds constructed.	Nos.	NA	NA	NA	868	897	905	806	3476
8.	School Buildings/ Balwadies Panchayat Ghars constructed.	Nos.	963	4978	2636	1948	2215	2217	1382	16339
9.	Other works.	Nos.	2109	...	...	903	3737	7528	2104	16381
B.	Employment Generated	lakh mandays	259.52	95.48	48.16	67.38	97.72	497.86	879.45	1945.57
									(upto Feb. 87)	

NA—Not Available.

Livestock Development in Rajasthan

8116. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government have sent a revised livestock development scheme to Union Government for approval and financial assistance;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Rajasthan State Government have not sent any proposal entitled "Revised Livestock Development Scheme" to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval and financial assistance.

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

Radio and television facilities in Sikkim

8117. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for development of television and radio facilities in Sikkim during the current financial year as well as for the rest of Seventh Plan period;

(b) the details of the work done for development of television and radio facilities in Sikkim during 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the details of the work proposed to be undertaken during the period 1986-87 to 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Out of the total outlay of Rs. 455.40

lakhs and Rs. 498.00 lakhs provided under the VII plan of AIR/Doordarshan respectively for development of Radio/Television facilities in Sikkim, the annual allocation for the current financial year amounts to Rs. 175.27 lakhs and Rs. 70.35 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). The requisite details are as follows :

- (1) AIR : A survey for selecting suitable sites for setting up the project was conducted and suitable sites for the purpose finalised. Order for 10 KW SW transmitter was also placed. During the remaining part of the plan period, it is expected to complete the construction of studio and transmitter building and install the required equipment so that the project is commissioned into service.
- (2) TV : A suitable site for establishment of the proposed High Power (1 KW) TV transmitter and Programme Production Centre at Gangtok has been selected. Orders for supply of most of the long delivery equipment have also been placed. During the remaining part of the plan period, it is expected to complete the construction of the building and tower for the High Power Transmitter and Programme Production Centre, place orders for supply of balance equipment so that the proposed 1 KW TV Transmitter and Programme Production Centre at Gangtok are commissioned into service. It is also to complete the establishment of 2×10 KW transmitters at Mangan, Namchi and Gyalshing by the end of the VII Plan Period.

Output of steel by SAIL plants

8118. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total output of steel from the SAIL plants during 1986-87;

(b) whether SAIL had introduced any fresh measures for technological and personnel discipline during 1986; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The SAIL steel plants (including IISCO) produced 6.3 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1986-87.

(b) and (c). SAIL introduced a new work culture in September—October, 1985 to improve its personnel and technological discipline. The main ingredients of new work culture are :

- (i) Better team work and coordination;
- (ii) Information sharing with reduced emphasis on hierarchical levels and status;
- (iii) Better human touch to enhance participation and dignity of the employees by decision making through participative forums, implementing procedures for quick redressal of grievances and promotion of Suggestions Schemes and small group activities;
- (iv) Job enrichment by proper delegation of authority and accountability and an appraisal system and promotion policy based on performance;
- (v) Better discipline-personnel, organisational and technological—to ensure that everyone works towards the same organisational goal, efforts to curtail absenteeism and overtime, better safety and house keeping and a system of proper handing over and taking over of equipment at the end of shifts;
- (vi) Greater emphasis on operational Consistency to sustain a high level of performance throughout the year rather than intermittent spurts of high production;
- (vii) Human resource development through continuous updating of knowledge, skill and attitude.

[Translation]

Increase in cost of flats by DDA

8119. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of various types of flats stipulated by the Delhi Development Authority in 1982 and the cost as enhanced in 1986;

(b) whether Government propose to make available flats to the persons who had registered themselves with Delhi Development Authority in 1982 at the cost stipulated in 1982; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAI BIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority has reported that in the Brochure for registration issued in 1982, cost for any type of flat was not stipulated. The disposal cost of the flats is worked out on their completion on the basis of approved pricing formula, which has been so evolved that there is neither profit nor loss to DDA. The escalation in price is due to increase in cost of labour, materials etc.

Joint cooperative farming

8120. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made with regard to the joint cooperative farming, State-wise;

(b) the number of districts in Bihar where no joint cooperative farming society is working;

(c) whether Union Government propose to launch a special drive for the development of cooperative farming, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

Government of Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The information is contained in the statement below.

(b) The information is awaited from

(c) and (d). Promotion and development of cooperative farming is a programme for the State Plan Sector. In Bihar, the pattern of assistance for the purpose includes share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to cooperative farming societies.

Statement*Joint farming societies as on 30th June, 1981*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State/ U.Ts.	No. of Societies	Membership	Business Operation
1. Andhra Pradesh	1806	117387	45.68
2. Assam	120	4066	10.24
3. Bihar	—	—	—
4. Gujarat	25	1015	7.52
5. Haryana	166	2641	8.71
6. Himachal Pradesh	4	92	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4	109	—
8. Karnataka	507	15767	18.57
9. Kerala	45	6615	25.98
10. Madhya Pradesh	54	1037	1.14
11. Maharashtra	118	3877	55.55
12. Manipur	41	1634	15.16
13. Meghalaya	33	1194	5.25
14. Nagaland	1	79	0.28
15. Orissa	38	1735	5.11
16. Punjab	666	11315	51.06
17. Rajasthan	212	3688	1.10
18. Tamil Nadu	1	51	—
19. Tripura	1	18	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	1332	26020	448.32
21. West Bengal	169	8545	7.06
22. Delhi	2	45	—
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
All India	5345	206930	706.73

Source : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) publication, Part-II Non-Credit Societies = 1980-81.

[English]

**Amount due to Karnataka from
HUDCO**

8121. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount due to Karnataka from HUDCO for the year 1985-86;

(b) whether any amount was released by HUDCO during the above period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the amount is proposed to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) HUDCO releases loans to the borrowing agencies on the basis of the physical progress of work in projects/schemes and the utilisation of funds released earlier. It is thus not possible to indicate the amount due to be released during a particular year.

(b) Rs. 1166.640 lakhs.

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

Crash in prices of Arecanut

8122. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Areca growers have been hit hard by the steep crash in prices as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include Areca under the support price scheme; and

(c) whether Government also propose to arrange purchases from State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is a mixed trend in the ruling prices of arecanut as compared to the last year. However, there is no steep crash in prices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government for asking the State Trading Corporation to arrange purchases. A statement showing months and wholesale prices of arecanut is given below.

Statement

Month-end wholesale prices of arecanut

Centre	Variety	(Rs. per quintal)	
		March 1987	March 1986
Trichur	Aylane	4400	2300
Alleppey*	Ripe	110	130
Shimoga	Bette unsorted	2060	1960
Mangalore	Mangalore New	1852@	2332
Madras	Rasi	4500	3700
Calcutta	Cochin	2500	1650
Delhi	Superior	2350@	3100

@ Corresponding price in 1984 was Rs. 1446 at Mangalore and Rs. 2050 at Delhi.

* Price per thousand nuts,

ESI Hospital in East Delhi

**8123. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) when the Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospital in East Delhi (Jhilmil, Shahdara) is proposed to be commissioned;

(b) the nature of facilities to be provided in the hospital and its capacity for indoor treatment;

(c) whether the selection of doctors to man the various departments and of other paramedical staff has been finalised; if not, whether it will be finalised before the commissioning of the hospital; and

(d) whether the hospital complex will provide residential accommodation to the doctors and other staff to be posted in the hospital; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The ESI Hospital in East Delhi (Jhilmil Shahdara) is likely to be commissioned soon.

(b) It will be a 200 bedded hospital with the following facilities :

1. Curative Service

(i) Medicine (ii) Surgery (iii) Obst. and Gynaecology (iv) Paediatrics (v) Orthopaedics (vi) Ophthalmology (vii) Psychiatry and (viii) Chest disease.

2. Investigative facilities

(i) Radiology and (ii) Pathology.

3. Other services

(i) Family Welfare and (ii) M.C.H. Services.

(c) The ESI Corporation has sent a requisition to the UPSC, for recruitment of doctors. Meanwhile, it has completed the selection of para-medical staff.

(d) The hospital will have 72 staff quarters for doctors and other staff and 8 rooms in a Hostel, for unmarried nurses.

Allotment of residential accommodation to doctors working in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

**8124. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority list for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi, to the ESI doctors is maintained, if so, the names of first 15 doctors on the waiting list;

(b) what are the norms and rules followed for allotment of the residential accommodation to the ESI doctors;

(c) in what circumstances out-of-turn allotment is allowed;

(d) the names of doctors who were allowed out-of-turn accommodation in the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of doctors whose seniority in the waiting list was affected as a result of such out-of-turn allotment together with the period of service rendered by such affected doctors and of those who were given out-of-turn allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e). These are matters of routine administration in the day to day working of the Corporation, and are dealt with under their delegated powers. The time and labour involved in collecting such information is not commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

[Translation]

Fodder for milk production

8125. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide fodder of milch cattle in order to increase milk production in the country; and

(b) if so, the quantity of fodder proposed to be allotted, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is primarily a State Subject vide VIIIth Schedule, List-2, Entry-15 of the Constitution of India; hence, there is no proposal for supply/State-wise allotment of fodder by the Central Government. However, for increasing fodder production in the country, the following steps have been initiated :

- (i) For increasing production of quality fodder seeds, mixed farming has been taken up to make available adequate fodder resources.
- (ii) To make available scientific fodder production technology, 7 Regional Stations have been established in differ agro-climatic zones i.e. at Hissar (Haryana), Kalyani (WB), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Suratgarh (Rajasthan) and She'ama (J&K). These are engaged in production and propagation of certified quality fodder seeds.
- (iii) A Central Fodder Seed Production Farm is in operation at Hessarghata (Karnataka) since 1980 and another fodder seed production farm has recently been started by State Farms Corporation of India at Barpeta (Assam).
- (iv) With a view to popularising high-yielding fodder varieties on a large scale, a Central Project on Fodder Minikit Demonstration is under implementation. Over 80,000 kits have been distributed in 1986-87.
- (v) In view of the importance and immediate need for hardy, drought

resistant pasture legume seeds in revegetation of vast culturable and unculturable wastes, the work on search for right type of strains of different leguminous species have been taken up not only in Agriculture Ministry, but also recently by ICAR and NDDB.

(vi) Steps have been initiated to strengthen the major fodder seed production farms of the State Governments.

(vii) A package of input is being provided under Intensive Cattle Development Programme in the States for Production of Fodder.

[English]

Time allotted to programmes for agriculturists by AIR/Doordarshan

8126. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time allotted by All India Radio and Doordarshan to the programmes for agriculturists;

(b) whether the time allotted is proposed to be increased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) All India Radio/Doordarshan are broadcasting programmes on agriculture everyday from 71 Farm and Home Units of AIR Stations and 18 Doordarshan Kendras. On an average, All India Radio broadcasts programmes for a duration of 2100 hours per month and Doordarshan telecasts programmes for 147 hours per month.

(b) and (c). All India Radio have a plan for establishing 12 more Farm and Home Units at existing All India Radio Stations during the Seventh Five Year Plan which would increase the broadcasting time of agricultural programmes. Doordarshan do not have any proposal for increase of telecast time.

Foreign Assistance for Urban Development

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

8127. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to seek financial assistance from foreign agencies for undertaking schemes for urban development ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government have obtained financial assistance from the World Bank/IDA to undertake Urban Development scheme-. A list indicating the details of assistance being availed of for various Urban Development Projects is given in this statement below.

Statement

List of Urban Development Projects being assisted with World Bank/IDA assistance

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total IDA assistance for the project (\$ in million)
1.	Calcutta Urban Development Projects-III	147.00
2.	Madras Urban Development Project-II	42.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	24 10
4.	Kanpur Urban Development Project	25 00
5.	Bombay Urban Development Project	138.00
6.	Gujarat Urban Development Project	62.00
7.	U.P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project.	225.50
		crores
		Negotiated in 1987. The SAR & other documents are yet to be received.

Diversification programme of SAIL

MINES be pleased to state ;

8129. SHRIMATI BASAVA-

RAJESWARI :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has drawn up an ambitious diversification programme to go in for commercial exploitation of byproduct chemical ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINERALS AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) SAIL has so far not finalised any programme of diversifying into downstream chemicals. SAIL has, however, taken steps to maximise the recovery of coal chemicals and to upgrade their quality.

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

Recommendations made by P.C.I.

8130. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council of India has decided to review its recommendations for suspension of accreditation of the erring newspaperpersons;

(b) if so, the main points of review made by the Press Council of India;

(c) whether the recommendations made by Government have been fully accepted by the Press Council of India; and

(d) if not, the changes by the Press Council of India and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Press Council of India has recently requested the Government not to take any action on its earlier recommendations for suspension of accreditation of the erring newspapers.

(c) The Government did not make any recommendation to the Council in this behalf.

(d) Does not arise.

Misuse of EPF amount by Tyre Corporation of India

8131. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount of the Employees Provident Fund has been diverted by the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for other purposes and accounts thereof have not been maintained properly;

(b) whether the provident fund authorities in Calcutta have to take stringent action against the management of the TCIL, Calcutta;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, M/s. Tyre Corporation of India had failed to transfer provident fund contributions amounting to about Rs. 44.92 lakhs to their Board of Trustees, as on 31.3.87 ;

(b) to (d). The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta is reported to have issued show-cause notice under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act, for prosecution of the management. He is also taking steps to file complaints under sections 406-409 IPC, for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees. Further action to file prosecution will be taken on the expiry of the notice period.

Agitation by farmers in Andhra Pradesh

8132. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers in Andhra Pradesh are agitating against the fixation of support price of cotton by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to accept the demand to provide relief to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No demands of farmers in Andhra Pradesh relating to the minimum support price of cotton have been brought to the notice of Government

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

**Support price of foodgrains in
Andhra Pradesh**

8133. SHRI V TULSIRAM . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers of Andhra Pradesh have demanded an increase in the price of foodgrains which was announced recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which Government have accepted their demand in view of high prices of inputs like fertilizers and irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No demands of farmers in Andhra Pradesh for an increase in the price of foodgrains announced recently, have been brought to the notice of the Government.

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

**Loan to HUDCO for Government
employees**

8134. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned a loan to the Housing and Urban

Development Corporation for financing the housing schemes for central Government employees;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan sanctioned;

(c) the terms for utilisation of the amount by HUDCO;

(d) the categories of employees to be benefited and the period by which the entire amount is to be advanced; and

(e) the conditions to be fulfilled by the employees to take advantage of the schemes ?

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

(b) Rs. 4.50 crores.

(c) The main terms are as under :

(i) The amount in question is by way of reimbursement of loans/advances made by HUDCO to State Housing Boards, other approved Housing Agencies and Cooperative Housing Societies for construction of houses, on Ownership basis.

(ii) Interest is repayable by HUDCO at 13.5 per cent to the Union Government by half yearly repayments. If these payments are made by the first day of February and first day of August each year, a rebate of 2.5 per cent will be allowed.

(iii) The HUDCO will keep the service charges as nominal as possible and in any case not exceeding 1 per cent of the amount of advance/loan made by the Government and this will include all charges to be incurred by HUDCO for advancing loans under Ownership Housing Schemes.

(d) and (e). All Central Government employees governed by the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme (CGEGIS) are eligible to avail the benefit of

Ownership Housing Scheme financed out of the funds of CGEGIS. Under the existing arrangements the loans are not given directly to the employees but are advanced to construction agencies viz Housing Boards/Development Authorities/Improvement Trusts/Cooperative Societies/Group Housing Societies. The conditions of repayment by the employees are to be laid down by the above mentioned authorities.

Subsidy for the press

8135. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand made by the National-cum-International Convention of Editors for subsidy to the press in the backward and hilly regions of the country; and

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

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

(b) The Government is in favour of a free, healthy and unsubsidised Press. However, various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting extend several facilities to small and medium newspapers including those published from backward and hilly regions. The details are given in the Statement below. Moreover, special consideration is shown to newspapers published from those regions in the matter of accreditation by the Press Information Bureau.

Statement

Facilities to 'Small' and 'Medium' Newspaper

(A) Facilities extended by Press Registrar :

At present, the following facilities are available to small and medium newspapers in matter of Allocation of newsprint etc :

- (i) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required

to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;

- (ii) The newspapers with an annual entitlement of less than 300; MT are given the option to obtain imported newsprint either in part or in full;
- (iii) The newspapers which are printed on sheetfed machines are given an additional 5 percent of their entitlement for conversion of reels into sheets;
- (iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copies are given allowance of 10 to 20 per cent of copies distributed free, returned unsold or printed but neither sold nor distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15 percent for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others the percentage is 5 to 10.
- (v) The small newspapers are totally exempted from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint which is Rs. 550/ PMT. Medium newspapers are required to pay the duty @ Rs. 275/- PMT.
- (vi) The newspapers with annual entitlement of upto 50 tonnes are allowed to take the entire quantity in one or two instalments as against quarterly allocations.

(B) Facilities extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity :

Under the existing Advertising Policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers in general and 'Small and Medium' newspapers in particular;

- (i) The general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following :
 - (a) Specialised/Scientific/Technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue :

- (b) Sanskrit newspaper/journals and newspapers / journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages on primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 5000 copies per issue.
- (ii) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- (iii) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from chartered accountant etc.
- (iv) There is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers/periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

Facilities Extended by Press Information

Bureau ;

Newspapers :

The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small and medium newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general services such as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services :

A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various

spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country. A weekly news digest Gramin Patra Seva primarily meant for small papers was introduced in Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services :

The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The Charba Services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell :

The Bureau has set up a special service cell at the headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is on providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoid blocks.

Press Parties :

Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another important activity of the Bureau which enables representatives of the press to have first-hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

Accreditation :

Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small and medium papers. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however, to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small newspapers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those

published from hilly or backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small and medium newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

HUDCO housing projects in States for Seventh Plan

8136. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set any target for HUDCO to undertake housing projects in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of new housing projects submitted to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation by Gujarat State during 1985-86 and project-wise amount of the loans sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). HUDCO is not a construction agency. The target of loan sanctions by it to the housing agencies during the 7th Plan period has been laid as Rs. 9845 crores. The year-wise details are as follow :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target of Loan sanctions</i>
1985-86	Rs. 330 crores
1986-87	Rs. 345 crores
1987-88	Rs. 355 crores
1988-89	Rs. 390 crores
1989-90	Rs. 425 crores

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Pisciculture policy in Goa, Daman and Diu

8137. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have drawn a policy on pisciculture and are implementing the same;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the policy;

(c) whether it is a fact that illegal utilisation of agricultural lands is being made for inland pisciculture in the Union Territory; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent the misuse of agricultural lands for pisciculture purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Illegal constructions in Goa, Daman and Diu

8138. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal constructions are on the increase in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Centre/U.T. Administration to demolish the illegal constructions; and

(c) whether laws dealing with illegal constructions are proposed to be changed by the Union Territory Government ?

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

Visuals used in news bulletins

8139. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of visuals, pertaining to the events in foreign countries used on an average in the daily news bulletins telecast in English and Hindi;

(b) the per visual cost involved in procurement of such visuals;

(c) the arrangements made for procuring the visuals;

(d) whether Doordarshan proposes to increase the number of these visuals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). Doordarshan procures visual news stories pertaining to events happening in foreign countries via satellite communication. At present, these news stories are received from M/s. Visnews, London and Asia Vision via satellite communication. On an average, about 6 such visuals are included in the Hindi news bulletin and about 8 in the English news bulletin. Since these news stories are bought as package, it is not possible to indicate the cost involved in the procurement of each visual.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Administrative structure of Mother Dairy

8140. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to revamp the administrative structure of the Mother Dairy in Delhi is pending with Government for approval for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved; and

(d) the steps proposed for implementation of the proposal at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The question of deciding the administrative status of the Mother Dairy, Delhi has been pending for some time.

(b) At present, the Dairy is being run by the National Dairy Development Board, and there is no problem in its management.

(c) The effort is to settle the issue at the earliest. However, no time-frame can be indicated.

(d) A meeting has already been fixed to sort out the legal and other problems involved, in consultation with all the concerned agencies/departments.

Increase in aluminium prices

8141. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the basic price of commercial grade aluminium ingots has been increased recently;

(b) if so, its effect on small scale utensil manufacturing units; and

(c) the measures, if any, proposed to be taken to give relief to small scale units in the price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of aluminium were revised with effect from 1.3.1987.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from aluminium utensil manufacturers association. Government have taken two specific measures to contain the effect

of recent price increase :

(a) The excise duty has been reduced from 13 per cent and valorem to 11 per cent ad valorem for Commercial Grade aluminium; and

(b) Government have also announced supply of aluminium at international prices for export of value added products including aluminium utensils.

To maintain its competitiveness, aluminium utensil industry has to modernise to contain their costs.

Profit earned by FACT

8142. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the profit earned by Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) whether bouns will be given to the workers on the basis of production and productivity, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), earned a profit of Rs. 19.28 crores, Rs. 11.23 crores and Rs. 36.50 crores (Provisional) during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively.

(b) The bonus is paid for each unit of the company in accordance with the visions of the Payment of Bonus Act.

Grants given to registered cultural organisations and mandlies

8143. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered cultural organisations/mandlies of artists of SCs/STs engaged in the publicity of their art, culture,

National unity and public recreation, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government give grants to such organisations/mandlies; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). The Song and Drama Division registers private mandlies/troupes/artists for presentation of programmes on broad national themes such as national integration, communal harmony, prohibition and family welfare, etc. These parties are paid on the basis of number of performances done by them. They are not given any grants as such by the Song and Drama Division. The selection of these parties is done purely on the basis of their standard of performance and not on the basis of any caste, colour or creed.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture provides financial assistance for promotion of art and culture as a whole to Cultural Institutions belonging to all communities irrespective of caste, creed and culture. There is, however, no scheme especially meant for the benefit of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this sphere.

Take over of Govinda-Binny Palluruthy Cochin by FACT

8144. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala has taken decision to take over Govinda-Binny Limited, Palluruthy, Cochin;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be taken over;

(c) the amount paid by FACT to take over Govinda-Binny Limited;

(d) the time by which this Unit will start functioning; and

(c) whether all the workers of the Govinda-Binny Limited will be provided employment by FACT ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) FACT has taken a decision to purchase the land and assets of erst while Giovanola Binny Limited (under liquidation).

(b) The process of taking over will be completed as soon as the sale deed is executed.

(c) A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been paid to the Official Liquidator towards the price of the land and other assets of the company.

(d) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) have indicated that it is difficult to indicate, at present, the time by which Giovanola Binny Ltd. would again start functioning.

(e) No, Sir.

**Shifting of headquarters from
Udyogamandal to Cochin
by FACT**

8145. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala has decided to shift its headquarters from Udyogamandal to Cochin city.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether unions of FACT are agreeable to this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) propose to shift its corporate office to Cochin city/Ernakulam in view of the advantages of the central location of Cochin/Ernakulam.

(c) while the Trade Unions of the Ambalamedu unit of FACT have not raised any objection, the Trade Unions operating at the Udyogamadal unit have expressed their reservations about the shifting of the corporate office.

Marketing and distribution of fish

8146. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the marketing and distribution of fish in the country; and

(b) the details of steps taken to bridge the gap between domestic demand and supply of fish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Following are some of the important steps taken by the Government for improving the marketing and distribution of fish in the country :

- (i) Studies were conducted by the Government for assessing the problems of fish marketing and distribution and formulating suitable strategies therefor through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 1976 and the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad during 1980 and 1982-83.
- (ii) The State Governments are encouraged through their Fisheries Development Corporations to undertake processing and marketing of fish including retail sales. Similarly the Cooperative Sector, especially the State-level apex fishermen's societies are encouraged to play an effective role in the distribution and marketing of fish, especially in the metropolitan cities.
- (iii) Facilitated better handling and preservation of fish through esta-

ishment of a number of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

(iv) Suitable subsidy and loan are provided to local bodies for improving fish markets in the Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry.

(v) Encourage research and development and production and test marketing of diversified fish products in domestic market, especially utilising the low value fish.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps to increase fish production, so as to make available adequate supplies of fish in the domestic market. The important steps among them are :

- (i) Development of Aquaculture through establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in 184 districts/regions.
- (ii) Increasing the availability of quality fish seed through establishment of commercial fish seed hatcheries.
- (iii) Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming.
- (iv) Motorisation of about 5000 traditional craft and addition of about 202 improved beach landing craft.
- (v) Introduction of a judicious mix of imported and indigenous vessels to ensure proper exploitation of deep sea resources.

Open sewer left uncovered by
D. D. A.

8147. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an 11 years old boy died after he fell into an open sewer left uncovered by the D. D. A. in Maurya Enclave recently;

(b) if so, how many such incidents have resulted into deaths during the last two years (till date);

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the incidents to fix the responsibility for such gross negligence on the part of the authorities concerned for endangering the lives of the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) An 11 years old boy died after he fell into an open sewer manhole in Maurya Enclave on 7-4-87.

(b) There have been two incidents.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has ordered a Magisterial Inquiry into the Maurya Enclave incident which is in progress.

The details about the other case are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of raw water in Delhi

8148. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether water famine is apprehended in the capital in the coming months due to non-supply of raw water for treatment to the Haiderpur plant;

(b) if so, the steps envisaged to meet the situation;

(c) whether a Scheme costing about Rs. 48 crores has not been approved by Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to overcome the shortage of raw water in the capital in coming months?

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

Import of coking coal

8149. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of current imports of coking coal by the country;

(b) whether the imports are against foreign exchange or under the rupee payment system as between India and the USSR at present; and

(c) the names of the countries with which India is likely to sign a long term contract and the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During 1987-88, the steel industry is likely to import 42 million tonnes of prime coking coal.

(b) This will depend on actual contracting. The Trade Plans, 1987, with USSR and Poland provide for imports of 0.5 million tonnes and 0.2 million tonnes coking coal respectively from these two countries under rupee payment system.

(c) SAIL has no plans at present to sign term contracts for import of coking coal.

Financial assistance for residential government buildings

8150. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided during the current financial year for the construction of residential Government buildings in Calcutta and other cities of West Bengal; and

(b) the particulars of the construction work proposed to be undertaken ?

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.

Allocation for rural development programme of Kerala

8151. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for rural development of Kerala for 1987-88 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The annual plan allocations for 1987-88 for the major rural development programmes being implemented in Kerala are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Allocation for 1987-88*
Integrated Rural Development Programme@	1635.488
National Rural Employment Programme@	1922.00**
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1800.00***
Rural Water Supply Programme	1047.00

@Total allocation including Central and State shares.

*Provisional.

**Besides cash allocation, 19,200 MTs. of additive foodgrains have been allocated for the first two quarters of the year.

***Besides the cash fund, 38,400 MTs. (Provisional) of additive foodgrains will also be available.

**Workers participation in management
of NAFED**

8152. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984, the employees are allowed to participate in the management of the cooperative societies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to ensure workers participation in the management of NAFED ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). According to the provisions of Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984, every multi-state co-operative society is required to devise such procedure, as may be specified in the bye-laws or in the administrative instructions for association of the representatives of employees of such multi-state co-operative societies at such level or bodies as may be specified in the bye-laws or instructions issued in this regard, in the management decision making process.

In the absence of any specific provision in the bye-laws in this regard, the issues involved are under the consideration of NAFED.

**Assistance to Kerala for drought
relief**

8153. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI P. A. ANTONY :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any memorandum from Kerala Government for assistance for drought relief; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a Central team visited the State recently to assess the damages caused by drought; and

(c) if so, the assessment made by the team and the assistance proposed to be provided to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Kerala have submitted a revised Memorandum seeking Central assistance for expenditure of Rs. 281.64 crores for drought relief as per details given below :

Sector	Central assistance sought
(Rs. in crores)	
1. Agriculture	94.25
2. Water Supply	49.74
3. Fisheries	0.52
4. Animal Husbandry	4.83
5. Supplementary Nutrition	2.50
6. Medical & Health Care	2.00
7. Employment generation	127.80
Total :	281.64

(b) and (c). A Central Team visited Kerala between 12th and 15th April, 1987 to assess the drought situation. The Central Team has not yet finalised its report.

Films telecast at late night hours

8154. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :
SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that telecast of feature films at late night hours has not been appreciated by the viewers;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to revise the timing of late night feature films;

(c) whether a list of feature films proposed to be telecast on every Tuesday and Friday has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details of the films to be telecast on each selected day;

(e) the criteria for selection of these films;

(f) whether late night films are relayed by a few centres of Doordarshan also; and

(g) if so, the names of the centres and the time by which other centres will start relaying these films ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The following films have been tentatively decided to be telecast during the remaining period of April and May, 1987 subject to their availability from the producers/right-holders :

1. Yeh Nazdeekiyan
2. Swayamvaram
3. Giddh
4. The Iceman Cometh
5. Ek Pal
6. Triple Cross

(e) Films of high artistic and aesthetic values only are selected for telecast during the late night transmission.

(f) and (g). The telecast of the film has been, to begin with, introduced at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Lucknow. The films will be telecast from 10 more Doordarshan Kendras which are connected by microwave links from next month onwards. These are Kanpur, Mussoorie, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Asansol, Berhampore, Kodaikanal, Srinagar, Pune and Panaji. Its extension to more centres would depend upon technical considerations.

Training to agriculture extension officials

8155. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-availability of trained officers and workers is the main impediment in dissemination of modern agriculture technology to the farmers;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed;

(c) whether Government contemplate to train the officers in charge of extension departments in the latest agriculture technology so that fruits of R&D efforts reach the doorsteps of farmers, promptly and effectively; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the continuous training of extension personnel is essential to update the technical competence of extension officers and workers and keep them abreast of modern agricultural technology. In this regard the following steps are taken :

- (i) Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) are trained in monthly Workshops by research scientists.
- (ii) Training in Subject Matter areas and extension methodology to SMSs and middle level extension officers is provided through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) Institutes and Agricultural Universities.
- (iii) Regular fortnightly training is provided to the field level extension workers, by the SMSs.
- (iv) Training of senior and middle level extension personnel is arranged in agricultural extension management.

(c) and (d). The senior extension officers in-charge of extension activities are trained in management of agricultural extension at the [National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad so that transfer of technology is effectively organised and fruits of research are transmitted to the farmers.

Agricultural production

8156. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rainfed area out of the total cultivated land in Orissa;

(b) whether this area has the potential of 100 per cent increased production with fertilisers, inputs, good seeds and better technique;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have asked Government fertiliser units to propagate better techniques for the use of fertilisers, if so, the details thereof together with the scheme and its achievements;

(d) whether Government have also fixed any target for increased use of fertilisers, making available better technical know-how and equipments and set targets for better agricultural production in these areas by 1989; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Out of total cultivated area of 6.575 million hectare in Orissa, the net irrigated area in the State is 1.845 million hectares (1982-83) and non-irrigated area is 4.730 million hectare.

(b) This area has a good potential to increase agricultural production with use of moderate doses of fertilisers and improved quality of seeds and better management practices.

(c) The major fertiliser suppliers of the State have been requested to take up various

promotional activities to increase fertiliser consumption through adoption of improved techniques. Under the Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Programme, the following five districts have been adopted by various manufacturers for fertiliser promotion as given below :

Name of the district	Agency
Ganjam	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited
Dhenkanal	Fertiliser Corporation of India
Sundergarh	Fertiliser Corporation of India
Phulbani	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation
Sambalpur	Coromandal Fertilisers

In addition to this, Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation has undertaken promotional activities in the districts of Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack and Puri under Indo-British Educational Project. These efforts have resulted in increase in fertiliser consumption.

(d) and (e). The targets fixed by the Planning Commission for fertilisers and Pesticide consumption, the production of foodgrains, sugarcane, oilseeds, for Orissa for 1989-90 are as given below :

Item	Targets
Fertiliser consumption (N+P+K)	2.80 lakh tonnes
Pesticide consumption	2000 tonnes
Total foodgrain production	8.474 million tonnes
Sugarcane	4.00 million tonnes
Oilseeds	1.00 million tonnes

Evaluation of I.R.D.P.

8157. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the concurrent evaluation of IRDP has revealed that in 24 per cent cases of IRDP beneficiaries, no incremental income has been generated by the assets;

(b) whether this is also indicative of some malpractices and leakages which require investigation by the concerned authorities;

(c) if so, the other infirmities revealed by the evaluation viz., non-provision of the working capital, to the beneficiaries and aftercare and support not being made available by Government to the beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to set matters right and ensure that the benefits of the IRDP reach the needy people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for the period October 1985—September 1986 has indicated that in about 24 per cent cases, no incremental income was generated by the assets and also highlighted the non-provision of working capital inadequate after-care support. Non-generation of incremental income might have been on account of variety of factors like lack of backward and forward linkages, poor quality of assets, inadequate assistance, natural calamities etc. A detailed note on the steps that have been taken to improve the programme during the Seventh Plan is given the statement below.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VIIth Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs .6400. The income of the assis-

ted families is to be raised to this level;

2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;
3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;
4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;
6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
7. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies;
8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;
9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres.
10. The administrative set up at block, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has submitted its suggests to Planning Commission.
11. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grassroot level;

12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;
13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner; and
14. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

**Appointments in the Indian Institute
of Mass Communication**

8158. SHRIMATI USHA
CHOUDHARY :
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :

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

(a) the mode of appointment of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the rules for appointments so that the posts are advertised and selection of candidates done on merit basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJABI : (a) and (b). The Institute of Mass Communication is an autonomous body registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is competent to make appointments to various posts as per its rules and bye-laws.

**Exploitation of fish trade in Andaman
and Nicobar**

8159. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fish trade in and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands is being exploited by fishermen from other countries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Casual labour in CPWD

8160. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the regularisation of casual labour employed by the CPWD;

(b) the procedure for recruitment of casual labour; and

(c) the comparative daily wages of casual labour and regular employees doing the same kind of work as on 1 January, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) About 5,000 Muster Roll workers have been regularised since 1981.

(b) Various circles/divisions of CPWD recruit casual labourers on Muster Roll through the Employment Exchange according to their requirement and exigencies of work.

(c) The average daily emoluments of regular employees doing the same kind of work as the casual labour are 2.5 times the daily wages of the casual labour approximately as on 1.1.1987.

**Separate Pool of residences for Delhi
Union Territory**

8161. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residences of various categories in the General Pool occupied by the Executive Councillors of the Union Territory of Delhi and the Officers of the Delhi Administration and Delhi Judiciary; and

(b) whether it is proposed to have a separate pool for the Union Territory of Delhi?

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

Category	No.
A	699
B	1301
C	2797
D	338
E	90
S	28
Hostel	130
Total :	5383

(b) The Delhi Administration already have separate pool. In addition, they have got separate departmental pool. The employees of Delhi Administration are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation also provided they are working in eligible office.

Beedi workers welfare fund

8162. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Beedi workers in the country;

(b) the total amount spent on their welfare from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund during 1985-86 and the first nine months of 1986-87;

(c) the average amount spent per workers per month during the two periods;

(d) the break-up of the welfare expenditure on major items during the two periods;

(e) the steps taken/proposed for increasing the welfare expenditure; and

(f) the salient features of the schemes under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) 32.75 lakh.

(b) During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 266.60 lakh and in the first nine months of 1986-87, Rs. 142.91 lakh were spent on the welfare of Beedi workers from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund;

(c) All the beedi workers are not in a position to avail of the welfare facilities. Information about the average amount spent per worker per month in respect of the workers who have availed of the welfare facilities is not maintained.

(d) Break-up of the welfare expenditure on major items during two periods is as under :

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

	1985-86	1986-87 (during 9 months)
Administration	43.10	31.40
Health	155.86	109.96
Education	63.94	0.88*
Housing	0.94	0.31*
Recreation	2.57	0.36*

(*As most of the expenditure is booked in the last quarter of the financial year)

(e) and (f). Our effort is to extend the scope and coverage of the welfare facilities. For instance, new dispensaries are opened every year and the amount of subsidy for beedi workers under the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society has been increased from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- per tenement w. e. f. 1st April 1987.

Recruitment of Director, 'Animal Husbandry Veterinary' Services in Union Territories

8163. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment rules have been framed for the post of Director, Animal Husbandry/Veterinary Services in the Union Territory of Delhi and other Union Territories;

(b) if not, when will these be framed and notified; and

(c) how the post of Director will be filled up in the absence of recruitment rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Cheating by manpower exporting agents

8164. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cheating cases were referred to the police for action against manpower exporting agents and their sub-agents in 1984;

(b) if so, their details; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 210 cases of cheating and fraud were registered by the police against the recruiting agencies and sub-agents during 1984. 204 persons were arrested and 7 were convicted in the said cases.

UNDP project for Madras

8165. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Development Programme has recently approved a project for the development and management of water resources in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) The scope of the project is to provide Madras Metro Water with designs of specific works such as non-conventional water resources, water quality control and management, waste water treatment and use, leak detection, water legislation and the use of computers. The project activities include design of well fields, construction and operation of artificial recharge facilities, establishing facilities for controlling sea water encroachment in river basins, recharging of reclaimed water, etc. The duration of the project is 30 months period starting from November, 1986. The Government of Tamil Nadu's input is Rs. 6.7 million (in kind) and the UNDP input is of the order of US \$ 6.1 lakhs in the form of consultancy, fellow-ships, equipments and miscellaneous.

Melting of glaciers in Sikkim

8166. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the glaciers in Sikkim are receding;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop receding of these glaciers in Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Glacier recession is a result of intricate physical processes operating in nature at those altitudes. Since, Glacier recession is a natural phenomenon, it may not be possible to stop it.

**Employment generation by public/
private sectors**

8167. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to know how far the public and private sectors have been able to generate employment during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) According to the available data under the Employment Market Information Programme from the public sector establishments, and the non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons, employment in the public and private sectors as on 31st March, 1983, 84 and 85 was as under :

Period ending March	Employment		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
			(in Lakhs)
1983	164.6	75.2	239.8
1984	168.7	73.4	242.1
1985	172.7	73.1	245.8

**Problems arising from increase in
number of vehicles in major
cities**

8168. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems being caused by the fast increase

in the number of vehicles in Delhi, Bombay and other major cities;

(b) whether this is posing serious danger to the life of these city-dwellers;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have draw up any perspective plan in consultation with the State Governments concerned to eliminate these dangers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Central and State Governments are fully aware of the problems posed by the fast increase in the number of vehicles in major cities like Delhi and Bombay etc. and its potential dangers. State Governments are continuously reviewing, modifying and improving transport and traffic systems to combine best services at affordable costs with an eye on safety and better living.

**Collapse of a massive concrete
structure of second Hooghly
bridge**

8169. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA :

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

(a) whether a massive concrete structure of the second Hooghly bridge of which Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. is the main contractor collapsed in the recent past;

(b) if so, the loss of lives and property as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the mishap;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by

Government in the matter; and

(e) the steps taken to repair the damage ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A prestressed concrete girder on the Calcutta side approach to Hooghly Bridge in the process of installation toppled on one side and fell down on the ground on 31.3.87.

(b) One worker of the sub-contractor carrying out the erection work fell down, was seriously injured and succumbed to his injuries. There was no loss of property except the loss of the girder which had to be dismantled and removed and the value of which is approximately Rs. one lakh. The work is covered by insurance and necessary claim is being made.

(c) A departmental enquiry has been ordered by HSCL.

(d) The Enquiry is in process and action as necessary on the basis of the enquiry report shall be taken. Pending enquiry, Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has suspended the in-charge Divisional Engineer and transferred the Chief Engineer.

(e) Arrangements have been made to cast another prestressed girder to replace the one which fell down and the erection of the same shall be done soon.

Unauthorised construction in Connaught place/Circus, New Delhi

8170. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of unauthorised use of upper storeys of shops in Connaught Place and Connaught Circus, New Delhi have come to light and what action has been taken to strictly endorse the lease deeds;

(b) whether the upper storeys of shops in Connaught Place and Connaught Circus New Delhi are meant only for residential purposes;

(c) how many cases involving the N.D.M.C. tenants/lessee etc. are pending and since when and what steps have been taken to finalise them; and

(d) how many cases of encroachment and unauthorised construction in N.D.M.C. area are pending with courts and N.D.M.C. and since when and what steps have been taken to finalise them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No general survey of shops in Connaught Place and Connaught Circus has been conducted by the Land and Development Office of this Ministry. In the absence of a general survey of shops, it is not possible to intimate how many upper storeys of shops in Connaught Place/Circus are being used unauthorisedly. However, whenever, any such unauthorised use comes to the notice of L & DO, action under the terms of lease is taken by it.

(b) The shops in Connaught Place and Connaught Circus are governed by different kinds of leases. In a large number of cases, the upper storeys are leased for residence/flats. Besides as per the Master/Zonal Plan for Delhi, the 'Land use' prescribed for the Connaught Place is "Commercial Business District" which allows/permits the buildings falling therein to be used for "Commercial" use. In certain cases, the lease deeds for the upper storeys still permit only residential use.

(c) The occupants of the upper storeys of shops in Connaught Place area are neither the tenants nor the lessees of the NDMC and as such the question of any cases pending with the NDMC for their finalisation does not arise.

(d) The information regarding cases of encroachment and unauthorised construction

in N.D.M.C. area is as under :

Sl. No.	No. of cases pending in various courts Total No.	Remarks
1. Unauthorised construction	184	83 cases pertain to the period prior to the amendment in Punjab Municipal Act.
2. Squatters	177	In all courts i.e. Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts.
3. Encroachment on public land	2972	Chit Challans Triable summarily by the N.D.M.C.

(B) The following steps have recently been taken by the NDMC to decide on such cases expeditiously :

(i) One officer of the rank of Dy. Law Officer has been posted exclusively in Tis Hazari Courts to ensure the early disposal of these cases.

(ii) Regular meetings are held at Senior Level, like that of Chief Architect to monitor the action on Court cases.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall listen. Why do all of you stand at a time ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the matter ? This is nothing.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do so, do not do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall talk to everybody, but please, do not do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Charles, please sit down. Why do all of you stand at a time ? Does it behove you ? Please sit calmly. Please do not do so. Both the sides are doing this thing. Does it behove you ?

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : On 15th April, 1987, Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda, Shrimati B. Basavarajeswari and Dr. G. S. Rajhans gave a joint notice of question of privilege against Prof. Madhu Dandavate for allegedly wilfully misleading the House on 17th November, 1983, while participating in the discussion on "the need for Electoral Reforms with special reference to Defections" under Rule 193.

In their notice, the members have stated *inter alia* that "Prof. Dandavate during the course of his talk told the House when he referred to the so called 'Moily tape' episode, that money was sent from Delhi and also that the Karnataka Chief Minister was in possession of the finger prints on the bundles of money".

Referring to the above statement, the members have further stated : "New the Desai commission which went into the inquiry has held that what was told in the Lok Sabha by Prof. Dandavate is not correct". The members have alleged that "Prof. Dandavate just to create an impression in the public, wilfully and purposely misled the House on 17.11.83."

I have gone through the Report submitted by the Desai Commission. In para 8 of the Report, it has been stated *inter alia* as follows :

"...It was stated on the floor of Parliament by Prof. Madhu Dandavate that finger impression on the bundles of Rs. 2 lakhs currency notes has been taken and they were in possession of the Chief Minister of Karnataka...Hon'ble Chief Minister did not have the finger prints alleged to have been taken from the currency notes as is clear from the letter received from the Chief Minister's Secretariat. Mr. Byre Gowda also has admitted that the currency notes were handled by many persons and it was impossible to finger prints and no finger prints have been taken".

As regards the amount having been drawn from the Sadar Bazar Branch of the State Bank of India, Delhi, the finding of the Commission has been given on page 43 of the Report, which reads as follows :

"According to Mr. C. Byre Gowda, as one of the bundles of currency notes contained account slip of the State Bank of India, Sadar Bazar, New Delhi, he thought that the amount had come from New Delhi. But the Manager of the State Bank of India, Sadar Bazar, New Delhi, has in his letter dated 15.4.1986 stated that he is unable to state that the said bundle was issued from their Bank to any of the account holders on 14.9.1983 or subsequently. He has also written to say that the Cong. (I) Party and the Janata Party have no accounts in that Bank. Therefore, it is not possible to trace the source from which the amount (M.O. 1) came to Bangalore".

I called for the comments of Prof. Madhu Dandavate in the Matter. He has *inter alia* stated as follows :

"In my observations in the Lok Sabha on 17th November, 1983 I had relied on the information given to me by my colleagues in Karnataka. However, Desai Commission appointed by the Karnataka Government has clearly stated that there was no evidence of the Chief Minister possessing these finger impressions."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : While offering his regrets, Prof. Dandavate has stated that "under these circumstances in the highest Parliamentary tradition I unhesitatingly offer my regrets...(Interruptions)"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : He should resign.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let me read it. What are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : "for my observations in the House on 17th November, 1983 and assure you that I had no intention to mislead the House."

I accept the regrets expressed by Prof. Dandavate and in view thereof, I withhold my consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

————

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : There is another matter. On 15.4.1987 during the course of the debate on the Defence deal...

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I have got it.

SHRI A. CHARLES : ...an observation was made by Shri Kishore Chandra, Deo casting aspersions on the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : I will proceed. I have to act according to the law.

SHRI A. CHARLES : It has been published in the newspapers...

MR. SPEAKER : I have to work according to the rules. I will initiate action. I will consider.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : In this case...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am at a loss to understand why you are behaving like this; you are a gentleman.

[English]

What sort of a person you are ? Please do not do like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I gave notice of a substantive Resolution regarding the enlargement of the powers of the inquiry commission on the Fairfax.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given any notice to me ?

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I have given.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking, all of you ? I have heard it. I will do what I think is fit. That is all simple it is.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given an adjournment motion with regard to the Sri Lanka problem. Hundreds of people are being killed and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka is on record to say that only military solution...

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed the adjournment motion. I cannot do anything about it. We had a discussion on the Foreign Affairs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura) : We want that the terms of reference of the inquiry commission should be widened.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard it and I have said I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening to you ? You do not feel a bit ashamed. What are you doing ?

[English]

Does it behove you to stand up like this ? I have heard the whole thing.

[Translation]

I have done it. You do not feel ashamed. What is going on ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that I have done it. If there is anything, please tell me. There is no use of doing so. I cannot follow if twenty people speak at a time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Please call one by one.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no subject under discussion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let me formulate my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Which rule has been violated ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In the heat of the Zero Hour you are saying so many things about us which are getting reported in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER : But I am not saying anything.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You say "Are you not ashamed ?" and such things.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only saying if 20 or 30 people are standing in the House and shouting does it behove you ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What can I say ? Please tell me what should I say. Should I garland you ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : You are not supposed to lose your temper.

MR. SPEAKER : I have my job to do. You can give a notice. You can see me. I will consider that and after full consideration I will either reject or accept it. Either you frame the rules and observe them or amend them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the remarks emanating from the Chair should be a little more circumspect.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. I do not like it. I have said I am open to any sugges-

tion. I am open to any discussion. I have never barred any discussion except out of rules and if you are not satisfied you come to me and tell me.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Can we not raise any point, any issue, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome any time. Come to me and say : "This is right, Sir. Why don't you do it ?" I will do. I have never barred discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only I will say, when I am satisfied that this cannot be done under the rules, then you have to change the rules. That's all.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Call one by one. -

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time. How can I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to make a submission about a procedural point, Sir. I will raise it at the stage at which you will tell me. I want to raise a question about the financial business and its regulation. At which stage you would like me to raise it ? This procedural point has been discussed since 1975 regarding the regulation of the demands and the time under Article 119. If you tell me at which stage I should raise it, I shall do so.

MR. SPEAKER : We could have discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, no, Sir. There is a point of order regarding non-implementation of Article 119 of the Constitution which says that unless the law is framed to regulate the financial business, then control of the business such as guillotining cannot be valid and is ultra vires of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we could have discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. That will be best because we can discuss it fully well.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you want to shun the point of order...

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1975, it was discussed in the House. If you tell me when the issue can be raised, I will raise it at that time. When the demands are taken up, if you want me to raise this procedural point, I will do. It is a very substantial point and needs to be discussed by the entire House. It is not from a partisan angle.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, we will take it up. We will come to it when the time comes. We will cross the bridge when we come to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, I have just told you that I have had a discussion just a few days back on foreign policy. You can have another discussion.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The raids are being continued.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do more than that. What more can I do ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Let the Minister make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record now.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have given an adjournment motion to review the Indo-US relations in the wake of clearance of sale of AWACS to Pakistan...

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be an adjournment motion on that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :... and involvement of US and its allies in the affairs of Sri Lanka. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You give some other motion.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : You allow at least a calling attention. We have given notice.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Now you please tell me, what should I do ?

[English]

There cannot be any adjournment motion. I disallowed that. You can give some other motion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When I have barred you, then why do you press ? When you press, I have also to press. Shri Choudhury. I have said to you that you give order and we will do it. There is nothing in it. There is no dispute. When have I denied ?

[English]

It is only a question of decorum. It is a question of rules and we will discuss it.

[Translation]

You may please give in writing to me. You can raise it under Rule 193 or through calling attention motion, etc. If you give a notice, I will look into it. You may please discuss it first. We have already taken up the Ministry of Defence as Shri Indrajit Gupta had asked for it and now we are going to take up the Ministry of Agriculture. Thereafter we will take it up.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I gave you a notice about a very serious matter which has appeared. From abroad, some questionnaire is being sent to retired Army officers here asking them to give their reasons why the military is not intervening in the situation...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen it. I will look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to have it discussed and there should be a statement on that.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have sent it to you. It has come from London—

[English]

to retired Army officers here asking them their opinion as to why military is not intervening in the situation in India.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Guptaji, I have not seen it. I shall be able to tell you when I see it.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, in the *News Time*, there is a report about Shri Kishore Chandra. Deo's remark...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I have done it.

[English]

I have already referred it. I have already taken action.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, what sort of man you are ? I have already taken action.

MR. T. BASHEER : I have given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken action.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why we should do all this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no fund in doing it all the time when we can do it with honour, with dignity, with decorum and everything.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did not follow what you said.

MR. SPEAKER : I said I have initiated action on it according to the rules. Whatever I do, I always do that according to the rules. No problem.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Sir, a report has appeared in the *Indian Express* ..

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : A controversial M.P....**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Tulsiramji, what has happened to you ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Sir,

*Na Kahane ki Ijazat Hai Na Fariyad ki Ijazat hai,
Main Ghut ke Mar Jaun Marzi Mere Sayyad ki hai.*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not distort the Couplet.

**Not recorded.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I am not allowed to speak...

Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1985-86.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you are allowed to speak, but everything will be done according to rule.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : What about that which our leader has given...

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4276/87]

MR. SPEAKER : Your leader is also humbly requested...(Interruptions)

Statements explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation and Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : When you are considering ?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Film and Television Institute of India for 1985-86, etc. and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1980-81 and onwards within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4278/87]

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Film and Television

12.18 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Reports

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to present the following

reports of Estimates Committee :

- (i) Forty-fifth Report on Ministry of Home Affairs—Voluntary Organisations and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Forty-sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of Committee on the Ministry of Urban Development—CPWD—Maintenance of Buildings.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Eightieth and Ninetieth Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (i) Eightieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 231st Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) relating to Financial Review-cum-Commercial accounts of Canteen Stores Department.
- (ii) Ninetieth Report on India Government Mint, Bombay—Overview.

12.19 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Twenty-third Report

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Western Railway.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

[English]

Fourteenth Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to provide special Central assistance to the Government of Karnataka to meet the drought situation

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : Karnataka State had been experiencing successive drought in the last four years. Every year, one part or the other of the State experiences unprecedented drought due to the weak or late arrival of south-west monsoons. The widespread failure of the paddy crop led to severe droughts in the coastal/main land, areas of Uttar Kanada, Shimoga, Belgaum and Dharwad districts of the State. As many as 6843 villages of 913 mandals, spread out over 94 taluks of 13 districts of the State are affected by present drought. The total human population of these villages comes to 70 61 lakhs and the cattle population 41.03 lakhs.

In the context of the above situation, it has become necessary to provide for scarcity relief to both people and cattle of affected villages. It is also necessary to make special provision for drinking water and fodder supplies in those areas. In the normal course measures could have been funded out of the margin money which is available to the State Government for such purposes. But the present drought is of very serious nature and the State Government is financially not sound to bear the funds required to combat the present drought situation.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government of India to provide special Central assistance to the State of Karnataka to meet the drought situation. Drought relief measures should be taken on war footing.

(ii) Need to lay new railway line from
Kalyan to Murbad in
Maharashtra

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a banon new industries in Bombay Metropolitan areas. The most part of the Thane district of Maharashtra comes under B.M.R.D. area. Only area which is permitted for industrial development is Murbad. The State Government has established industrial area in Murbad and now there is a proposal to expand that industrial area, but for want of railway facility there is no fast development. It is the need of the area to have a good road and new railway line linking Kalyan or near about to Murbad. It is also a fact that survey of Kalyan Nagar Railway has already been made previously and Kalyan-Murbad being a small part of the Kalyan Nagar Railway can be taken immediately.

I hereby request that the Government should start work on new railway line from Kalyan to at least Murbad so that the load of Bombay will be less and development of Murbad area will come up very fast.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to take immediate steps to
check large scale drop outs of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribe students in Koraput,
Phulbani and Kalahandi
districts of Orissa

*SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagat-singhpur) : It is a matter of great concern that the dropout rate of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Koraput, Phulabani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa is increasing. The reasons for dropping out are many. Firstly, the students are poor and they are not able to meet the expenditure required for their studies. The parents are poor and therefore, they are not able to

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

provide them food, cloths and other expenses like books, etc. Many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children who manage to get admission fail to continue their studies. The hostel facility available in the rural and urban areas is very inadequate. The number of seats available in the hostels is not adequate to accommodate these students. The hostels are lacking basic amenities like drinking water, lighting and toilets etc. The students cannot continue their studies under the present conditions. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to take the following steps to check the drop out rate.

1. Hostels should be set up exclusively for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all the towns in Orissa.
2. The present rate of stipend being given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in schools and colleges should be increased to Rs. 175 and Rs. 250 respectively. The technical students should be given Rs. 300/- as stipend per month.
3. Reservation rules in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be strictly observed.
4. Free food and uniforms should be given to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in the residential schools and also in general schools.
5. 40 per cent of total seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Government collges.

(iv) Need to take measures to meet
serious situation arising out of
shortage of drinking water
in Gyanpur Tehsil of
Varanasi District in
Uttar Pradesh

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House towards an important matter under Rule 377.

The water level has gone far below in Gyanpur Tehsil of Varanasi district and its adjoining areas in my parliamentary constituency. In most of the villages the wells have gone dry or are about to dry. It has created a drinking water crisis. I have already submitted that drinking water may be provided through pipe lines to each and every village of this thickly populated and carpet producing area with a view to solve the problem of drinking water of Gyanpur Tehsil of district Varanasi and its adjoining areas and in order to raise the water level the Gyanpur Pump Canal Work may please be completed as early as possible.

It is my submission to the Government that immediate steps be taken to solve the drinking water crisis of Gyanpur Tehsil in Varanasi district and its adjoining areas. Financial assistance may be given to complete the Gyanpur Pump Canal Work and in order to provide drinking water facility to each and every village of Gyanpur area, the pipeline schemes should be approved.

[English]

- (v) Need to take necessary measures to overcome the drinking water crisis in Midnapore and Kharagpur Towns of West Bengal

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Acute scarcity of drinking water in Midnapore and Kharagpur in West Bengal has surpassed all limits this year, much before the real summer has started, causing panic amongst the citizens of these two big towns of Midnapore District. Repeated representations and oft repeated promises by the Government in this regard have been of no avail and water scarcity grows with galloping speed every day.

Although the Government had promised a Rs. 8 crore comprehensive water scheme for Kharagpur as early as 1984, nothing has yet been done in this regard. Regarding Midnapore, the Government maintains a dignified silence. In the meantime, the people are becoming restive leading to deputations and demonstrations. I urge upon the Government to move the proper quarters for immediate steps to solve the water

problem of Midnapore and Kharagpur to avert water famine in near future which will lead to total dislocation and disruption of civic life in these two towns.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to allow farming of opium in Chambal region of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an important matter under Rule 377.

The condition of farmers in the Chambal region of Madhya Pradesh is pitiable. Their main occupation being agriculture, they produce Jwar, Bajra, Wheat and little of Mustard seeds. They do not get remunerative price for their produce because of low production. Consequently their standard of living has not risen even though there are reports that opium is being cultivated in this area for quite some time. This area is adjacent to Kota and Mandsaur and the soil is also of mixed type.

In order to raise the standard of living of the farmers, I, therefore, request the Government to allow them to cultivate opium in Chambal region.

[English]

- (vii) Need to send a Central team to Nagpur to assess and review the functioning of Model Mills

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Model Mills, Nagpur which is being run by the National Textile Corporation.

National Textile Corporation has not been taking any keen interest in the smooth running and modernisation of the mills. Due to financial constraints and mismanagement, it has become very unviable to run the mill. If the adequate financial help is not given in time and management is not improved, there may be retrenchment of thousands of workers. A Central Team should be sent to Nagpur to assess and review the functioning of the Model Mills. Government should take

all possible steps to save this mill from threatened closure in the interest of poor workers of the mill.

I hope the Central Government would take an appropriate action in the matter immediately.

(viii) Need to supply energy to Kerala from Kalpakkam and Ramagundam Central projects and also to set up a thermal power plant in Kayam Kulam

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : On account of shortage of water in the dams, power generation in Kerala is reduced. Kerala depends on hydro-electric projects for power generation. Now the water level is critical and power cut has been imposed on high tension line. This will lead to look out and lay off of factories. Therefore, arrangements have to be made for supply of energy from Kalpakkam and Ramagundam Central Projects. Also, steps are to be taken to start a Thermal Plant in Kayam Kulam to face the problem permanently.

12 25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1987-88

—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Defence —Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

The Minister may now give his reply. Pantji.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : I would like to tell what we really want.

MR. SPEAKER : What ? No. I have already called him.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, in this august House, I am the most affected

Member of Parliament so far as military conditions are concerned. (Interruptions)

I will take only two or three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is the financial matter I would just read one point of order and leave it to you to apply your mind and give the ruling about it.

Sir, Article 119 of the Constitution says — this is regarding the regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business—“Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under Clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.”

Sir, only in a minute I will frame my point of order.

(1) The regulation of the entire business including, if you feel that the time is inadequate, even to the stage when guillotining comes, within the time to be allotted, it is very necessary that the right of every Member to move the Cut Motions and all other formalities must be allowed to be completed. But, if for some reasons, the demands are to be guillotined, in that case, article 119 of the Constitution very specifically says that law has to be framed—

“For want of time, guillotining of demands is likely to take place under Rule 208 (2) and 221 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha.” But these rules also must not conflict with the provisions of Article 119 of the Constitution. That means the necessary law must be framed. Application of rule 208 (a) or rule 221, without framing the law under Article 191 of the Constitution is *ultra vires* of the Constitution; and,

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therefore, guillotining also, if it takes place without any law being framed, and afterwards if the Appropriation Bill comes under Article 114 of the Constitution, everything becomes *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Therefore, I appeal to you : this issue was raised in this House in 1975. The Speaker said : 'This needs to be attended to.' Unfortunately, no law was framed. If you carefully go into the matter and also have a proper consultation with the constitutional experts, you will find that this Lok Sabha will have to do something to see that Article 119 is not vilated in the transaction of any business, regulation of financial business, and even in the guillotining of certain Demands, thereby taking away the rights of the Members to move the Cut Motions and other formalities.

I would earnestly request you : this is a very serious procedural point of order that I have raised. You may keep your ruling pending. But kindly apply your mind, consult the constitutional experts; and once and for all settle this issue and sort it out. Thank you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Sir, I have a slightly different view—from that of Mr. Dandavate. Will you kindly allow me to express it ?

MR. SPEAKER : More than that ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : No, I am not in agreement with Mr. Dandavate on this. I feel there are two provisions of the Constitution—Articles 118 and 119. Article 118 lays down that the Parliament may make rules for regulating things. Article 119 lays down that a law may be made; if a law is made, then the law will prevail upon the rule made by Parliament. If no law is made, in my humble submission, the rules made by Parliament under Article 118 will prevail; and as such, when we have made rules under rule 208 the power of guillotining will be there, unless a law is made by Parliament; and in the absence of a law, I think under rule 208 we have the power of exercising the guillotine.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it. This is a question concerning the word 'may'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Constitution, 'may' means 'shall'.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it ? I do not think. Now Mr. Pant.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir : I would like to thank the Hon. Members on both the sides of the House who have participated in this debate. I would like to assure them that we have made careful note of their many suggestions. Some of them have made personal references to me, very kind references like Shri Aziz Qureshi and Mr. Madan Pandey; and I am grateful to them. I would like to cover as many points as I can; but I hope the House will realize that because of limitations of time, I cannot possibly cover all the points.

First of all, I hope I have your permission, Sir, to convey the gratitude and good wishes of the House to the brave men of the Armed Forces, the civilians who are working in Defence establishments all over the country and all the others who are in the Defence apparatus in one way or the other, from the top downwards. We are all aware of the courage, dedication and loyalty with which the Armed Forces have served this country. It is not only in times of war; but even in peace times, some of them are exposed to dangers—in the forward areas, in the air where there are accidents and young people die, and in the water.

I remember : Hon. Member Shri Gill, I think, spoke very movingly about the soldiers facing the icy winds in the hills, facing the scorching Sun in the desert and facing all kinds of dangers. So, let us at least pay our tribute to them, and let them know that they may be at the borders, but they are not far away from our minds, or our concern.

My colleague, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, spoke on Friday on defence production. He has covered that area. Therefore, I propose to limit myself more or less to the rest of the Defence Department functioning, research and development, although I may have to bring in certain items in relation to the defence production also. Hon. members, many of them, have referred to the broader framework of international relations within

which one must view and discuss these defence demands. Last week the House had an opportunity to discuss the demands of the External Affairs Ministry, and in the course of that debate, many things came up including the question relating to the international security milieu which affects us directly in this nuclear age and which has a bearing on this debate also. For instance, the question like efforts being made at the international level to control the arms race, negotiations between the USA and the USSR; all these are important questions. General Sparrow referred to them and it would be germane to well on them. But I think important as these are, the House is naturally far more concerned with the security environment with our neighbourhood which affects us directly. So, I would like to deal more with that. Over the last year, the linkages between the United States, China and Pakistan with their anti-India overtones have become more pronounced. The joint efforts by these three countries to update F-7 Fighter utilising American technology, China's air frame and Pakistan defence production facilities is an important symbol of these linkages. I need not remind members of the manner in which the United States has chosen to ignore the search of Pakistan for military nuclear capability, although they say they are committed to non-proliferation yet in this case they are choosing to ignore this deliberate effort on the part of Pakistan; and they continue to provide that country with sophisticated and latest conventional arms. We know, all of us, I think, know, the manner in which sophisticated arms of various kinds have been supplied to Pakistan; we know about F-16 Fighter; we know about Abrahms tank and we know that the United States is also considering the transfer of the AWACS to Pakistan. So, these are factors which certainly affect our security environment adversely. I am not making the statement to create any sense of despondency or alarming this country but we must realistically evaluate the threat to our national security.

There was a reference to China by some Hon. Member. Shri Unnikrishnan referred to the need for patient diplomacy.

My Hon. Friend, Shri Sripat Mishra made a very thoughtful contribution. But I think, it is apparent that all our efforts to normalise relations with China have not pro-

ceeded beyond the point. We do hope that with the recent changes in Chinese domestic and foreign policy and expression of their desire to have friendly relations with us, we could move in the direction to normalise relations. However, seven rounds of talks have not yielded a resolution of the border problem which is important in our bilateral relations. Chinese protest regarding the grant of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and its intrusion into the Wangdong area makes it obligatory on us to take proper defence measures along the Sino-Indian areas. This has added unnecessarily to frictions in the bilateral relationship.

Similarly our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan have not proceeded beyond the point. I have already referred to Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear capability and its efforts to obtain sophisticated arms. But the most important point is that many of those arms are of no relevance to the part of Afghanistan border, which is used as an excuse for obtaining them. So it really has imparted a higher qualitative edge to the security threat on our western borders. And you might have seen in the recent brasstacks exercises in which prior notice had been given to Pakistan that we were going to have routine exercises, Pakistan seized upon the opportunity to extract greater US support for its military upgradation programme.

I referred to AWACS. Shri Indrajit Gupta that day also pointedly made a reference to it. I would like to assure him that we are alive to the problem that would be posed by the supply of AWACS to Pakistan by the United States. It would, however, not be proper for me at this stage to give various options that we are pursuing. I would, however, take this opportunity to urge the United States to reconsider the introduction of such force multiplier systems in the sub-continent. I need not spell out the consequences.

Apart from Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri H. M. Patel and Shri Ram Singh Yadav expressed concern at Pakistan nuclear weapons programme. I share their concern. In spite of his denial, all the evidences available indicate that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear programme single-mindedly. India, on the other hand, is committed to the development of nuclear energy for

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peaceful purposes. And we have reiterated this a number of times. However, the emerging nuclear weapons threat from Pakistan is forcing us to review our options. The House, I am sure, does not expect me to detail these options as also our response which will be adequate to our perception of this threat.

So, this is the broad background against which we have presented the Defence budget before the House for approval...

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): We expected him to refer to his visit to Beijing. But he has not referred to that. We will be happy if he says what happened in Beijing very recently.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you read, what I said, carefully between the lines, you will be able to see what happened.

The budget for 1987-88 has been proposed at Rs 12,512 crores. Shri Kurup and some other friends said that this is the highest ever Defence budget. Prof. Parashar welcomed the increase in the outlay and Shri Jeevarathinam thought it was not large enough. But one thing was clear. Nobody really opposed the larger outlay, no one in this House. Even the Hon. friends who opposed the budget as such, perhaps on principle, did not oppose the larger outlay. The tenor of this debate, I am very glad to say, was only supportive as a Defence effort and, therefore, I thank the Hon. Members particularly for this.

A point was raised—and I think that point is valid—that although larger amounts have been allocated but the House is concerned that they should not be spent in a wasteful manner and that we should get value for money. The House is naturally conscious of the fact that with our limited resources and our priorities on the socio-economic front, our priorities to remove poverty, we need every single rupee for development purposes. But to protect the independence of the country, its sovereignty, it is not economic growth alone which is needed, you have to have a strong economy, you have to have

socio-economic transformation, you have to have a strong military, strong armed forces, confident with the will to win, with the determination to win, and behind that you have to have a united population, you have to have a polity in which the whole world and the people of this country have confidence, you have to have a democratic system which can produce the results. All these things—a strong polity, a strong economy and a strong defence—are intertwined and, therefore, we have to see that defence has many dimensions. Destabilisation is again multi-dimensional. It is not only the armed forces, it can be in the polity, it can be in the economic sphere, and we know how certain forces operate on all the three fronts. I would like to say no more on this. I would only like to assure the House that where national security is concerned, no laxity in any manner would be allowed.

Some knowledgeable members referred to the need to modernise our armed forces and asked for more funds while keeping in check the rising maintenance expenditure. The Defence budget for 1987-88 has made increased allocations to meet the requirements for the modernisation of the armed forces. It has made larger allocations for research and development. It has made larger allocations for ordnance factories. And this is to give added impetus to reduce our dependence on imports of weapons and equipment and make us more self-reliant and also to meet the commitments arising out of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Government. So far as modernisation is concerned, we have been laying particular stress on it and this will be evident from the figures that I am going to give you. This year we have proposed an allocation of Rs. 4,501 crores against Rs. 2,971 crores in 1986-87 for modernisation. I would like briefly to mention a few areas in which modernisation is being undertaken in the armed forces both through indigenous efforts and through acquisitions from abroad.

For the army, modernisation schemes have been taken up to increase the operational efficiency of the existing army fleet, induction of 155 M. M. Artillery Gun, Induction of T. 72 Tanks, Infantry Combat Vehicle B. M. P., providing the army with

air defence capability and with improved and reliable communication.

Defence communications have begun to assume great importance in actual battle field condition. And, therefore, new systems are being introduced and are being indigenously manufactured.

Navy is planning modernisation with advance helicopter, mine counter vessels, sub-marine rescue vessels, augmentation of support facilities at naval dockyard, etc. I have a number of other items. But I do not want to take the time of the House to go in detail.

Similarly Air Force is taking measures to improve its capability by, for instance, induction of dedicated air defence aircraft.

Two important structural changes have been introduced in the Defence Budget in 1987-88 with a view to ensure more effective control over maintenance expenditure—

(1) That expenditure on Defence Ordnance Factories which was hitherto listed under the Army is now being shown as a separate Head of Account.

(2) Certain expenditure which had been hitherto classified under Revenue has now been taken over to Capital to which it really belongs. For example Aircraft-Heavy and Medium Transport Vehicles, etc. which were listed under Stores earlier have now been shifted to Capital Outlay.

These changes have been made to ensure that modernisation expenditure does not get diverted to maintenance areas and for better budgetary control.

I now turn to economy in Defence expenditure. I fully share the views of those Hon. Members who want us to look for areas of economy without effecting our defence preparedness. It is with this end in view that the Defence Ministry is in the progress of carrying out micro level study to identify possible areas of economy in defence expenditure. The micro-level study is expected to look into such areas as inventory holdings, mining pattern, replacement of

obsolete equipment, review of land requirement, etc.

There are other items, I do not think, House is again interested in detail. In fact some measures have already been instituted to effect economy. For Instance Navy has already taken specific measures which will have an impact of Rs. 22 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 69 crores in 1987-90 period.

Questions have been asked about efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the procurement of equipment and weapon systems for the Defence Services. As the House knows, with fast developing communications the rate of obsolescence is high. They also know that the cost of development and production of sophisticated weapons system is prohibitive. These are factors that have to be kept in mind. We cannot really aim at total self-sufficiency. We can aim at maximum self-reliance. That would be more realistic and we should select the areas which we think are critical.

When I talk of critical areas we should always bear in mind the fact that if we import weapons and equipment then there is the possibility that supplies may get cut off at critical period when we need those supplies. So, our level of self-reliance must go up. I am glad to say that over the years, the level of self-reliance has gone up and the House knows this fact. Today we are developing and introducing a large number of weapon systems to meet the requirements of our Defence services. Again, I have a long list of the different weapons, but I think I will not take the time of the House. Sir, for defence the public sector undertakings have taken up design and development of aircraft, helicopters, armaments, missiles, radars etc. Latest technological weapon systems under indigenous production on the basis of transfer of technology relate to aircraft such as jaguar, Mig-23, Mig-27, etc. Major new projects have been taken up for implementation by Ordnance Factories, R & D indigenous production of infantry combat vehicle which I mentioned earlier, T-2 M-I tank and anti tank ammunitions besides helping us to achieve the maximum self-reliance and the growth of expansional Defence production units has helped us substantially in widening the country's

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industrial base, introduction of new technologies and increase quality conscious. This is an important point to bear in mind because apart from giving us self-reliance, which is necessary in terms of our defence needs, the spin-offs of the defence production programme, the spin-off in the field of research, the spin-off in the field of engineering, designing and planning are considerable and should be kept in mind when expenditures are incurred for this purpose.

Today, for instance, as the spin off from defence production through transfer of technology the country produced a large number of ship-building materials, electronic components, etc. The activities of the Ordnance Factories have resulted in a number of new projects finding application in civilian industry. For instance, they are new materials like titanium, and titanium products. There are communication technologies and all these are in application not only in Defence but in civilian sector also. The expansional defence production has resulted in new units being set up in backward areas like Kolar Gold Field, Medak, Panchkula, Goa, Bolangir, etc. with the resultant socio-economic benefits.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri H. M. Patel, had pointed out during the Hon. Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil's intervention. He was not satisfied. He pointed out to you that the Public Accounts Committee Report was there in which he had said about the 19 long list of items ..

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will come to that. Sir, on the question of R & D, Col. Mushran and my friend Shri Qureshi specifically referred to the need to increase the allocation for R & D. Well, as I said, R & D allocation has been increased. It is proposed to be Rs. 653 crores this year as compared to Rs. 420.4 crores during the previous year. Somebody mentioned the last year's figure as this year's figure. This year's figure is high. It is Rs. 653 crores. The increased allocation is meant to cover plans and programmes in aeronautics, rocketry instrumentation combat vehicles, naval system, computer science, etc. There have been significant success in the R & D front.

DRDO had supplied technologies for the production of FSAPDS anti-tank ammunition, 81 mm. illuminating ammunition, torpedoed electronic warfare system, communication systems and Sonar and Sonarbuey. Similarly, DRDO Lab had developed piloted target aircraft, a number of avionic systems and flight-training simulator, etc. Our guided missiles programme is more or less on schedule.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, Prof. Dandavate wanted to know what I have to say about the point made by Shri H. M. Patel, and I think Shri Indrajit Gupta also mentioned it, in relation to the recent Public Accounts Committee Report about the system X. He referred to the delay. There has been delay. But the important thing is that the system that DRDO has now developed is so current in advance that both the Air Force and the Army have accepted this system in preference to the foreign vendors system. Now, I would like to quote from the PAC Report itself. The PAC Report mentions this and this is what it says—I quote :

"The Committee are, however, happy to place on record the excellent technical achievement made by DRDO in the development of equipment X. The Committee not with satisfaction that the Chief of the Air Staff has confirmed that version-I of the equipment already tried by the Air Force is superior to any of the systems that the Air Force has considered for acquiring from foreign countries."

Later on it says :

"The Committee have also noted with satisfaction that production orders totalling to over 400 crores of rupees have already been placed on a public sector undertaking for Version-I and Version-II of the equipment X based on the R & D effort of DRDO."

I am sure that the House would like to give credit to the scientists and engineers of DRDO for this equipment. That there has been delay I do not deny, and that is something which needs to be looked into by itself,

but that this is also a part of the Report I am bringing out.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Not only delay, but also the waste that is involved in such delay. For the success of research etc. of course, they are merited and full credit is due to the scientist. That is not the question. But when we talk of large budget and so forth, every waste that you can avoid and the additional expenditure that may result therefrom—these are things to be attempted. Sir, this is something, and I can quote other instances. There are so many instances, and I only drew your attention to the fact that if you pay more attention to this Report, I think considerable sums could be saved for the Defence Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Including the Audit Report.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have absolutely no quarrel with that. I think all parliamentary committees must be given the consideration that they deserve. I myself was a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee for five years and in fact, I was in the first Public Undertakings Committee when it was formed and therefore, I am the last person to treat the Committees of Parliament lightly. But I merely mentioned this because whereas other countries could not at a certain stage supply us this particular piece of equipment, our own scientists and technologists did develop this indigenously and it is now being given to BEL for indigenous production. And I think this is something which would give us self-confidence. This is why I particularly mentioned this.

Shri Shivraj Patil mentioned the progress that BEL has made, and I understand that this particular order is the largest, perhaps the single largest order that has been given to BEL based on indigenous technology, and I am glad to say that the concerned laboratory in Bangalore has already moved on to develop more advanced version of this radar which the country may require 10 years hence, and this is the kind of R & D work which we have to do. It is not sufficient to merely copy what is available elsewhere or merely to re-discover the wheel. We have to think, and in some cases at least we may

be able to develop certain pieces of equipment, certain weaponry, certain systems which are ahead of the others. We have a large base of scientific and technological manpower, we have a large base of industry and there is absolutely no reason why we should not be able to contribute in a general way to develop in this or in other field and that is why as a symbol I mentioned this System X because here we have made a contribution.

Sir, then there was a reference to the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). Now we have decided to design and develop the LCA in the country to meet needs of the Airforce in the 1990s and accordingly we have brought together engineers and scientists working in aeronautics into a single agency, called Aeronautics Development Agency. The Programme right now is in the project definition stage. Now, frankly, we do not have all the technologies that we need for indigenous production and we have to acquire some advance technology in aeronautics. Therefore, we are attempting on a selective basis to get these technologies from various countries on terms acceptable to us. I am afraid, there is no easy way out to this problem because we do not have all the technologies that we need. I would however, like to assure the Member that the LCA is an indigenous programme and will remain so and not become a total licensed programme.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) : What about the engine ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : All right. Shri Kurup and Shri Indrajit Gupta also pointed out concern about induction of F-404 as interim engine for the LCA. The rationale for this is, it is always prudent to prove an unproven aircraft with a proven engine. This is the practice the world over because if you have both the unproven ones, it becomes far more difficult. We have, therefore, chosen F-404 and the reason for this is, it is modern and more important is, it is similar to the specification of the GTX-35 VS, now under development here. I would like to assure the Members that in the GTX programme which we have here, I am confident that our scientists and engineers will prove this engine well in time so that

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the programme version of LCA will have an indigenous engine. I do not know the name but one Hon. Member asked me, whether the Soviet Union also offered any engine of a similar kind. From what I know, they have not. I have made enquiries. He also asked whether this was offered to Pakistan. Again, from my enquiry, I find, we have no information on the subject. Shri Indrajit Gupta then raised the question about MBT-Arjun. We are planning to introduce this tank in squadron service before the end of the 7th Plan. Already a number of proto types are undergoing extensive technical trials. The tanks will have outstanding fire power and excellent mobility. As there have been some delays in the indigenous development of the engine, we have decided to have an imported engine during the first phase of production.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Have you completed the work of all the sub-systems ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are developing it. I have not gone into so much details. I am only one week old in this Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Young Arun Singh is older in the Ministry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But I did try to find out as to why we had imported the engine and why we had not developed it here. As Shri Indrajit Gupta specifically said, neither Kirloskar, nor the Defence scientists have been able to develop the engine. Therefore, I did not go into the particular aspect. We have to complete the development of indigenous engine so that indigenous engine power to MBT Arjun is available in the next stage I would like to assure the Member that we have taken care to see that MBT Arjun programme is more or less according to the schedule suggested by the user.

One point raised by most of the Members who spoke was with regard to the man behind the gun. It is the man behind the gun who matters and we are well aware of the factor and have taken various

measures to improve the career prospects of the Armed Forces. Hon. Members are aware that we have undertaken two cadre reviews, as a result of which promotion prospects for officers and men have improved significantly. Their pay and emoluments recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission have been considered and substantial improvements in those recommendations have been made by the Government which have been indicated in detail along with other allowances and perquisites in the annual report.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : (Jabalpur) : It is not enough.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Married accommodation for the service personnel has also been augmented. Again, it is not enough !

Shri D. L. Dograji, a senior Member, referred to the menace of corruption and bogus recruitment in the army. A number of corrective measures have been taken in this respect. I have got the details with me. But I do not think I should take up the time of the House for giving details. But I can assure him that corrective steps have been taken and I would be very glad to discuss with him separately if he is interested.

Then I come to welfare of ex-servicemen. The point is very strongly raised by many Hon. Members including Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav. Government is keenly conscious of the problems of ex-servicemen in the country. Almost 80 per cent of the personnel released from the armed forces belong to the age group 35-43. The task of resettlement and welfare of these ex-servicemen and their families is a national concern. The Central Government will continue to make all efforts within its means in this regard. Since most these persons have been settled in their home States, we have been seeking the cooperation of the States also in these efforts.

References have been made to the high-level committee which had made 68 recommendations dealing with ex-servicemen of which 28 concerned action by States also. I would like to inform the House that of these

68 recommendations, 54 have been accepted or partly accepted. 7 are under consideration. 7 have not been accepted, of these 7 which have not been accepted 4 are to be taken care of through existing schemes and institutions. I think this is a position which should be broadly satisfactory.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : May I intervene for a minute? Lot of demands have been put on the Ministry which have to be considered by the other Ministries also and by the State Governments, and a Bill has to be enacted in the Parliament through which the State Governments can be made responsible, in a mandatory manner to fulfil those provisions of the high-level committee which basically involve expenditure and more social monitoring of the servicemen's welfare. That point the Hon. Minister may like to touch whether it is possible or feasible to have an enactment of that nature.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will have to go into that. To secure employment for ex-servicemen, reservations have been provided in the central Government and public sector undertaking and more States have also made reservation. Shri Ajay Mushran, and Prof. Narain Chand Parashar referred to this factor and they, I think also said that full utilisation is not made of these reservations. So, we are pursuing this vigorously so that ex-servicemen would be employed in these reserved vacancies and we have also taken up with the States and I hope that with close monitoring and periodic review, the utilisation of reserved vacancies will improve.

Some Hon. Members, I think again Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan, Shri M. S. Gill and Shri Aziz Qureshi referred to compulsory military training after five years. I think only one of them referred to it. But along with retention of personnel in the armed forces for a longer period and a good scheme of resettlement on the civil side, revision of terms of engagement of Sepoys is under examination to retain those with technical or other required skills for a longer period and release others at an earlier age when they can be employed in jobs and locations of their choice. This is under consideration at this stage. A number of training schemes have been launched to help in employment

and self-employment. The scheme preparing ex-Servicemen for Self-Employment covers 15 districts in 10 states. This will be expanded to a few more districts during the current year. I think, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to expansion of Self-Employment opportunities for ex-Servicemen. To promote Self-Employment, we have taken up organisations of ex-Servicemen for transportation of foodgrains, fertilizers cement, coal etc.; for providing security services to Public Sector Undertakings and organisations and work of that kind. We have also taken up with the States to start ex-Servicemen's Co-operatives or Companies for this purpose. An important new scheme, Self-Employment for ex-Servicemen, has been formulated with the help of the Industrial Development Bank of India and launched on 1st April 1987. The scheme contemplates package of entrepreneurial training, technical assistance, the Seed Capital loans and term loans from State Finance Corporations, Banks, re-finance by the IDBI. I will not like to go into all the details. But I think you will be glad to know that there will be no collateral security for the term loan than the assets of the project. The scheme will be implemented in a decentralised manner. A contribution of one crore rupees has been this year from the welfare fund towards the Seed Capital Corpus and an equal amount will be given by the IDBI. The scheme will help in promoting the Self-Employment ventures treating ex-Servicemen as specific target group.

Another area of concern for ex-Servicemen is regarding pensions. Pension sanctioning procedures have been simplified and computerised. Over 80 per cent of the persons retiring now are receiving Pension Payment Orders in the month of retirement itself. The remaining will be given provisional pension atleast and we will make efforts to improve further the sanctioning of final Pensions.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, we have made a plea of same-rank, same-pension, atleast up to the level of Other Ranks I do not know whether you would like to say something about it....

SHRI K. C. PANT : If I don't say anything, I don't like to say about it. Take that for granted. Another scheme was

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introduced from 1st January 1987 whereby a pensioner opts to draw pension from a bank, can do so. Here, I would like the Hon. Members to note this because some Hon. Members seem to object to the scheme for allowing ex-Servicemen to draw pension from banks. They say : 'Why don't you leave it to the post-offices' ?

Therefore, atleast note that Pension Payment Order will be sent directly to the bank of the pensioners' choice. The bank will credit pension on the first of the month and claim reimbursement from Government later. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to just make a very brief reference to the permanent bridge over *Tiesta* river, which Shri Pandey referred to. This proposal has been drawn up and is under consideration.

Secondly, Shri Dogra talked of an all-weather road link between Srinagar and Leh via Khargil. The Government has set up a Technical Committee to examine and report on the feasibility of having an all-weather road link between Srinagar and Leh and we are waiting for the report of this Committee.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : I would like to have a clarification from the Hon. Minister. There is a road in Arunachal Pradesh from *Roing-Hunli-Chanli to Anini*. The construction of that road has been taken up by the Border Roads Organisation and it has been continuing for the last more than a decade. I would like to know the Hon. Minister whether any priority will be given to that. Also, other roads projects have been given by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to be taken up by the Border Roads Organisation because those roads are mostly—whether it is constructed by the State Government or by the Border Roads Organisation—used by the Defence personnel...

SHRI K. C. PANT : As far as I know, most of the roads in Arunachal Pradesh have, in fact, been built by the Border Roads Organisation over the years...

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Also, most of the link roads...

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes, I know. But the main roads have been built by the Border Roads Organisation, over the years.

13.20 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, it has not been negligent in that respect. But an ex-Chief Minister will know of many roads which must be built in that area. Therefore, I take the Hon. Member's suggestions, but they will to be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The ex-Chief Minister has been nationalised !

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am waiting for the day when the Opposition is also nationalised !

There were just two points with regard to the purchase of Bofors gun which I would like to refer to. One is with regards to the question whether the agreement covered licensed production or not—the point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The licensed agreement and credit agreement signed with the Bofors Company covers both outright purchase and licensed production of the FH 77 B system...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is strange you never mentioned it in your statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I mention something if you are curious. Otherwise, I assume that with all the data given to you would be satisfied.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If there is to be a separate agreement now for the licensed production, it will mean extra expenditure. That is why I wanted to know.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your Minister for Defence Production, when he intervened the other day, left that particular point quite hazy and clouded. He did not answer it clearly.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You are an old friend and I take very seriously all that

you say. You may have noticed that, even on an earlier occasion, I answered almost all the points that you had made. Had you made this point on that day, you would have got the answer.

The other question that was raised was the question of range...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : On the question of transfer of technology, I had referred to Marconi and Saabscania. Two specific questions, I have raised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As the question of range was repeatedly raised, it is necessary to clarify that the confirmed range of Bofors gun with ERFB Base Bleed ammunition is 30 kms. and meets the essential parameters in this respect. The basic point is not in the details. The basic point is that there has been a long drawn out testing of the system. Experts have gone into it. For years this has been tested in different conditions. Thereafter a decision has been made. I have no reason to doubt the bona fides of the experts who have gone into this. I cannot sit in Judgment on them, and I am prepared to accept what they have recommended. There the matter ends as far as I am concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What has been the finding ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the end I would like to quote from a speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was Defence Minister in 1954 :

"Any proper military history of India would show how every invasion of India was due to two things : one, technical advance in the invading army, their equipment or arms: and another, greater cohesion and discipline."

These are wise words we cannot afford to forget.

Shri M. S. Gill also spoke of the lesson of history, and I am sure that all of us will agree with him that nothing is so precious as the honour and freedom of the country. He referred to the Anglo-Sikh war. I hope

that all of us have drawn the right lesson from that, that in the absence of unity and national integration we become vulnerable to foreign invasion and that has been the lesson of our history again and again. At this time at least we must see to it that our unity is strengthened and that the soldier who sheds his blood is not let down because we cannot work together or that we cannot be disciplined or that we cannot work hard. These are the imperatives that must guide us, and that alone would strengthen the defence of this country.

With these words, I would request the Hon. Members to kindly withdraw their Cut Motions and pass these Demands.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am sorry he has not answered my question...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Mr. Chairman, please listen. This is the only time we get to scrutinise the Demands for Rs. 12,000 crores. And things cannot be glossed over. When we raise some points, they have to be fully and adequately answered. Therefore, Mr. Chairman through you I must seek information. We have the right to discharge certain duties and we are being prevented from doing so. Things are glossed over and everybody is talking about it....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly take your seat. The Minister has already replied. I cannot force the Minister to reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am not asking you to force him. If he says that he has no answer, I will sit down. On the question of Bofors, I have raised certain specific questions. Firstly, about the transfer of technology of sub-systems of Marconi control-instruments by Saabscania, he has not answered whether transfer of technology is permitted....(Interruptions) Otherwise, I am right to conclude that the whole package is a fraud. I am not questioning the bonafides of the Minister. I would like to ask.... (Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall not put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote together, Unless, Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy desires that any of his cut motions may be put to vote separately.

The cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 15, 15A and 16 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

Those in favour will please say ‘Aye’.

*Not Recorded.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS ; ‘Aye’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against will please say ‘No’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : ‘No’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the ‘Ayes’ have it, the ‘Ayes’ have it.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : No Sir. The ‘Noes’ have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, let there be a division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—Now the lobbies have been cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 15, 15A and 16 relating to the Ministry of Defence ”

The motion was adopted

Demands for grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

11. Ministry of Defence	95,42,00,000	23,42,00,000	4,77,09,00,000	1,17,08,00,000
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1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Defence					
Pensions	1,17,31,00,000	...	5,86,54,00,000	...	
13. Defence					
Services—					
Army	11,01,21,00,000	...	55,06,05,00,000	...	
14. Defence					
Services—					
Navy	1,02,58,00,000	—	5,12,90,00,000	...	
15. Defence					
Services—					
Air Force	2,74,66,00,000	...	13,73,28,00,000	...	
15A. Defence					
Ordnance					
Factories	11,00,00,000	...	54,98,00,000	...	
16. Capital Out-					
lay on Defence					
Services	...	6,61,75,00,000	...	33,08,77,00,000	

13.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88
—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Agriculture

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.”

**Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture submitted
to the vote of the Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Agriculture	42,10,00,000	2,06,00,000	1,84,99,00,000	10,28,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Coope- ration	36,17,00,000	21,63,00,000	1,80,87,00,000	1,08,17,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	28,82,00,000	...	1,44,12,00,000	...
4.	Department of Rural Development	6,91,96,00,000	6,00,000	13,75,02,00,000	30,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	4,62,10,00,000	72,11,00,000	23,10,53,00,000	3,60,53,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Raghuma Reddy.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir : I rise to initiate the debate on the Demands for Grants for Agriculture, Rural Development and also Fertilizers.

Agriculture is an important subject. Agriculture is the back-bone of our country. But unfortunately, these Demands have made the agriculturist a boneless fellow.

Everybody says that 47 per cent of our total GNP is received from Agriculture. From this Budget, we see that for Agri-

culture and all allied subjects put together, only 15 per cent of the Budget amount has been allotted. This is the sincerity with which Central Government is tackling the problems of agriculture and agriculturists. I do not know how the problems could be solved with this meagre allocation from Government of India.

We say we have achieved self-sufficiency in food production; but where is this self-sufficiency in food production, I wonder. I will quote the figures. The production during 1983-84 was 152.5 million tonnes; in 1984-85 it was 145 million tonnes and again during 1985-86 it was 150.5 million

tonnes. The expected production in 1986-87 is 150.5 million tonnes. For the last four years, the production is almost stagnant. Except for a difference of 5 million or 2 million tonnes, it is almost stagnant. By the end of the 7th Plan, we have to produce 180 million tonnes. The range is from 178 million tonnes to 183 million tonnes, and the middle of it comes to 180 million tonnes. Only 3 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ years are left for the end of the 7th Plan. How is the Ministry going to achieve another 20 million tonnes? God alone can save this country.

Coming to rice, out of 41 million hectares of total cultivable rice area, only 22 million hectares are under high yielding varieties. Except in regard to wheat, nothing much has been done. With regard to pulses, things are almost stagnant from 1960. Even after 27 years, the output of pulses is almost the same.

With regard to oilseeds, the production is low. There is not much difference over the years. Only a small increase is there. Coming to sugar, we are importing 16.26 million tonnes of it. We are importing nearly 12 lakh tonnes of edible oil. Oilseeds production is only 12.5 million tonnes.

If you look at sugarcane, it is 172.178M tonnes. How are you going to achieve self-sufficiency in this country? Production of wheat alone will not bring in self-sufficiency in this country. In the field of cereals, there is an orderly decrease year after year. We have technology. We have fine people. We have nearly 30,000 scientists working in ICAR or Agricultural Universities. We have technology. But what has gone wrong? Why has production not increased?

The sugar production is only 7 million tonnes. Our milling capacity is 10 million tonnes; even more we can achieve. But, unfortunately, we are importing. The farmers are burning their cane outright. But nobody was there to purchase their cane in some years, including last year. Today there is sugar shortage. We are importing it. What is the need—I do not understand.

About oilseeds, there is an Oilseeds Mission established last year. Rs. 100 crores were said to have been sanctioned for the development of oilseeds. But no results have come out. Even after 27 years the *per capita* consumption of food is only 27 grams in urban areas, and in rural areas only 168 grams. In regard to edible oil, the *per capita* consumption is 34 grams in urban areas, and hardly two grams in rural areas. *Per capita* consumption of pulses is only 25 grams. For sugar, it is 51 gram in the urban areas and hardly 2-5 gram in the rural areas. This is the fate of our production. You may claim that you have achieved the green revolution. I don't think so. The country needs another green revolution not only green revolution but actually we want streamlining of the Extension Departments all over the country. It may be the duty of the State Government or the Central Government to do it.

We have achieved good results; we are producing good results. Technology is there, but the Extension Wing is not working properly. The land development programme is almost a failure KVKs are working but unfortunately they are limited; there are hardly one or two KVKs for every district. Their number has to be increased. The Extension Wing has to be streamlined. The time on the radio and TV should be increased for their coverage. At present, the radio coverage is better but TV coverage is far from satisfactory with regard to agriculture. If these things are not taken care of I wonder how the Ministry is going to achieve the results in the absence of proper publicity. Out of 145 million hect. of cultivable land, we have almost 60 million hectare of irrigated area; out of 60 million hectares of irrigated area, 40 million hectares have assumed water. The average production is 1.3 to 1.5 tonnes per hectare. You can claim 1.5 tonnes per hectare or 1.3 tonnes per hectare. But in other countries, the lowest developed countries, even in a country like China you can see 5 to 8 tonnes per hectare. With regard to wheat also it is 1.8 tonnes per hectare here. In other countries, like Mexico, it is 8.8 tonnes. This is our production gap. How are you going to reach that production gap and when are you going to reach that production stage? I find that the present lacuna is in the Extension Wing.

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

The other important input is the seed. You may say many things about seed. The production of seeds is not sufficient and the good quality seeds are not there. I have brought it to the notice of the Hon. Minister many times, but nothing tangible has happened. In the 6th Plan, we had spent Rs. 69 crores on seeds development. In the 7th Plan, it is Rs. 79 crores. The production of the breeder seed is hardly 23,643 quintals all over the country if we put all agricultural universities and other agencies together. Compared to the public sector, it is nothing—during the last-year only 3,35,097 quintals of the foundation seeds is distributed. About certified seeds, I am not going to certify them. Whether government certifies it or not, I can say it is a bogus one. They are purchasing them from the farmers or in the open market. Then they are packing them in labelled bags and are calling them certified seeds. Some private persons are actually benefiting out of it the real farmer is not benefiting out of it. There is a saying, as you sow, so shall you reap. When you are not in a position to supply good seeds to the farmers, how can you expect that they will show good results?

The scientists are going ahead. I am quoting from *The Times of India* dated April 19, 1987. It reads as follows:

“Biotechnology describes a number of powerful techniques, many of them only some years old, by means of which life-forms can be manipulated and altered at the most basic level so that they develop some specific properties.

Today, you can take genes (the basic material in an organism that contains the code for its reproduction and growth), split and splice them, graft them on to another organism and thus manufacture a new life-form, say, virus. Or you can clone a particular kind of super-cereal or super-vegetable with very high yields by using certain simple laboratory techniques and then imbue it with such properties as you like.”

For instance, you can multiply it a number of times. Science is there. Technology is there but the only thing lacking is—I respect—the political will of the government towards farmers is not there.

Coming to fertilisers, we are importing fertilisers worth Rs. 823 crores. This is not a small amount. Our consumption of fertilisers has gone up from 1.1 million tonnes to 8.7 million tonnes. I am not going into the HBJ pipeline controversy and all that. You can give the contract to any firm, whether it is a French firm or an Italian firm. But we want that fertiliser should be produced in our country. Make use of the indigenous material. I do not know how the Fertiliser Minister is reacting to this and how he is going to do that. He may say that they are giving many subsidies to the farmers. We are not asking for subsidies. But what is the import duty? On naphtha it is 80 per cent, on rock phosphate 32 per cent, ammonia sulphate 65 per cent and urea 89 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON): Say something good also.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Why should you not waive these taxes? Why do you not remove this import duty? With regard to spare parts of tractors which you are importing, why do you not waive the import duty? You are interested in the welfare of the farmers. But showing mere interest will not be helpful. Something concrete in action is necessary. I am not blaming the Minister personally. I know that he is a very good man. He himself is an agriculturist. He has the interest of the agriculturists to his heart. I have a very high regard for him. But here I am blaming the system as such. The Government and the Planning Commission are giving step-motherly treatment to farmers and farming community. The system should be such which will contribute to the development of agriculture and agriculturists.

Day by day we are having a number of natural calamities. For example, last year in Andhra Pradesh we have Godavari floods. Rayalseema and Telangana regions are suffering from drought situation. We are asking for clearance of some projects. Wherever

water is there, that water should be best used for agriculture. But you are not giving clearance to those projects. You are neither constructing those projects yourself nor allowing the State Government to take up those projects such as Pollavaram, Ichham-palli, etc. If it is a Congree ruled State like Maharashtra, without anything you will give clearance to the projects. But in respect of States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, you will withhold the sanction for your political gains.

The rainfall in Rayalseema and Telengana regions is 350 mm when the normal rainfall is 760 mm. The State Government has taken special steps like Telugu Gramina Kranti Padham. Under this scheme, out of a total cost of Rs. 30,000/- for digging a well, Rs. 15,000/- is given as subsidy irrespective of community and caste. The only condition is that he should be a farmer, whether big or small. Actually there are no big farmers after the land reforms. We have given tube-wells, bores wells. In addition to that, we have introduced slab system in electricity in agriculture sector.

For sugarcane you have fixed the minimum support price at Rs. 18 per quintal whereas we are giving Rs. 26 per quintal.

Even the cooperative sugar mills are paying about Rs. 300. What is their price policy? I will come to their price policy later on. So Sir, this is the situation how the agriculture and agriculturists are taken care of by the central Government. I would request the Hon. Minister that as a liberal man, he should have some sympathy towards the cultivators. Kindly extend all the facilities to them. They are exploring possibilities of ground water but that alone is not sufficient. They should construct more number of percolation tanks. The Government should take up some national projects. They should give extra amount for the watershed management and soil conservation schemes. More amount should be incurred on these things. They have given very meagre amount for the national projects. These problems should be taken up on national basis and more amounts should be given for these.

The next issue that I would like to take up is rural development. There are many

schemes for rural development. Our bureaucrats are fond of giving many good names to such schemes—RLEGP, NREP, IRDP and TRYSEM. All these schemes are there but what is actually going on? This year the Government has given a large amount for these schemes—Rs. 2,000 crores. The year 1987 they say is the year of the homeless but how many houses they have constructed? What is their programme to construct houses? Under RLEGP they are constructing some houses only for SCs/STs. But what about the other classes? You see how much the State Government has done. In Andhra we have already built two lakh houses. Ten thousand houses we have given in one district itself. We are constructing houses at Rs. 9,000 in urban areas and at Rs. 8,000 in rural areas. Why does the Government not construct permanent houses instead of *jhonparis*? What they are constructing are huts but we want permanent cement houses even for the weaker sections. Why should they not take up such housing schemes? Even the laying of the roads is an important thing. These scheme should be taken up in the rural areas and in the tribal areas. There are many applications pending before the Central Government. Take, for example, the drinking water problem. Even after 30-40 years we are not able to give good drinking water to the people. The State Government has requested the Centre to give Rs. 24 crores this year for drinking water. They say that the Ways and Means grant available for the State Government is only Rs. 68 crores as per the Eighth Finance Commission. That condition has to be lifted. When the needs are there, when the droughts are there, when people are dying for want of drinking water, this amount can be increased even up to Rs. 100 crores or even Rs. 200 crores. Why should this restriction from the Reserve Bank be there? Why does the Government not lift it? It comes under the purview of the Central Government. I am not grudging about the Eighth Finance Commission but some liberalisation should be there when the situation is beyond control, when the State Government wants to take up drinking water schemes.

There should be poverty alleviation schemes for all the Commuters. The Government says that 35 per cent of the population is below the poverty line, I say 52 per cent

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

is below the poverty line. I do not know what is the correct figure but whatever they are doing, they should give serious thought to the development of rural classes. All the schemes should go to the rural areas, all the schemes should go to the rural people. Unfortunately the DRDA programme is not working well. I know it because I am in the governing body of the District. We sanction the amounts but unfortunately the local banks are not giving loans. We are sanctioning margin money but no commercial bank is coming forward to give loans. The Government says that the State Government is not utilising the amount which they have given, but who is having control over the banks? Banks are not under our control. I have brought this to the notice of the Banking Minister and the Finance Minister many times but no action has been taken and nothing tangible has been done. The rural banks are not giving loans to the farmers. They are already in liquidation. They are not in a position to pay even the salaries to their staff. Unnecessarily they are keeping them there. These things should be taken up with the Ministry of Finance or the Banking Department. Whenever DRDA programmes or other rural programmes are there, we are releasing our margin money or the subsidy amount, but the banks should also give the loan portion. Then only it will be useful to the farmers.

There is a scheme for small and marginal farmers. Under RLEGP, to dig open wells the Government is giving Rs. 30,000 as subsidy to the Harijans, I request that it should not be restricted only to Harijans, it should be given to all small and marginal farmers irrespective of their caste. We want casteless and creedless society. Then why caste should be included? This facility should be extended to Harijans as well as to the other sections of society. This is a very good scheme, I appreciate it. You should give more and more amount to the weaker sections of society.

A small amount for mandal at the rate of 30 wells, 20 wells is not sufficient.

If you want to construct a project, per hectare you have to spend Rs. 30,000 to

Rs. 40,000/. If you want to explore ground water, it is per hectare upto Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000/. That is easy. You can extend this facility to some of the farmers who can take up bore-well or open well. These schemes you should consider specially when 62 per cent of the cultivable area is under dry land cultivation and which needs irrigation once or twice per seasons.

There is much economical difference between irrigated area people and dry land people. We are taking such of horticulture but, Only 6.3 per cent of the total cultivable area is under horticulture. We produce mangoes and other fruits we are facing a lot of problems in marketing them. There are no marketing facilities. Mango pulp and other pulp of fruits we prepare. We have to approach some brokers for marketing. Of course that is not your subject. You can take it up with the Food and Civil Supplies Minister. There should be some process. Last time we enacted a bill for authority to process food products. Many farmers had come with the pulp but nobody purchased it the pulp was lying idle. No export facilities are there. We are doing foreign trade of Rs. 1900 crores. Do you think it is sufficient?

There is an area of 42 million hectares of cultivable land. Lakhs of farmers, crores of farmers are producing million tonnes. But you are exporting a meagre quantity—rice, wheat and some of spices, You must export much quantities. You must study the world market and accordingly you must ask the farmers to grow important crop which you want for indigenous consumption and for export. Some type of legislation is very important. I am not forcing that you should bring legislation immediately. But some type of legislation should be there to take up this issue.

Important thing is the price policy. Nobody knows about the price policy. There is a big gap between the price of the consumer and the price of the producer. What price you are fixing is only urban oriented price. Keeping in view the urban people you are fixing the price. It is because there is no forum for them, no union for them to fight for it. I think about the price policy, I have heard many stories from the Ministers. We are going to re-constitute it; we are going to

include more farmers I do not know what happened? Only four members and only one is a farmer in the Committee and that too A. C. sitter and not the actual farmer. You do not want to have a good farmer in your Committee. You do not want a field worker in your committee.

You have promised on the floor of the House that you were going to include one dry land farmer one rice belt farmer or one irrigated land farmer. What has happened? I do not know. Has that been constituted or not? But the purpose has not been served. The minimum support—Price for Paddy has been increased from Rs. 142 to Rs. 146/-. In one year the increase is only Rs 41/-. The same was the case with wheat. Increase only Rs. 6/-. What is this? Rs.6/- or Rs. 4/- increase per quintal is sufficient? What way are you going? What methods are you adopting? How are you collecting the data? Cost of cultivation method is wrong. You are collecting data from the universities and scientists are not collecting. The data from rural people.

14.00 hrs.

Unfortunately, the data which are collected by the scientists and the persons in the Agriculture Ministry, are based on the crop cutting experiments around cities. The other day the Hon. Minister said that Hyderabad is the Second ICAR camp. But I don't want these offices and the research institutes in Hyderabad nor I want the Research Institute in New Delhi or in any urban areas. The agricultural institute or the agricultural university should be in rural areas. The agricultural university and the agricultural institute should be rural oriented, not urban-oriented. What is the use of having it in Hyderabad? There is no worker, there is no water in Hyderabad. You will find these institutes and universities where there is no water. But there is water in Nagarjunasagar area, Pochampad area where you will not have any rice research institute. To my mind, in regard to the dryland farming, it is a complete failure. Without the prime input which is water, you cannot do agriculture. Without irrigation facilities, you cannot produce any crop. If you want to get good results even in dryland area, you have to provide irrigation facility once or twice a year. Every year you are increasing the area by 2 million

hectareas under irrigation. But even then nothing could be done. I therefore plead that production should be increased. The agricultural price policy should be to help the farmers. I want the farmers are given more importance, not the consumers. Your agencies are interested only in the protection of the consumers. They are not interested in the farmers.

Now, coming to the milk production in the country, with you so called the White Revolution and the milk production is 44 million tonnes what is the per capita consumption of milk in the country? The per capita consumption is about 100 milli litre. In urban areas it is 150 m. l. or 160 m. l. and in the rural areas it is 10 or 30 milli-litre.

Similarly, the production of eggs in our country is 1590 crores. If this is the picture in egg production, you can imagine what the per capita consumption would be. Sir, the hatcher are in the hands of a few persons. They are controlling the material. They are monopolising the parent material. If anybody wants to import the parent material, the person will not be allowed to do this. Only a few persons are monopolising the import of parent material.

Sir, for the development of fisheries and fish products, there is no proper planning, there is no ship development for export purpose. Of course there are several decorated boats. In which are not useful for fishermen. I am of the opinion that the animal husbandry department is not working properly. You might have seen the report of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. But nobody has cared to look into it and know what are the recommendations. Sir, the Animal Husbandry Department needs to be streamlined. There are not many Jersey cows and Murray buffaloes. Even they are not good according to the farmers. Therefore some changes should be made. Then only you can increase the meat products and you can export meat and you can export processed food to other countries thereby you can earn foreign exchange.

Sir, the Hon. Minister had said the other day that by the end of this Century, we would be needing 240 to 250 million tonnes of foodgrains. If we want to bring land under

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

irrigation at the rate of 2 million hectares per year, in 60 million hectares it would be possible to produce 300 million tonnes. But you are increasing only 2 million hectares under irrigation per year. Therefore, Sir, proper care should be given, proper attention should be given, proper extension facilities should be given, proper seed should be given, proper fertiliser and bio-fertiliser should be given. All these inputs should be given to the farmers. The price policy for the agricultural products should be remunerative to the farmers. There is no use of increasing the procurement price of paddy and wheat only by 3 or 4 rupees. You are giving very meagre loan. You are giving very meagre loan through cooperatives. The loan given through the commercial banks is not at all sufficient. The farmers and the landless labourers are forced to go to the private men for loan in the rural areas. Farmers are forced to go to the private men for loans even in the rural areas. Neither the commercial banks nor the cooperative banks give them loans and you are thus forcing them to go to private money lenders. They are paying heavy interest to the money lenders. So, I request that some liberal loans should be given to the farmers thereby the farmers would be benefited. I urge upon the Minister that he must put some teeth into the Fertilizer Control Act and Pesticide Control Act and the Seed Control Act. The Fertilizer control Act is not as stringent as the Food Adulteration Act. You study the Act carefully. So, I hope the Hon. Minister may bring another amendment to the present Act.

Spurious fertilizers and pesticides are coming into the market. That should be stopped. For this, you must come with a legislation. I hope under the able guidance of Mr. Dhillon supported by the two Ministers of State, the farmers will be helped by giving them remunerative prices.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to achieve breakthrough in agricultural research.] (11)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to educate farmers with regard to the result of Agricultural Research and Education in land farming.] (12)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to achieve breakthrough in dry land farming and rain-fed arable land.] 13

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for compulsory training and research work for agricultural education.] (14)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to evolve drought resistance groundnut seeds and to allot sufficient funds for the multiplication of groundnut seeds to be supplied to farmers.] (15)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to evolve pesticides to control Uzzi disease for mulberry crop.] (16)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the misuse of funds under NREP, RLEGP and TRYSEM schemes.] (17)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural, Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a realistic evaluation of actual achievements under NREP and RLEGP schemes.] (18)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to initiate additional and special steps to provide gainful employment to labourers under NREP and RLEGP who are forced to migrate due to chronic drought prone areas.] (19)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take special care for permanent eradication of famine from Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan] (20)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for special assistance from Central Government for flood areas and chronic drought affected areas.] (21)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evaluate the standards of living of rural people and to initiate steps for their betterment.] (22)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fertilizers.] (23)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100",

[Indiscriminate supply of "mini kit fertilizers" to people who do not actually use the fertilizers.] (24)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply fertilizers to farmers at cheap rates.] (25)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up more fertilizer plants in Krishna and Godavari basins.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Fixation of support price for farm produce much below the prevailing market price.] (27)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

Appointment of persons who are not sympathetic towards farmers and who are incapable of understanding the travails and tribulations of farmers as members of the Commission to fix up prices for agricultural commodities.] (28)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to consider sympathetically the representations of farmers by the Agricultural Prices and Costs Commission.] (29)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to rationalise the evaluation of the cost of farm output and remunerative prices of farmproduce to act as an incentive for increased production.] (30)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide incentives to farmers to grow more groundnut by fixing the minimum price of groundnut at Rs. 700/ per quintal.] (31)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for subsidised distribution of improved agricultural implements to farmers.] (32)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to fix up the price of sugarcane at Rs. 350 per quintal by raising the cost of sugar by Rs 0.50 per Kg.] (33)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduce by Rs 100".

[Need for fixation of prices of agricultural produce on the basis of consumer price index.] (34)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up farmers agro service centres on a large scale] (35)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100",

[Need to initiate steps for improving the living standards of agriculturists and farm labourer.] (36)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for sufficient credit to farmers at a low rate of interest.] (37)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to arrest the decline in the rate of investment in agriculture.] (38)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase per acre yield of agricultural produce.] (39)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for development of agriculture in drought prone districts like Anantapur and Chittoor in A P.] (40)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to raise minimum wages for agricultural labourers and to enforce it strictly.] (41)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to establish an All India Agriculture Service.] (42)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to compensate the losses in the farm produce due to power cut and power shortage] (43)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the area for cultivating groundnut crop.] (44)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the acreage under dry land farming and to introduce steps to improve dry land farming.] (45)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to grant financial assistance for production of groundnut in dry lands.] (46)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce insurance facilities for groundnut crop.] (47)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for declaring moratorium on the interest payable by dry land farmers to banks and co-operatives.] (48)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide short and long term credit to farmers at the appropriate time.] (49)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct godown in all co-operatives to enable farmers to store their produce.] (50)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for effective steps for conservation of water in drought prone areas.] (51)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve the animal health and veterinary services to all villages.] (52)

"That the Demand under the head other services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to start a training institute for poultry production and management.] (53)

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Pilibhit): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

14.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

Sir, just now an Hon. Member has mentioned certain basic issues and so far as I can remember, I will have to take him long back in order to give him a glimpse of the progress we made in the field of agriculture in the recent past. During the years 1955-60, when the outside world thought that India was at the brink of starvation, as it depended heavily on foodgrain import, I remember correctly that the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru took this matter seriously and set up the National Seed Corporation in 1963 in order to provide good quality seeds to the farmers. The Corporation was entrusted with the task of providing good quality seeds and it has been doing it since then. I have been patronising the National Seeds Corporation for the last fifteen years. I will dwell on the quality of seeds later. At the outset, we have to understand that the country's agricultural production will go up only when we realise the significance of seeds, fertilisers, irrigation and new scientific techniques. Is it not a fact that the country's agricultural production has increased manifold during the last 20 years.

The Ministry of Agriculture has done a commendable job. If we shut our eyes and say that these people have not worked or they have shirked worked work, it would not be proper. The reason being that we run short of space to store wheat that is procured in villages in spite of the FCI godowns. Wheat has to be kept in the open at many places. There are many areas in the country where wheat does not reach. There is need to bear in mind that the Government procures wheat on support price and stores it but besides this there are other agencies as well who procure wheat and store it. These agencies create conditions in the country wherein it seems that there is shortage of wheat and then after raising the price

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

of wheat they release their stock and earn huge profits. At that moment our Government sells foodgrains through the Fair Price Shops at cheap rates. Sir, an example of a particular State has been cited in this connection. We had gone to Calcutta in the first week of February and we went round the ration shops there. It has been alleged that the Central Government does not release the required quantity of Rice and Wheat to those States where the Congress (I) is not in power. This is wrong because we went round 30 Ration shops in Calcutta and we were accompanied by a number of people not only of our party but also of the other parties. The report of that tour has been submitted to the House on the 25th of March. When we asked the shopkeepers and the consumers about the reported shortage of Wheat and Rice, they replied in the negative. The same was true of kerosene oil supply. We saw that there was a queue for kerosene oil and the people were getting 5 litres of kerosene without any permit or quota. But it is repeatedly pointed out here that the Central Government is doing nothing. Allegations are made in this regard. I am not criticising but only citing an example....

Is the work done by I. C. A. R. and Pusa Institute not laudable? We will have to appreciate whatever good work has been done in the field of agriculture so that the scientists feel encouraged. At the same time we will have to direct the attention of the Government to the lapses or shortcomings that may have been there. It is therefore essential that the scientists and others who are engaged in research work should improve upon the mistakes and shortcomings and thereby try to increase the agricultural production in the country. Besides, we have also to increase the purchasing power of the rural people because if this is not done how will they be able to buy the foodgrains. We provide them foodgrains at the cheapest rates but we do not distribute it free of cost. To increase the purchasing power and to provide more employment opportunities to the rural people, a sum of Rs. 2000 crores has been set aside for rural development. During the past few years, particularly, since 1980 we have observed that the purchasing power of the people has increased and their standard

of living has gone up. A bulletin has been sent to all the Members by the Rural Development Department and I feel that Mr. Bandhopadhyaya has done a commendable work by collecting the necessary information. I have written to the Hon. Agriculture Minister that this bulletin should also carry information about the way money has been spent by an individual who has availed of the loan facility and how the farmers of a particular area have been able to raise three crops in a year after receiving a boring engine, so that if a Parliamentary Committee wishes to see the good work done by the Rural Development Department, it can do so easily. The Committee should visit Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahajahanpur in Uttar Pradesh to see how the economic condition of the farmers has improved and their purchasing power has gone up.

Sir, I would like to mention the year 1962 when a war was thrust upon us. At that time our foodgrain stocks were limited and the farmers were also in pitiable condition, Shastriji, the then Prime Minister, gave us a slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'. This slogan infused a new life in the farmers and scientists. The soldiers at the borders were assured that the farmers would produce enough foodgrains; that there would be no shortage of foodgrains anymore; and that they should defend the borders with all their might. I am glad that the farmers and the soldiers did their utmost to realise the dreams of Shastriji.

Sir, from 1962 to 1980, Shrimati Indira Gandhi did a commendable job for the rural people, Agriculture Department and the rural areas. We cannot deny the achievement. We should appreciate the good work done by the Government even if we are not in the ruling party. Sir, I presented four budgets in Uttar Pradesh and I always appreciated the suggestions of the Opposition and tried to implement them accordingly. We would like the Opposition to appreciate the commendable work done by the Government and help us in our endeavour to achieve national development.

Sir, eight hours have been allotted for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is entrusted with the task

of feeding the starving people of the country. I feel that the time allotted is very short. One can speak for eight hours continuously only on Animal Husbandry Department or for that matter on horticulture. All of us feels that the time allotted is very short to extend concrete suggestions.

Sir, when we talk of the pitiable condition of the farmers, we will have to bear in mind their plight during 1977-80 period. Just now it has been mentioned that the farmers have to burn their standing sugarcane crop. Sir, in this connection I would like to remind that between 1977 and 1980 when our party was not in power either at the Centre or in Uttar Pradesh the farmers had to burn their standing sugarcane crop and it was the time when they had not even money to buy a matchstick. Sir, the farmers were feeling helpless like a woman who watches the funeral of her husband, but cannot weep. This was the situation in those days. I remember the plight of the farmers in those days. Arrears amounting to over Rs. 5 crore and 77 lakh remained pending with the factory owners for three years. In 1980, when the Congress Government came to power, they saw to it that the arrears were paid to the farmers. As a result the economic condition of the farmers strengthened and their morale went up.

It has also been mentioned here that we pay Rs. 16.50p. per quintal as the price of sugarcane to the farmers. Sir, this is not correct. The Central Government decides a minimum price for sugarcane and it is for the State Governments to pay adequate price of sugarcane to the farmers in their respective States. I remember that when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the Chief Minister of the State, we paid Rs. 26 per quintal to the farmers as price of sugarcane in our State at the instance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The price differential between the Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh was only one Rupee. In spite of all this, if somebody says that the Congress Government is anti-farmer and the Janata Party Government which lasted for only three years, was the well-wisher of farmers, it is not correct and is absolutely wrong.

Sir, I grow potatoes and both the Hon. Ministers know that I always feel concerned

about agriculture. I am reminded of the years 1977-1980 when we were ruined. A Vodka factory was to be set up at Farrukhabad during the tenure of the then Prime Minister. The said factory was not issued a licence because if it had been done, the liquor would have been manufactured from rotten and poorest quality of potatoes. At that time neither Indiraji nor Rajivji was in power but it was Morarji's Government. Was this in the interest of farmers? I do not want to go into this controversy. I just want to make my submission before the House. I want to say a few words about sugarcane. We should produce sugar on the Brazilian pattern and acquire technical know-how from abroad, so that we can produce imported quality sugar indigenously and manufacture power alcohol from molasses. The price of petrol has gone up manifold and consequently it has affected mobility of our vehicles. The officers and staff who have to ensure the work of development in remote areas, they are not able to reach there. If power alcohol is available, it can be mixed with petrol in 25 per cent ratio and then we can drive the required number of vehicles. Three litres of power alcohol can be mixed in 10.12 litres of petrol.

The potato production in the country is 120 lakhs tonnes out of which 60.65 lakh tonnes are produced in U.P. alone. If you buy a 100 gms. or 50 gms. packet of potato wafers in Delhi, it will cost Rs. 4.90 and it means that the cost of one kilo of potato chips in Delhi is Rs. 100. We should try to end the increasing profit margin of the middle man. We should ourselves set up such industries so that best quality potato wafers and other by-products of potatoes are available for export, because only then can the farmer be benefitted. There are 6-7 cash crops including sugarcane, potatoes, etc. which can help in improving the economic condition of the farmer.

Besides, I would like to point out that we should intensify our farmers' training and visit programme. Our production is not increasing. There are two reasons for it. One being inclement weather and the other is crop diseases. I remember that in 1964-65 when we imported wheat seeds, the average wheat production was 25-30 quintals but PB-13, Sunehra 64 and Larbara varieties

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

helped in increasing the yield manifold. After this the Sona-Kalyan variety and improved irrigation facilities revolutionised agriculture but the per hectare yield did not increase as much as it should have been. I therefore draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to it. The policy of Government is to increase the production of oilseeds but in vain. Groundnut cultivation was done over an area of 5 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh alone but today it is being done on one lakh hectare. This is because it is affected by three diseases—Root rotting, plant stunting and not bearing fruit. It is true and we cannot deny the fact that so long as we do not set up a National Gene Bank and import genes from other countries to introduce them in our country, our foodgrain production will go down continuously. Same is true of pulses. Why do not we encourage our farmers to produce peas. Today we have various varieties of peas which we can produce and use it as a pulse. After canning, we can export it to other countries also and can earn foreign exchange which can be utilised for the development of the country. Recently a scientist has said that peas are good for the growth of the foetus. It sharpens the memory. In big farms of your Pusa Institute and All India Agriculture Research Council, the scientists are not able to improve the quality of pulses and oil seeds because there is a problem of isolation. We need a space of 1660 metres for mustard plants and similarly for Arhar. The persons working in Government farms and universities do not pay attention towards it and as a result the quality of seeds is declining and production is falling.

In our country 94 lakh tonnes of mangoes are produced. I would not say that it is a hobby of big landlords and Raja-Maharajas. The cost of production of foodgrains is constantly increasing. In respect of Wheat and Paddy, our per acre profit is continuously reducing. If we have to engage our children in small scale industries, we should set up big canning institutes and factories. We can also set up these industries under the Public Sector. Today, these by-products are much needed all over the world. We have NAFED organisation in our country which can collect these by-products

and export to other countries. We have a separate Department for Fruit and Horticulture, which has too much work to do. We have good production of various kinds of fruits in our country, so why do not we earn foreign exchange by exporting them to other countries. I want to bring one thing to the notice of Shri Makwana. We import highly frozen semen of various breeds, like hosten freezon, jercy and Swiss brown, but we should pay more attention to our indigenous breeds. We have good indigenous breeds which were imported by America to improve there breeds but unfortunately we are not paying attention towards it. I have given a record of 1945 to Shri Acharia who is the Additional Director-General or the Deputy-Director General and looks after the work of Animal Genetics. At that time a Sahiwal cow used to give 10,000 litre milk. I have also given some other records of Tharparkar, Red Sindhi, Haryana Angol cows because he is writing a book. He is doing a noble work which will be read by our coming generations. We commend the scientists who are doing good work. If we have some good material or information with us we should hand over it to them, so that they may do good work. An old saying goes that beggars and borrowers could not be choosers. These breeds have brought many diseases to our country and have created genetical problems. I would like to show one thing to you because I have its sample with me. Surra disease has broken-out all over the country on a very large scale. I want to tell you about a medicine called Antri-cide Posalt manufactured by I.C.I. As an M.P. I have purchased this bottle for Rs. 450 and when I was Minister of Animal Husbandry in the Government of Uttar Pradesh, I bought it for Rs. 400 but today it is not available in Delhi even for Rs. 600. Have you any other medicine to replace this costly medicine? Have you any substitute for distodin. You have stopped the import of this medicine. The attack of surra disease kills the animals within no time. A person who purchase a cow for Rs. 2000 can only understand the pain of its loss. I lost my own cow which used to give 38 seer milk daily. Therefore, I know as to how much painful it was for me. The medicines which were imported earlier from other countries, are not being imported now. Therefore, I request you to make arrangement to import these medicines so that cattle of good breed can be saved.

Today it is Shri Rajiv Gandhi's era. He says that new technology of agricultural development should reach to the small farmers in the villages. Is it a political stunt? We see that whenever such things appear in newspapers, the opposition people criticise the Government and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. The poor villagers who work hard and live on leaves can understand the pain. They eat leaves because their State Government is inefficient to provide wheat and rice supplied by the Central Government to the people there. The State Government is not increasing their purchasing capacity. Therefore, I oppose this cut motion and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Agriculture presented in this House.

At the outset I must congratulate the Department of Agriculture for the achievements which have been made. In fact, instead of calling it their achievements, I would like to congratulate the Indian agriculturists for accepting the guidelines given by the experts and thereby increasing the agricultural production in the country.

I remember, in my childhood, when I had come out of jail in 1942, the starvation of Bengal. At that time the population was 36 crores in this country and lakhs of people had starved in Bengal during the British regime. Today the population has probably trebled and I don't think there is the state of starvation anywhere in the country.

No doubt, this needs to be appreciated, this needs to be congratulated and this needs to be encouraged. We congratulate and appreciate both the Government and the agriculturalists. While doing so, no doubt, the Department has helped the agriculturists by creating new method of production, by creating new varieties, by introducing new technologies and by adopting new schemes. But at the same time, after congratulating, I would like to caution ourselves that we should not be satisfied with the results that

we have achieved upto now. There is still much to be done.

First of all I would like to request the Hon. Minister and the Minister of State to be cautious of one thing. Many a time there is no proof or evidence but there is intuition. I have an intuition that in the field of industry in this country and abroad also there is some sort of ill-feeling towards the agricultural sector. Last year one leading Chamber of Commerce and Industry in this country conducted a survey and that too in a irrigated area and tried to prove that Indian agriculturist is becoming rich. That was Bombay Merchant Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the consultants were Tatas. When I went through the survey I found they had only selected the villages where the irrigation facilities were available and conveniently neglected the dry land area. After this survey in some sections of Press a demand was sounded-not made-that the agriculturist in India should be taxed. I thought may be this thought might have occurred to some obscure person who does not know much about agriculture but after a few days when our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, went to USA there was a Press Conference and in that Press Conference a foreign correspondent put a question to our Prime Minister as to why Indian agriculturist is not being taxed. We never knew that Indian agriculturalists were such star attraction of the foreign correspondents. We knew it only after the question was put to our Prime Minister in the Press Conference at Washington. I do not want to connect these things but after that and before the last Budget it was being said and published that the agricultural sector is going to be taxed. Again after the Budget the discussions were there even in our national media that why the agriculturist is not being taxed. I do not want to go into details but I smell distant design. I do not know from whom. I do not know for what. I leave it to the capable hands of our Hon. Ministers but we have to be aware of designs against Agricultural Community.

Sir, our origin is in the villages. Lakhs and lakhs of villages are there in our country. If we cannot safeguard the interests of the sons of soil and the farmers then it will be of no use for us to sit in the House and claim that we are their representatives.

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

I will request the Hon. Minister kindly not to take my suggestions or criticism in another light. It is out of sheer sincerity that I venture to make some suggestions.

During the last few days it is being noticed that there are agitations in rural areas. I always feel sad and sorry that the rural population—when I say the rural population let me be very very clear that I am not talking about the farmer who has irrigation facilities because 70 per cent of peasants in India do not have irrigation facilities. That's why I do not want to argue the case of 30 per cent of farmers. I want to argue the case of 70 per cent of farmers who don't have irrigation facilities and whose farming is rainfed, who are dependent on nature and who have no other alternatives. So, when I talk about farmers, let it be understood that I am not talking about so-called Kulaks. I am talking about the farmer who works in his own fields and tries to earn his livelihood.

Sir, for the last few days, it has been seen that at times there is agitation in the rural areas. My dear friend Mr. Makwana mentioned in the other house the other day that there were political motivations. I have no doubt about it. But I want to go beyond that. We should be careful not even to give an opportunity for such political opportunists to exploit the situation in the rural areas so that they should not be able to start an agitation.

A feeling is growing gradually in the rural areas that urban areas are prospering more and rural areas are not prospering equally in comparison with the urban areas. I will give you some example. In 1980, Sir, the production of two-wheelers in this country, the production of man-made fibre in this country, the production of TVs in this country was much less. You will be surprised that the production of two-wheelers rose from 50,000 pieces per year to about 2-3 lakh pieces at the end of 1985. Definitely it is a sign of prosperity. If there is no demand, industrialists would not have produced it. It means urban area is prospering. What is happening to agriculture? I am grateful to the Hon'ble Minister that while

laying down the guiding principles deciding the prices of agricultural commodities, one point has been inserted and that is about parity in prices. Sir, now what do we mean by "parity in prices"? Is there parity in prices? I am worried about the parity in prices not only for the agriculturists but also for agriculture itself. Agriculture being the backbone of Indian economy, there has to be a balanced parity in prices compared to agricultural section and industrial section. If this parity is not there, Sir, new imbalances will be created, new disparities will be created. This may create great problem for national economy. I will give you some examples. The potato is being sold at Rs. 3.4 per kilo but the wafers are being sold at Rs. 70 per kilo. So, where is this money going? This money is going to the middleman. That middleman is definitely not from the rural areas. He is not from agriculturalists or rural area. Sir, because agriculturists and farmers cannot form trade unions, they are unorganised, we have to give much more protection to them. I am not grudging the salaried income classes. Why should I grudge? Dr. Datta Samant is not there in this House today. But he has a record of achievement, Sir, The drivers in his union are drawing Rs. 3,000 per month. I don't grudge it. May be that that driver must have come from some village. I do not want to compare urban dearness allowances with the income of agriculturists. I do not want to compare the salaries which the urban people are drawing with the income of the agriculturalists, but I definitely want that they should be self-sufficient. They do not want to be profiteers, they do not want bonus, gratuity etc. but they do need to be sufficient enough to sustain themselves. The present unfortunate situation can, however, be removed; it is not impossible.

As far as agriculturists are concerned, I will make some concrete suggestions. The question of prices of agricultural commodities arises mainly because of lack of planning of cropping pattern in the country. Agriculturists do not know how they should plan their own crops. If in one year they get more prices for cotton, next year mere agriculturists go in for growing cotton. Naturally, because of the supply and demand factor, the prices of cotton come down. And when the prices come down, the support prices comes into the picture. Always, the support price

need not be beneficial. Today there are various factors. Cotton, for example, grown in irrigated areas and the cotton grown in dry farming areas have different production quantity per acres. While in the irrigated areas three crops can be taken during one year, in the dry farming area, only one crop can be taken during one year. I am glad that this year they have increased the price of wheat and jawar but it is insignificant.

14.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am glad that the Hon. Speaker has arrived at the right moment. I come from a dry land area. The Hon. Speaker had occasions to visit us and we had the honour to receive him twice. In dry land area we may work very hard but we cannot have more than five to six quintals of jawar per acre even by using hybrid variety of jawar. We can take only one crop. The price of jawar is Rs. 130 or Rs. 135 per quintal. If I produce four quintals per acre, it means that I earn around Rs. 500 per acre. If I have twenty acres of land, you can calculate how much a family can in my state earn per year? And what happens because of the ceiling? One can have 54 acres of dry land for five members of a family. It was done in 1974. Today it is 1987. During this time three or four new members must have joined every family. What is the price of that land? If I sell one acre of my dry land, the highest price that I can get is Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per acre. What is the production every year and what is the pattern in industrial sector. One scooter is sold at Rs. 12000. It means that my two acres of land can bring only one wheel of a scooter. If I decide to purchase a pair of shoes for myself, today the Bharat Leather Corporation, a Government Undertaking, not a profit making organization, sells a pair of shoes at about Rs. 200. Therefore, my two quintals of jawars become equal to one pair of shoes. It is not at all economic parity at the national level prices. I will not go into all the details. But I would like to draw the attention of the Department of Agriculture to have a dialogue with other Ministries so as to find ways and means to have some parity in this regard. I say this because the rural population should not get

a feeling that they are being discriminated and that the urban people are getting more advantages while rural people are getting less advantages. Some dry-land farmers, after reading in the newspapers that sick industry is being nationalised, asked us whether we consider agriculture as an 'industry'. If we say yes, then they will say that their industry is sick and whether it can be taken over. I do not want to humiliate anybody here, but I am very very sorry to mention that the earnings of a dry-land farmer owning 20 to 25 acres of dryland is equivalent to or even less than the salary of a sweeper or a cleaner working in a city. Farmers are demanding the lowest possible money. We may well imagine their situation. I would submit that we must try to help these dry-land farmers and we must try to strike some balance.

I would like to mention only two points. I do not like to go into everything because we did have discussions in our Consultative Committee meetings and I am very glad to state that both the Hon. Ministers were very sympathetic to us.

First, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to kindly reconsider the whole business of cotton crop. Let the farmers know one year ahead, as to how much cotton is needed. Accordingly, you may inform the State Governments not to allow or advise the agriculturists not to grow more cotton than what is required. It is mentioned in the National Textile Policy declared in 1985 that even among the poorer sections of the population, there is a greater demand for cloth made of man-made fibre. I do not know who has invented this great idea. A poor man is concerned with cheap cloth and whether it is of man-made fibre or cotton is of no concern to him. At the most, it may be his secondary concern. I think that one of the reasons why the cotton cultivators are suffering is because of the undue encouragement given to the man-made fibre industry in this country. This has to be checked somehow. We all know that they have now built empires of man-made fibre business. These corporate people quarrel among themselves and we poor members of Parliament are victims of their quarrels. It will be better to discourage them. They should be shown their proper place. We must safeguard the interests of the poor agriculturists

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

who cultivate cotton. Once the agriculturist comes to know that in a particular year cotton is not going to fetch a good price, he will switch over to other crops. Here I have a word to say about our universities. Last year, I had visited certain universities but they do not study these aspects at all and do not advice about substitute crop.

People were agitated and they were complaining that they got a very less price for their cotton. Some leaders took undue advantage of the situation and Shri Makwana knows, that they have started political agitations also. It is not possible for these so called leaders or for anybody to have any access to the rural areas and use the problems of the farmers to their advantage. We the Congress people are proud to say that we are the real representatives of these farmers. But we should solve their problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you know why you got the lowest price ? It is because you produced more!

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Yes Sir, here productivity is penalised. In fact, this economics is much more complicated. You made a query once about this. Now, because of this man-made fibre industry and other big textile houses, a new industry has come up. It is called advertisement industry. The total investment in advertisement industry in this country today, must be between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 700 crores. Who are spending in this ? And those who are benefited from advertisements are unlikely, I repeat unlikely, to take the side of the farmers. Because, farmers have no lobbies and also because all economics in this country is being studied, sitting in the 25th floor, in an airconditioned atmosphere. From there, they write, how bad poverty is in the villages. I do not think they have ever visited the villages or they have ever gone there. That is why, unfortunately, these agriculturists have no lobbies ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : Take them to your village.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Mr. Somnathji. I am born and have been brought up in the village.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Now you have deserted it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE :
No Now I have joined your community as a Lawyer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I
am not only a Lawyer. I happen to earn my living honestly as a Lawyer.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : I
think, Sir, I have never tried to interrupt the senior Members.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not interrupting you. He is only adding.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : I
presume that his sympathies are with the marginal and small farmers of this country.

Another suggestion I would like to give you is regarding the New Sugar Policy. I understand the difficulties of Agriculture Department because the Textiles Department is a separate Department; the Ministry of Commerce is a separate Department; and the Department of Agriculture is a separate Department - I understand your difficulties. What I suggest is that, there should be proper coordination while planning between the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Textiles and the Ministry of Commerce. If their coordination is proper, then 50 per cent of the difficulties of the Indian agriculturists will be reduced. I hope, this suggestion will be considered more seriously.

Secondly, this year, the problem of Sugar Policy has also come up. It has been decided that they are not going to allow co-operative sugar factories, which are below 2500 TCD. I do not think that it is a good policy because only big capitalists will be able to invest in sugar industries—co-operative sugar industries—can not come up. So 1250 TCD capacity should be allowed. I will...cooperative sugar factories. So, it should be left to...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vairale, as you have said about capitalists, I would like to

ask you whether there is ceiling on any other thing except land ?

[English]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Kindly have a discussion on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? Absolutely, I welcome it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Yes, Sir. It is right that in these corporate sectors, particularly in the urban areas, they have lot of concessions on income tax and otherwise also now. Before you occupied the Chair, today, I had mentioned that in the press conference of Washington, our Prime Minister was asked a question "Why Indian agriculturists are not being taxed ?" I am glad that, even foreign Press has started taking note of poor Indian agriculturists. I am not talking of those who are having hundreds of acres or irrigated land. I am talking of the majority of farmers.

Another thing I want to say is about the land ceilings. In my State at least—I do not know exactly about the other States—ceilings have been implemented and in urban areas, there is no ceiling on incomes.

15.00 hrs.

For example, in these public limited companies, we are aware that their 93 per cent capital comes from public resources, financial institutions and shareholders; only 7 per cent or 8 per cent is their own capital. The same thing is not applicable into agricultural sector. My last request to the Department would be to have a proper co-ordination between these three departments, and to try to do justice.

In concluding my speech, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

15.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : FRAMING GUIDELINES TO ENSURE SMOOTH FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item viz. Discussion under Rule 193

raised by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, I presume you have admitted this Motion under Rule 193, under rule 194...

MR. SPEAKER : Under rule 193.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No. Notice is under rule 193, and the admission is under rule 194... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Has Mr. Unnikrishnan any point of order about my speech ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No; I thought your speech had ended. (Interruption) The Speaker had called the next item. That is why I raised this point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : It is OK now. We have just started.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Where he ended, Mr. Unnikrishnan began.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, I think admission—I presume—is subject to rule 186, which refers to all Motions, whether they be under rule 184 or 193. Rule 186 says :

"In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy..."

It is not, 'it may', but it is, 'it shall satisfy the following conditions'. Conditions (i) to (viii) are there.

This Motion, as I have seen it on the List of Business, clearly violates rule 186 where it is said that it shall raise one substantially definite issue, under condition (i); and under (iv) it says : 'it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence'. I am not clear which matter of recent occurrence it is. Therefore, I would like a clarification from you : As it stands on the List of Business—since in your wisdom you have decided to admit it—I want to have a clarification because we would otherwise be setting up a

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

bad precedent if Motions of this kind are admitted on general premises.

There have been a number of opportunities when we wanted discussions, and you were also kind enough to point out on those occasions that they should ..

MR. SPEAKER : May I remind you that rule 186 pertains to substantive Motions, and not for these...It refers or pertains to substantive Motions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Rule 193 also. Rule 193(i)...

MR. SPEAKER ; No; it is rule 193 which relates to short discussions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Discussion is based on a Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No; it is not. It is not applicable. Over-ruled.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : May I point out, if you permit, that there have been precedents, and rulings on this score ?

MR. SPEAKER : We did allow.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You can reserve your opinion on this...

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Unfortunately, in this House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. It is completely clear. No problem. Rule 195 says :

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

That is all,

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is that the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I have done it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is the matter ? Are we discussing electoral reforms or blackmailing ? Let us be clear on that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same thing. It is one part of the whole.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Or, can you say it is an omnibus statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not an omnibus statement. We did it earlier also. We had discussions. It is some thing which we have done earlier also. According to precedents, we are doing it. We have done it earlier also; and accordingly, we are doing now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, on November 15, 1983, a professor-turned-politician made an unprecedented attack, the most virulent of its type, on an elected representative of the people, who happened to be the Leader of the Opposition in Karnataka Assembly; and he was followed by friends in this House—Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, last but not the least Shri Charan Singh; and they insisted for an adjournment motion so important was the subject for them. You allowed a discussion as you have allowed today, but they were not satisfied. I quote Prof. Dandavate. He says as follows :

"I have given you a notice on the question of toppling of the Karnataka Government. I have got the cassette. I have given you a transcript of conversation of Congress leader with Janata MLA and I can present one cassette that was demonstrated in a press conference. I have shown papers submitted to you..."

Then later on he says, I have given the transcript. I said that the transcript should

be read out in this House. So, it went on for 25 minutes in spite of your allowing to have the discussion, they walked out. It showed how important, according to them, the subject was. They wanted an adjournment motion. Naturally, it must be very important. What was the subject? The subject was that Shri Moily, the then Leader of Opposition—this is the position and the status of opposition in Indian democracy and all democracies had given Rs. 2 lakhs to Shri Byregowda to induce him to defect to Congress—the proof is that there was a tape recorded version which he gave to you. Mr. Dandavate, to prove his facts—when you allowed a discussion on 17th of November, 1983—said to quote there are a number of things that had happened; there are certain tapes that are available; there are certain photographs of certain amounts that had been drawn from Delhi—I may tell the Hon. Member of the ruling party—but also two types of finger print impression that had appeared on the handle of Rs. 2 lakhs, to unquote. Then, when the Congress members protested, he said to quote if the cap fits your head, I cannot help it. All that I want to say is this that as far as photographs and evidence about Rs. 2 lakhs are concerned, the photographs, the finger print impressions are all preserved” to unquote. This is the big statement that the Hon. Member, Prof. Dandavate made on that day. It was so important that before the conscience was stirred in this House and he came upon to make the statement almost asking for adjournment of the House, there was another gentleman whose conscience was very much disturbed. He was spending restless days and sleepless nights in the Capital of Karnataka at Bangalore, and so much so that at Krishna—what an unfortunate happening at Krishna—the Rama Krishna made a press conference and one Byregowda came there and made a statement. He said :

“Stealthily recorded the conversation with the help of a sony Walkman tape recorder and a dictaphone kept in his coat.”

Only one came out, not the other one. There were two, but only one came out before the commission. The other one did not know what happened to it. All these things, I am reciting because this will lead to the kind of

conspiracy, the kind of manipulation that was done. It so disturbed the conscience of the Chief Minister that he did not lose time in sending a transcript of that to the President of India, to the Prime Minister of India. He sought the help of the members of the fourth estate to join the war; they readily agreed. The Fourth Estate, asked by the Third Estate, to join a war of crusade against the corrupt politicians readily agreed to go to that war.

The question is, on that day, I would not quote much, but it is very unfortunate when all this tirade, all this campaigns war made against the elected MLAs of Karnataka, there unfortunately, in that the Press also, very gladly and glibly joined. I would not quote much, but there are some things I want to say how they are related to this and how they attacked and how do they speak and how the wise men of the Press came out with their editorials, editorials which are supposed to be the wisdom of all the persons in the country, there are one and many : the *Indian Express*, the *Telegraph*, the *Hindustan Times*. The *Hindustan Times* said :

“Karnataka independent MLA Byre Gowda’s disclosures in Bangalore are shocking even to those acclimatised to the polluted political atmosphere of the day.”

Sir thus said, the *Indian Express* :

“The evidence produced by the Karnataka legislators of Congress (I)’s attempt to buy over the damning proof of the party to bring down the State Government by hook or by brook and take over.”

So, said the Statemen, “the latest turn of events in Karnataka with claims about huge sums being offered to legislators for changing sides and the playing of tapes which are alleged to have been secretly recorded, mysterious conversations in motor cars might seem to belong to the realm of crime fiction” unquote. They belong not to the realm of crime fiction, but it turned out to be the land of absolutely a flight of imagination.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

And all this in profuse were quoted by no other than my friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I will not quote, more.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Because I am always relevant.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will not quote. This is his relevancy. Even now the relevancy that my friend is talking about. Even after this ? Oh ? God ? What a fall, my countrymen in the representatives here ! So, the holy war, the crusade was joined by the Third Estate, by the Chief Minister, by the party, by the leader of the Janata Party in this House, by the Members writing to the Prime Minister, writing to the President. Everywhere a big atmosphere was created that two lakhs of rupees were brought, were given in bribe to make the MLA defect from Janata—the then independent MLA—to the Congress Party.

You will be able to appreciate who were the persons involved in this what kind of persons were involved in this, on whom Prof. Madhu Dandavate spent so much of his time and prestige and Shri Somnath Chatterjee as well, and many other friends also. Who was that person ? That person was an MLA, an independent MLA in the Karnataka Assembly, Mr. Byre Gowda.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is 'Byre Gowda'.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am saying "Byre Gowda" ! To that Mr. Gowda, on this earth a call was given and the call was led by Madhu Dandavate, to call upon the holy lead to fight this war—rather on this sub-continent. Who was the person ? Sir, he was an independent MLA. And then he became the associate MLA of Janata Party and what was the prize for that ? The moment he joined and became the associate Member of the Janata Party, of Shri Jaipal Reddy's party,—do not stand up—what was the prize he got ? He got the Chairmanship He got the Chairmanship of Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board, a post carrying high prestige, power, pelf, good amount and all that. All everything. he got it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mabbub-nagar) : And Swiss Bank accounts also.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not know that. He knows. Might have been Swiss Bank also. If two lakhs of rupees can be produced to blackmail a Congress MLA, then it must be Rs. 20 lakhs in Swiss banks, Who knows it ? What I say is this, this Byre Gowda, Sir,... (*Interruptions*). This gentleman, the moment he became a member of the Janata Party from Associate Member, became the Minister—the Chairman and then the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame Shame.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will advise them not to say shame to him because any amount of shouting shame will not shame them at all. Why use your voice for that ? So, Sir, what I say is that : who is this gentleman ? He said that the notes had the slips of Sadar Bazar Bank. When he was called by the Commission to produce that, he said : No, all these slips had disappeared; only one *gadda* has got this slip. Who knows from where he got the slip and put it there. He said that Mr. Bhajan Lal—whose name was mentioned—a Minister from Central Government came with huge amount to topple the Government. Shri Bhajan Lal gave an affidavit. He Byre Gowda was called before the Commission and he said : I do not know. His advocate did not pursue the amount. And therefore, the Commission said about Mr. Gowda : This also shows that he (Mr. Byre Gowda) was prone to make reckless allegation without basis. This is what the Commission has to say about this gentleman. And this gentleman held a press conference in Krishna before Rama Krishna and started a campaign of malignment against a representative of the people, who was the opposition leader there. And this is the kind of man for whom my dear friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, a great advocate—of course. advocates have got only one principle; they say : Well, I do not know who has come to me; I have to defend him because I have got my fees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Without any fees. Direct him to compensate me now.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, that is why you faltered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am compensating him now. The whole country will now know him now as a great lawyer, how defended a bad case; out of nothing made something in Parliament. What else do you want ? And, therefore I would ask : Who was the *prima donrao* this case ? This Gowda and Rama Krishna met on this point. It should be known as to who is this gentleman. In January 1983 elections, the Congress Party got 81 seats, Janata 62 seats, Kranti Ranga 32, BJP 18 and Independents 18. The moment Congress refused to form the Government, there started the game of defection. Though Congress was the largest party with 81 seats, it refused to form the Government. They said : Please, you great virtues, all you start it. And the game of defection started. They charged the opposition leader to defect an MLA. But they were 61 on the day of occurrence. From 61 they became in November 97. By what ? Cheated Kranti Ranga. And then got the Independent MLAs. And then they got the others. And they brought to 92 and Congress remained 81.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Kranti Ranga fought on Janata symbol.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : All right, Sir, I accept his amendment. He does not appreciate the spirit of it that his party from 62 became 91 only by doing that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It was to begin with 94.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : And Congress remained 81. Who engineered defection ? We or they ? Who was the leader ? Here I am reminded of a story of 'An Alibaba and 40 thieves'. Here is an Alibaba and 40 robbers who made broad daylight robbery. The Alibaba must have moved in his grave and said : Oh my goodness, why did I steel at all ? I should have made a robbery like this in open broad daylight. He must be heaving a shy of relief : Oh, I did a small thing : I should have done a big one. So, I say we were charged... (Interruption).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a Point of Order, Sir. The point is that he is referring to somebody as robber.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is an allegory, Sir. I have not said that he is a robber. I have given an example.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Forty robbers he has said, Sir, and he has made the reference in a particular context. So, he referred to MLAs as robbers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, may I say in reply to this that in this House I am doing it for the first time. In this House the Hon. learned Member of Opposition, not once but hundreds times has repeated 'Alibaba and the forty thieves. I am only saying it as an allegory. It is an allegory to say that there was an Alibaba and forty thieves. He must have used in his grave... (Interruption).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir. the point is that is Alibaba as dead ? He said, 'Alibaba in his grave'. Alibaba is not dead.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I think, Sir, he is dead. I will say he is dead. I will reply and Shri Somnath should hear. Only laughing will not do. I will reply him that he is dead because now Alibaba and forty robbers have come, the thieves have disappeared. Therefore, he is dead. Therefore, Sir, he has charged...(Interruption).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Alibaba is not dead, Sir. The forty thieves have been multiplied by ten times.

SHRI BAGWAT JHA AZAD : Right, Sir. All the theives have been multiplied in the Assembly there and now he has another leader. It is they, Sir, who have done this. What a shame that doing all this kind of things, still they have the courage to stand up, laugh and speak ! After asking regret in the morning, in the evening enjoying it. Wonderful ! At least one should be quiet to listen, should be sober that he has committed a mistake.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You, your party, your leader who brought, out of fantasy, the charges against democracy. I charge his party of denigrating the democracy in this country by black-mailing an elected representative of the people by absolutely baseless charges which have been proved concocted, manipulated, by Commission which Madhu and others demanded and their own Government set up. And yet they have the courage to say that. Therefore, I say that they charged us of toppling the Government but when they set up the Commission, the Chief Minister did not send this charge to the Commission. Why did he not refer this charge to that independent commission which Madhu wanted here and his friend did it there? Because all these things were concocted from the beginning. Why? What was the purpose? Why did they do so? What was the motive behind this. The motive behind this was that because this conspiracy was done to keep the tottering Janata Government in power in that State on that day. That was the purpose. They must find out something by which they can keep it and they did it. If the motive was not that, why did they delay the Commission's appointment? Here, on 17th November Madhu demanded a commission. There, the Chief Minister announced on February 3, 1984 that he will set up a commission, but the commission was set up actually on October 29, 1985, after eighteen months. Why?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Why?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is, Mr. Acharia, for you to understand. Here of course, they would have accused us that we tried to hide, cover bureaucracy, lethargy, inefficiency. Why then the Chief Minister announced a commission? His leader in Lok Sabha demanded a commission and he could find a date only after eighteen months. Why? That is very simple. Because Janata Party made a big capital out of this concocted tape, cassette. Imagine the kind of virulent propaganda that they made all over the country by sending to the President and the Prime Minister, by asking the fourth estate to join the war of crusade, then raising here in the House and accusing the Congress of toppling the Government. But worst was done that Janata Government used the

Government machinery, including the Information and Broadcasting Department, to make the propaganda in the whole State.

(Interruptions)

You see that. Kindly read. Do not open your mouth, Go to the library and read what happened during those days and who did what? I have not come un-prepared. I have gone through the whole file. So, the Government did the whole thing about that. So much so that

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : But the worst was.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is what I call 'denigrating democracy'. All the tapes and cassettes were played all over Karnataka in the Lok Sabha Election and Assembly Election of 1984-85.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : They cheated the un-suspected, simple, innocent voter of Karnataka by playing these tapes all over and after doing this.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why did you do that then? If you had popularity and support, young man from Kolar, why did you play these tapes in all nooks and corners of Karnataka? Why did you deceive the voter by saying that here is corrupt party and I am only a virtue of peace. Why did you do that? You have no reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Only talking old man need not do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is a question to say that it did that. Therefore, now what has happened? Now the result is out of the Commission. You see the first term.

Term No. 1 : Whether the allegation made by Shri Byregowda, Member of the Legislative Assembly, that Shri Moily, Leader of the Assembly, paid him Rs. 2 lakhs is true ?

Finding : The allegation made by Shri Byregowda, Member of the Legislative Assembly, that Shri M. Veerappa-Moily, the then Leader of the Opposition, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, paid him Rs. 2 lakhs is not true.

Term No. 2 : If so, whether the said amount was paid to induce Shri Byregowda to join the Congress I Party ?

Finding : Does not survive, in view of the finding on term of reference No. 1.

Term No. 3 : Whether the conversation recorded on the tape produced by Shri Byregowda is the conversation between Shri M. Veerappa Moily and Mr. Byregowda ?

Finding : The conversation recorded on the tape produced by Shri Byregowda is not the conversation between M. Veerappa Moily and Mr. C. Byregowda.

Term No. 4 : Whether Shri M. Veerappa Moily has committed any irregularity impropriety or contravention of law in the affair ?

Finding : Shri Moily has not committed any irregularity or impropriety or contravention of law.

Term No. 5 : The source from which and how Shri Veerappa Moily came into possession of the said No. 2 lakhs.

Finding : According to Mr. C. Byregowda, as one of the bundles of the currency notes contained account slip of the

State Bank of India, Sadar Bazar, New Delhi, he thought that the amount had come from New Delhi. But, the Manager of the State Bank of India, Sadar Bazar, New Delhi, has in his letter dated 15-4-1986 stated that he is unable to state that the said bundle was issued from their Bank to any of the account holders on 14-9-1983. He has also written to say that the Congress I party and the Janta Party have no accounts in that Bank. Therefore, it is not possible to trace the source from which the amount (M. O. 1) came to Bangalore.

Now, the Commission has said in a particular case—much before this date—he has said that amount drawn from Rs. 5000/- or more, everything was put before the Commission, and there was no such thing in that.

Last is, both Shri Byregowda and Shri M. Veerappa Moily have not claimed the amount, the same may be credited to the Government.

Incidentally, but important for Prof. Madhuji here, the Commission has also, in passing, dealt with an allegation made on the Floor of the Parliament by Prof. Dandavate.

The relevant portion is reproduced below :

“There is no mention about the involvement of the Central Ministers in the tape as admitted by Mr. Byregowda. It was stated on the floor of Parliament by Prof. Madhu Dandavate that finger impressions on the bundles of Rs. 2 lakhs currency notes had been taken and they were in possession of the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Hon'ble Chief Minister did not have the finger prints alleged to have been taken from the currency notes as is clear from the letter received from the Chief Minister's Secretariat. Mr. Byregowda also has admitted that she

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

currency notes were handled by many persons and it was impossible to get finger prints and no finger prints have been taken." But Mr. Byregowda also admitted that the currency notes were handled by many persons and it has been impossible to get finger prints. No finger prints have been taken."

Sir, after all tirade and virulent propaganda of an unprecedented nature has come in this country and also on the unsuspected voters playing trick in the Assembly election of 1985. What happened then? It has been found that everything was untrue, Not only untrue, but the Commission has said that and branded it as the taped words-I quote-"manipulated and concocted". Sir, the report was submitted after 15 months after due deliberation and the Commission was set up by the Chief Minister. A sitting judge of the Karnataka High Court had found out that all this was meant for an unprecedented attack. I don't say, Sir, I don't want to score a point. What I think is this that in this country if democracy has to survive, if we have to live, we must not attack each other like this. I also said it. Let there be not intolerance shown in this House as well as in our talking on either side. We must hear each other.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is corruption.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why should we defend that and after all doing this heinous crime of denigrating democracy by manipulating the tape by bringing two lakhs of black-money, by putting the same in the hands of Congress MLA and not talking so loudly only shows that they are not interested in the democracy. After that when the report was submitted, the Karnataka Assembly was meeting and the opposition demanded that the report should be published. No report was published. Assembly was adjourned. Why? Because the Assembly was in session and they would have been condemned in the Assembly and secondly because the leader of the Janata Party was propagating in the election campaign for his candidate in Kerala. What would have hap-

pened? Therefore, the report was withheld till he returned from the election campaign. But the assembly was adjourned. What he did for 15 months? After winning election, he published the report. So, the question arises (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the Thakkar Commission's report?

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD : That you raise. I have no objection. I am not among those who equate those things. (*Interruptions*) Don't tell me that. You have always done that in this House, you do that. It is your right. What have I have to say in this? Do you mean to say that if you have done something wrong and this wrong is equated with that, are you right in that? Young friends, coming to the Parliament for the first time, don't try to raise that. I am in all seriousness asking you Being in this House for six times since 1952, I have never done it. I will never do it. I have never raised the charges about the *bona fides*. But this is not the point in shouting, not replying. Reply to the points. Why did you do that? That is my question. My question are these. Why did you try to denigrate an elected representative. The elected representative is Mr. Veerappa Moily and in that election when tapes were played all over Karnataka he won and won the election by massive majority.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is because of you.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I would be happy; I am a Congress Party Member all my life. It is my pleasure all these days and all these years to go in support of the Congress Party (*Interruption*) Sir, you know better which Congress you are referring to and therefore know where you are. We know in which Congress you were. Why was an elected representative, the leader of the Party in Karnataka was subjected to such a virulent campaign, of maligning campaign? And also if there is any redressal for that now, by this discussion, I may satisfy myself. You may find out some points and reply after me. But what is the way for redressal for that man who was all through in his State, in the country painted as a blackiest man that he

has given money, that he wanted to defect that MLA. What is the redress? What can we give him now? (Interruptions). So, Sir, what a shame in talking like this, young friends, coming for the first time. (Interruptions). Give him some money to buy a recorder... (Interruptions). (Interruptions). Do that and take some money for yourself, I for one would not suggest that. I for one will say that let us repent, let us see in future such things do not happen. There are debates in this House. Later on the country will feel that these parliament debates are out of nothing. The premise itself is wrong, they denigrate each other, they abuse each other, they hurl challenges at each other without any substance and the Commission says, 'All nonsense'. I do not want that to happen either to you or to me. And therefore, I raise this debate with all seriousness at my command that let there be no such campaign because it does not destroy only a man, it does not destroy only a party, it does not harm only a party, it destroys the institution to which you and I both are the players. Therefore, I am raising this question, Sir,—not one Moile, not one Gowda, not one Chief Minister, I am raising this question only to say that whenever we fight with you, you—that very day when Somnath and Madhu faught with you, Sir, for half an hour for this debate they ultimately got, and made a fiery speech quoting all the press statements, the fourth estate. For God's sake if you do represent the public opinion in the country, please write an editorial with your sharpest sting of pen after verifying the facts, everything. And now they have again written the editorial, Sir. To justify that, they have said, 'Yes, you know...', like this in the serpentine way; not straightaway they said 'Sorry, we did that.' That is only for us to apologise, for Madhu Dandavate and me, but not for the fourth estate.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You can say all this, but you cannot restore the dignity of the person who has been defamed... (Interruptions)...this is applicable to all.

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is what I am saying, Sir. (Interruptions). What

can we do? So, Mr. Speaker, as you said, I also join my voice to say : What is the remedy against blackmailing, and character assassination of the elected representatives of the people? What is the remedy? What we have done?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He can file a suit for defamation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Defamation suit is no good. He can not think of action for libel. But in this country law is so small that he cannot get it. What I say is... (Interruptions). So, Mr. Unnikrishnan can feel satisfied by filing a case in the court, but I feel, whatever the court may say, whatever possibly the compensation in terms of money be given, the man suffers and suffers very much, and the best remedy is that in future we should be careful before bringing such charges. That is what I say at present. Therefore, I want this. I would not go into details of various commissions that have been set up in this country for the electoral laws. The other time, this debate was very nicely put, only on electoral laws, but Madhu and Somnath and Niren Ghosh then and Bahuguna and Charan Singh wanted this debate, you allowed it in the name of electoral laws. What I say, Sir, is whatever premise we may put, the cloak over the debate—and my friends in the beginning raised the point of order only to say that there is specific point. The specific point is this that we should not indulge in bringing reckless charges against ourselves; it is not Moile, these charges are against you and me... (Interruptions). And so, Sir, what I say is that electoral law may be amended. There are many Committees, Somnath gave the details, so also Madhu Dandavate, on the last occasion they had done it. I support them on that. What I say is that in such obvious cases where no law, no details are required, what should be done? There are many ways and possible examination can be made by the Speaker whether a man has defected or not. But in such cases, what should be done. I would agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate as to what should be done. I will only quote him. Last time, I am sorry to say, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said : "Sir, I want to move adjournment-motion to ensure the Government for this heinous crime done by Congress-I MLA." But, Sir, all have been

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proved untrue. There is no rule under this Lok Sabha Rules of Procedure where I can bring adjournment-motion to censure this irresponsible Opposition. No. Please amend the rules! Sometimes, when the Congress Party and Government want to censure we can do that under that rule.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much fed up because of one only.

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You have enough from only one side. So, Sir, what I say is, Madhuji has said that But all charges have been proved false and therefore, they have no basis. On their own false charge, I charge the Opposition of bringing irresponsible motion I charge them of ridiculous and atrocious charges being brought against one of their colleagues, he may not be in this House but in the Assembly. I charge them of blackmailing and character assassination of one of their colleagues who was an MLA I charge them with playing deceit and fraud of bringing down the image of an elected representative.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Deceit and fraud are very strong words.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I withdraw it, if he feels so.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many times would you talk about that in this House ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : If I say hundred times, is it less than making a false charge ? You give a ruling. What has been done, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, is a tape is produced. There is no voice Rs 2 lakhs have been brought, black money has been brought Is it less than that ? If I repeat 100 times, is it less than that ? Your anger will not help.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Don't call me fraudulent.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am not saying about you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Anybody here.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why did you do that then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
JAGDISH TYTLER) : They have wasted the
time of the House for two days.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir,
on a point of order. This is not the way the
Minister should behave He says, we have
wasted.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am merely
pointing it out. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : No interruptions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir,
Mr. Somnath Chatterjee can go through it.
I request you to go through the speech.
Might-be, he is a lawyer and he has got fund
of words and he can make black white and
white black. But I talk what I feel.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We
have to rescue them from their lawless acts.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr.
Speaker I am thankful to Somnath Chatterjee
But let him rescue himself from
this fraudulent deceit. I repeat 100 times. It
is because no water in the *Seven Seas* can
clean what they have said and what they have
done. Therefore, I say that the only point,
the only way in this case should be, what
should be done in this case should be, what
Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said himself in
his speech on that day. Let that be done and
that would be the real thing to save the
democracy in this country. It is in page 475
of Parliamentary Debate dated 17th November,
1983. Prof. Madhu Dandavate said :

"I may recall the attention of the
House through you that during the
days of Second World War when

Members of the ruling Party as well as the Opposition were gravely disturbed by the handling of the situation, the Labour Member of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Morrison tabled an adjournment—motion because that adjournment—motion reflected the agony of the nation. It reflected not only the agony of the Opposition but it also reflected the agony of the entire nation.”

Sir, I agree with him. Any elected representative—let him be anybody—brings Rs. 2 lakhs black money and gives that as bribe to another and is wanting him to defect, that is really a point of condemnation and agony and bad day for the nation. Now, it has been proved false. It is agony not only of the Congress party but surely of the Opposition also that such heinous crimes should not be perpetrated. I agree. That is what he said.

The second point he said is that :

“When the adjournment motion was debated and discussed, since the conscience in the House of Commons was not nationalised”

I am sure, the conscience of this House also has not been nationalised. (*Interruptions*) Also nor was it frozen. Here it is not frozen.

“There were members of the ruling party who rose above the party and they stood by the nation.”

I hope there should be Members in this Opposition who should stand and say I, condemn this. This is wrong.’ upto now, they are supporting only. I hope what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has expected, let there be some conscience here to stand up in the Opposition and say ‘this wrong was done and there is no nationalisation of the House here also. ‘But they can only (*Interruptions*). I hope Mr. Jaipal Reddy will say in his speech “My conscience is not nationalised. I condemn this.” I hope that what Prof. Madhu Dandavate expected then and what he has done this morning, will be followed by others, and in future they will not do it.

He also said that they voted for the adjournment motion. Alas, my motion can-

not be put to vote. Had you allowed some other, possibly I would have seen how they would have voted for it. I would have been happy for it. I emphasise my last point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He could have moved an adjournment motion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Right. I now come to the last point regarding what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said. (*Interruptions*) Wait, I am making an important point. (*Interruptions*) I draw the attention of Shri Somnath Chatterjee to this aspect. You see the last point. I am quoting Prof. Madhu Dandavate :

“As the democratic traditions would demand, the ruling party itself decided that they must step down. Mr. Chamberlain’s Government stepped down and Mr. Churchill’s Government came in.”

I wish, according to this tradition, they will step down (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How is it relevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not derogatory.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am only putting it. It is very simple.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is anything derogatory.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The simple point is this. Here is Government which plays upon (*Interruptions*). It is very simple. Am I saying anything false ? It is so simple that here is a Government that came to power in 1985 by playing on the sentiments of the unsuspected voters of Karnataka, by playing all through the nooks and corners of Karnataka. Therefore, I say the best thing, the best atonement for this thing would be they should step down. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that on such occasions the Government themselves should step down, I am sure, he will advise his friends to step down and that is the goodwill. I would not quote further. The entire speech is replete with party politics and politicians. It is I, appreciate them. I would like this prescrip-

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tion to be recommended for him. Let him do it for himself and let him do it for others.

Once Yudhistara said a lie, once a small lie in Mahabharata and he had to go through for a momentary purgatory, that hell. Here is a full lie, complete manipulation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Lie ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : All right. Not lie I will quote what Commission has stated, manipulation, concoction. Is it lesser than lie ? Is lie stronger than manipulation and concoction ? Agreed. I agree. Therefore, I say fabrication, manipulation, concoction and untruth, all these are being done and, therefore, the entire gist of this discussion is what is the punishment. Will it justify a small hell or a full hell ? Let him decide. I would request, therefore, that for general guidance and direction, as I have asked in my motion, let those guidelines come from. It is not too late to start with the electoral laws to be amended but for such obvious thing the best thing is that let us ourselves do it. Let it start with Prof. Madhu Dandavateji. He has already done it. Let him advise his friends in future that no such blackmailing, no such character assassination, no manipulations, no concoction, no fabrication and no untruth will be preached by the Opposition to bring down the image of the legislator.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, failure to prove a particular incident does not and cannot mean that the incident has not taken place. Here is the case. (*Interruptions*) It is not a judgement of the High Court. Here is a case where the incident had taken place, in fact.. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Let me present my case in my own fairness...(*Interruptions*) I would like my friends to hear what I am saying...They are not allowing me to say anything...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if they say something wrong, you must not reply

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : Don't blackmail...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is not a case of blackmail. This is an interpolation...(*Interruptions*)...It is a good interpolation. It is not a running commentary made by you and Shri Amal Datta...

SHRI H. A. DORA : The culture of the other Benches is now reflected in this... (*Interruptions*)

It is a case where, though the incident had taken place, it was not proved as stated by the report of the Commission, I may be permitted to submit with due respect to his Lordship Mr. Desai that his findings are contrary to law, weight of evidence and probability of this particular case. While agreeing with MR. H. K. Patil, I think. (*Interruptions*) who was the then KPCC President and not APCC President...(*Interruptions*), he accepted his evidence—of course he was not tendered for cross-examination as can be seen from the judgement but he has filed his Affidavit. The Commission believed the Affidavit and had come to a conclusion that whatever they stated is true in this matter.

Sir, in this particular case, may I be permitted to point out an important aspect that has been dealt with by the Commission in this particular matter ? It referred a Statement (AIR 1975 of the Supreme Court at page 1788) wherein their Lordships of the Supreme Court held that : "the voice of the person alleged to be speaking must be duly identified by the maker of the record or by others who know it" ..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no...Let me get one clarification from you. Are you trying to plead that case all over before me or are you quoting it for discussion...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is quoting from the Supreme Court judgement (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This House need not concur with every Commission...He is quoting it... (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They want another Commission to be appointed on this Commission...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What I was trying to get at was whether we were going to reopen the whole case... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I would put it the other way. They are challenging the judgment of the Commission now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: To my mind—I might be wrong—what I thought was, the Karnataka Government has already accepted that Commission's Report.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I was only trying to get the clarification. That was all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, for your information—I could not deal with that point earlier—even the Karnataka Chief Minister, only after ten days, has commented adversely on this judgment. That is their standard now. I want it to go on record.

SHRI H. A. DORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards tape-records of speeches or documents, as defined in section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, a tape-recorder is admissible in evidence only on satisfying a couple of conditions, the first condition being that the voice of the person alleged to be speaking must be duly identified by the maker thereof and, secondly, the accuracy of what was actually recorded has to be proved by the maker of the record. Who is the maker of the record in this particular case? It is only

Mr. Byre Gowda who is the maker of the record in this particular case, not Mr. Nanje Gowda.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Who-soever Gowda it is, he has done wonder.

[*English*]

SHRI H. A. DORA: Mr. Byre Gowda is the maker of the record, and this tape was recorded in the presence of another person, Mr. Srinivas Gowda. Their testimony was discarded, was excluded from consideration, because they were interested in each other, they were friends. But the testimony of Mr. Patil who was then President of KPCC-I,—he is friendly with Mr. Moily, he is interested in him, he is associated with him and, on the other hand, he is also inimically disposed of towards Mr Byre Gowda—has been accepted by the Commission Taking undue advantage of a finding given by the Commission, my friend who is very senior to me and for whom I have got great regard, has raised this. I would like to point out to him and ask him as to who toppled the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 16th August, 1984. Who was that person? Is he not aware of it? Who made Mr. Bhaskara Rao, who had no following at all at that particular point of time, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh? I would like to know this from my Hon. Friend. He commented very much and vehemently argued...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let there be a special debate on the Andhra issue also. I am prepared.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. A. DORA: I would like to ask who toppled the Jammu and Kashmir Government in 1983? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I think, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is prepared to be an advocate of Mr. Ram Lal also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Jaipal Reddy is competent enough to do that. I cannot do that.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI H. A. DORA : My friend very much commented and laid any amount of stress on this particular tape recorder which was stated to be played in Karnataka during elections. Is the same tape recorder played in the recent elections of Bengal and also in Kerala? I may be permitted to submit at this particular stage that...

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : The cause-effect relationship is quite different.

SHRI H. A. DORA : The game of defection perpetrated by Janata Party were the actual wordings, if I remember correct, used by my learned friend Mr. Bhagawati... Mr. Bhagawat Jha Azad... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is yet to become Bhagawati !

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : His masculine traits are being questioned !

SHRI H. A. DORA : The most important aspect I would like to point out is the terms of reference. Whether the allegation made by Shri Byre Gowda, Member of Legislative Assembly that Shri M. Veerappa Moily, the then Leader of Opposition, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, paid him Rs. 2 lakhs is true; that is the first reference. The second reference is; if so, whether the said amount was paid to induce Mr. Byre Gowda to join the Congress-I party. Whether the conversation recorded on the tape produced by Shri Byre Gowda is the conversation between Shri M. Veerappa Moily and Shri Byre Gowda; that is the third references. These three references were taken together and evidence was adduced on these three aspects.

Mr. Desai, with due respects to him, is not an expert in assessing a particular tape recorder. He sought the assistance of the experts from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. They stated .. (*Interruptions*) ...that the tape recorder, the voice therein, would not be identified until time from six months to nine months is granted to them. But Mr. Desai has come to a conclusion for the reasons best known to him—I am not blaming Mr. Desai here, I have got any

amount of respect for him—and stated that the tape recorder does not contain the voices of either Mr. Moily or Mr. Gowda. Therefore, what I would like to submit is that taking undue advantage of this particular aspect branding the opposition as making wrong statements is not proper on the part of the senior member and also..... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Shall I say what the Judge has said on that point? The Judge has said that half a dozen or dozens of voices were recorded both of Mr. Moily and Mr. Byre Gowda. They had tried to match with the voice of the tape. Not that he did not try, he tried his level best, but could not come to the conclusion that this voice, any of them, matched with the recorded voice.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, since you allowed him, I want to say that these voices were never heard by the Judge. It is factually wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this...

SHRI H. A. DORA : Much stress was also laid on the state of corruption in this country. May I remind you about a probe made by Justice Wanchoo in the year 1971 at the instance of the then Government of India as to the black money that was generated in this country? The estimate made by him in 1971 was Rs. 1400 crores only but the experts of the International Monetary Fund estimated in the year 1981 that the blackmoney in this country was to the tune of Rs. 72000 crores. On this basis Chaliha Commission was appointed by the Government of India in the year 1983. In the year 1984 that Commission disclosed that there was not less than an amount of Rs 32000 crores of blackmoney in this country. Who are using this blackmoney in our country? Who are toppling the rightful governments in our country with the aid of this money? (*Interruptions*) Every inch in this country is rampant with corruption. Even in the recent Fairfax issue also any amount of terms of reference were there but the main issue—even according to Shri V. P. Singh—is the illegal funds held by the Indians and kept abroad. There is no such term to unearth the illegal money. Has the Prime Minister

come forward to make an investigation as to the illegal funds held by Indians abroad? This is a country where corruption is institutionalised (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is putting words in your mouth.

SHRI H. A. DORA : He is only putting words in my mouth but he is not putting 'commissions' in my pocket. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sum up now.

SHRI H. A. DORA : So, Sir, Mr. Byre Gowda though failed to substantiate his case to the satisfaction of the Commission yet it cannot be said that the incident has not taken place and Mr. Moily could rightly be held responsible for trying to topple the Government of Karnataka.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to make an appeal to all the Hon. Members of this House, sitting on this side or that side, that we will be doing a great service if we discuss this vital issue on non-party lines. I am making this appeal because I have heard just now two Hon. Members speaking on this subject. This is a very important subject and what we are witnessing today is the menace of blackmailing and character assassination. It is growing day by day. That has been my experience.

Therefore, when we are discussing this subject we must discuss it with all seriousness and not to make use of this subject only to beat certain parties or certain individuals. Each member of this House represents on an average one million to one and a half millions of people of this country. Those who are sitting here, we have chosen politics as our field of activity. We are going to remain here and continue in politics so long as we want to. Sir, it is not an exaggeration if I say that in parliamentary democracy, Parliament and also the State legislatures are the modern temples of democracy. When we say that they are the modern temples, we must utter only truth, truth must prevail and tell the truth. As I said just now, Sir, what are we witnessing in the country? The atmosphere in the country is surcharged with

scandals. Almost every day, we read lot of scandals in the press. I am very sorry to say that scandal-mongering and character assassination has become our way of life. Zero Hour is being chosen for this purpose. If I may make a suggestion that in other countries, I have seen that the proceedings of the Parliament are telecast. Any citizen of that country can witness what is going on in the Parliament or in the legislatures.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : We support that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If Government feels that telecasting of the entire parliamentary proceedings is going to be a costly affair, I will humbly submit that it should seriously consider at least telecasting the Zero Hour.

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS : Yes, yes

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order, please.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Let us start with Zero Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What is that we are witnessing?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order, please.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What is that we are witnessing in the Zero Hour? Some of us rush to the Parliament waving the newspaper. Immediately after the Question Hour, we start shouting. Then we say that so-and-so scandal has taken place. We demand either judicial inquiry or a parliamentary probe. Again I am very sorry to say that before coming here, we do not take any pains to find out that what has appeared in the Press, whether it is true. We do not take any pains to verify the truth about the

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

news that has appeared in the press. We go to the library first and from library we rush here and during Zero Hour, we raise all sorts of scandals and demand parliamentary probe or judicial inquiry. *(Interruptions)*

Another disturbing trend I am finding in the Parliament is that of late it appears as if we are losing faith very rapidly in the judiciary because invariably—particularly during the last six months or one year—we are not preferring judicial inquiry, we are preferring parliamentary probe. Whenever Government comes forward saying that we are prepared to appoint judicial commission, they say, no, we are not satisfied with that. We want parliamentary probe. According to me, it is a very disturbing trend. As I said, the character assassination is so galore. Today in the eyes of public—with all sincerity at my command, I am saying—everyone of us is a *chor*. People say : *tum sub chor ho*. We have become thieves in the eyes of the public because everyday there is a scandal. Occasionally if there is a scandal people will think very seriously about that scandal, but everyday it has become a routine affair.

One more appeal I want to make to the Hon. Members sitting on the other side. It is not that I am making this appeal for the first time. I have made this appeal when I was a Minister also. For God's sake do not think and do not conduct yourself as if you will remain in the opposition parties for ever, because in 1977 you were on this side. You committed a mistake, people punished you and so you are on that side. Who knows what is going to happen after the next elections. That is why I say that if anybody thinks that today he is sitting in the opposition, therefore, permanently he is going to sit in the opposition, that is very wrong, very harmful for the democracy.

With these introductory remarks, now I come to the Moily tape episode. My esteemed colleague Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has narrated the whole episode in greater detail and I do not want to go into that again. But you know in Karnataka it is popularly known not as Moily tape episode, but it is Karnataka Watergate. They say that it is

Karnataka Watergate. Why this plot was hatched, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has very convincingly already told you; I need not repeat that. It was hatched up in the house of senior Ministers and then they selected who should enact this drama. They appointed Byre Gowda as a hero and they appointed Leader of the opposition Mr. Veerapa Moily as a villain. They produced the tape. Not only they produced the tape, they got copies of the verbatim report of the discussions and all that. Then they came to the press conference and at the press conference all the senior Ministers were there who were responsible for hatching this plot or for this conspiracy. As Shri Jha said, he was an independent M. L. A. and he was appointed as Chairman of the Urban Water Supply Board and all that. When this plot was hatched, what was the position in Karnataka, what was the political situation in Karnataka? That has to be examined, has to be borne in mind. The political situation in Karnataka was fluid and the Government was unstable and Mr. Hedge's Government was a minority Government and he was walking a tight rope and was leaning very heavily for his existence, everyday's existence on BJP. That was the situation prevailing at that time when this conspiracy was hatched. At that time they in the press conference played the tape and the transcripts were also distributed. They had also made sufficient arrangements in advance to see that the next day wild publicity is given in all the papers throughout India. After some time, Mr Hedge, Mr. Byre Gowda and all the senior Ministers carrying the tape—I think one of the tape was given to Mr. Dandavate also—came here, held a press conference. Mr. Hedge, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, was responsible and is responsible for all these actions. He came here and held a press conference and in that press conference the tape was played. The leaders of the opposition were invited separately and in their presence, the transcripts of the tape were distributed and the tape was played. Then, he sent a copy of the transcript to the then Prime Minister, to the President of India and to all heads of Government and heads of State.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Maveli-kara) : That shows his bonafides.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : He demanded a judicial inquiry from the Govern-

ment of India. Then Mr. Byre Gowda went back. He and the other Ministers went round the State and played the tape in the public meetings. I think Shri Azad has already made a mention of it. Shri Gowda was immediately rewarded with a ministership in the Cabinet and he was a Minister for some time. Having failed to secure the appointment of the judicial commission from Government of India, Shri Hegde on his own announced in February 1984 on the floor of the Assembly that he would appoint a commission of inquiry. And he took 18 months to appoint the commission. Why was there so much of a delay? The only answer is that he was not interested in truth. He was interested only in exploiting the episode to his party's advantage. They fully exploited it. There is no doubt it and I entirely agree with it.

Just now, some Hon. Members including the Hon. Speaker were pleased to observe as to how a person who had thus suffered could be compensated. But I must humbly submit here that it was not one person only who had to suffer. The entire Congress Party suffered because of this episode. During the election time, everywhere this was their main theme.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : How could you get elected then?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I must tell my friend Shri Acharia that people are more mature than what we consider them to be.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is referring to Parliamentary elections.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am not referring to the Parliamentary elections. I am referring to the Assembly elections.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, as we all know, Parliamentary elections were held in December 1984. Assembly elections were held in March 1985. If the Moily tapes could not influence the election-trend in December 1984, how can the Hon. Member say that they could influence only the trend of March 1985 elections? He is giving credit to the maturity of the people of

Karnataka. Well, people of Karnataka felt that the Janata Government was good for them.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why I am saying that the people are more mature. In the Parliamentary elections, the question was as to who should be sent to Parliament and which party should come to power at the Centre. It was not a question of giving power to the State. People are mature enough to differentiate between Parliamentary elections and Assembly elections. So what I was saying is that this was fully exploited during the Assembly Elections. I went round the State and I addressed several meetings. I must confess that any amount of our argument could not carry conviction to the people. The atmosphere at that time was that you Congress people always come with money bags. You have got tens of money and you think that Assembly Members are purchasable commodity. So, why should we vote for you?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No running commentaries, please. Mr. Acharia, please keep quiet. Let him speak. As per the rules—you read the book—you should not make running commentaries. It is always bad.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What was the net result? The net result was that this episode cost our Party a Government, whereas Janata Party because of this episode got very rich dividend. Just now the figures were quoted by my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. He said, in 1983, they were 61 and in 1985, they became 139. So, that is the result and the net gain to the Janata Party because of this episode. Therefore, it is not correct to say that one individual has suffered, but the entire Party has suffered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Democracy has suffered.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : This episode has caused irreparable damage to our party. I want to know from Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I am very happy that he had already tendered an apology and I don't want to comment anything on what he had said in November 1983,—but what was his advice to Mr. Hegde? On the other hand I want to congratulate him. He established a

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healthy precedent. When he came to know that he had misled this Parliament—this august House - he said that it was his duty to come to this august House with an apology letter that he has done...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tewari, please keep quiet It is applicable to you also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, it is all right that Prof. Dandavate today has established a healthy convention and a healthy precedent...

SHRI H. A. DORA : He always establishes that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Prof. Dandavate is the Leader of the Janata Party. He represents the Janata Party in the Parliament which is supposed to be the representative body for the entire country. So, he is one of the national leaders representing the Janata Party. Mr. Hegde is the Leader only for Karnataka Janata Party. You may say he is a national leader and all that but for me I can consider and I can recognise him as a leader of the Janata Party in Karnataka. Now, I want to know from Prof. Dandavate, because I know that this House has no jurisdiction over Mr Hegde, this House has no jurisdiction over Mr. Byre Gowda, when he came and tendered his apology, what was his advice to Mr. Hegde ? You please tell us. Don't be satisfied by writing a letter to Mr. Hegde—a confidential letter. We are not going to be satisfied with that. The entire country wants to know—as the leader of the Janata Party, representing in this august House—what is going to be your advice to Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde ?

Now, the Commission's report has come out. The Commission has clearly said that this whole episode is bogus. There is no truth in that episode at all. Conversation is bogus. There is no conversation. Nothing has happened. Of course, it is all bogus. And when Press people...

(Interruptions)

Shall I read out the whole thing ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Don't say bogus.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will ask him to say bogus in a little mild way or you put it as manipulated or concocted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : All right, I will add those words, or I will substitute those words. *(Interruptions)* I will withdraw the word 'bogus' and I will say : 'according to the Desai Commission's Report, the whole episode was concocted and manipulated with a *mala fide* intention.' *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Also untrue.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : All right, 'untrue' also; you add any number of words. *(Interruptions)*

Of all the parties in our country, the Janata Party is one party which has come out in their election manifesto, saying that they are committed to value-based politics. That is why I wanted to know from Mr. Dandavate what is the value of these value-based politics, in these circumstances. Let him please tell us.

I would make another appeal to Mr. Dandavate. I know it would be very embarrassing for him to participate in the debate. But let him not entrust it to any of his colleagues. I want to hear him. It would be better. He was bold enough to come out and say : 'Yes; we have committed this mistake. We are sorry.' We know that the Janata Party, of all the parties, swears in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, and in the name of Jayaprakash Narayan. When Mahatma Gandhi committed a mistake, he had no hesitation in saying that he had committed a Himalayan blunder. I want to know whether that moral courage is there in that party, and in the leaders of that party. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anything said without the permission of the Chair will not be recorded.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : When the Report was published, the Press people con-

fronted Mr. Hegde. They said : "Now that the report is out, and the allegations have been found baseless, and sufficient damage has been done, how are you going to compensate for it ?" For the information of the Hon. Member Mr. Dandavate, I would say what was the reaction of Mr. Hegde, the leader of the Janata Party, the Chief Minister of Karnataka representing 3.5 to 4 crores of people. He said this. When asked what he intended to do about the report, Mr. Hegde repeated what he had said earlier to this. He said :

"If someone says that it is an attempt at character-assassination, and who is going to compensate now, then I say that this is an occupational hazard."

According to Mr. Hegde, this is an occupational hazard. Character-assassination is an occupational hazard. Blackmailing is an occupational hazard. I do not know whether Mr. Dandavate agrees with these views.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes; our going to jail during Emergency was also an occupational hazard.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We are on this subject. That is why I say this. (*Interruptions*) He says it is an occupational hazard. Not only that. He has gone further, and has started commenting, of late, on the Commission's report. This has appeared in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi edition dated 23.3.1987. He says :

"Gowda's allegations are not baseless." His own appointed Commission says that it is baseless. And here is the Chief Minister who had appointed that Desai Commission. He got that report; he accepted the report and he had said : 'I accept the report.' And now he has come out with a statement that Mr. Gowda's allegations were not baseless. Why I am pointing out this is this : if we start commenting like this, then there would be no end at all. Today we may comment on the Commission's report. Tomorrow we may comment on the Supreme Court's report. (*Interruptions*) Where is the end ? If you say that it is all right, i.e. starting to comment, discussing and going into the merits of that report, then what is the point

in appointing a Commission ? When we appoint a Commission, it should have some meaning. I feel like that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, they are taking away my time. (*Interruptions*)

When we appoint a commission, we are morally bound to accept the verdict of that commission. Otherwise, we have no business to appoint a commission. Today I am saying this. Tomorrow, if any commission is verdict goes against me, I am going to say the same thing, not that I am going to change my stand, according to the convenience. Not only on this commission's report, he had commented upon earlier on backward classes. He appointed another commission, Venkata Swamy Commission. That was also a judicial commission because he was a judicial officer. When the commission's report came, not only he did not accept it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, when he is discussing Hegde.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : He is the main person behind the whole episode. I am quoting instances. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He should not mention backward classes; he should mention about arrack bottling case.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : When Venkata Swamy Commission's Report was out, he did not accept the Report but that is a separate matter. I am not going into that point. But he made adverse comments on the findings of the Report and he did not accept the Report. Today, if there is any one State in the entire country which has declared 93 per cent of the population backward, it is again Karnataka. (*Interruptions*) I do not know about that. I stand corrected if that is the case.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Tamilnadu Government is your ally.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member should know that I had rubbed shoulders with Mr. Hegde for more than two decades. We were together in the original

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tion; we were together in the Ministry. There was an excise case in 1969. The Supreme Court adversely commented on the functioning of the State Government when I was Chief Minister and he was Excise Minister. As soon as the report came out, he came to me and said that he was not going to continue in my Ministry and he submitted his resignation. I did not accept the resignation; that is a different matter; and it was discussed in the Assembly also. In the Arrack Bottling Case, as soon as the Supreme Court's decision was out, right from Delhi he came to Bangalore; and from the airport itself he went to Raj Bhavan and submitted the resignation. I must tell you with all sincerity that on that day in my estern he went up. But he did not consult the party; he did not consult the Party President; he did not consult his MLAs who had elected him to the office as Chief Minister. He went straightway and submitted his resignation. He said, there were adverse comments. It may not be a stricture, according to you, but I feel that I am duty bound to tender my resignation and quit this job.

Then within one week, he came back. *(Interruptions)* Where is the question of election at all? Did he seek the permission of the party? Did he tender his resignation? You know what he told the Press. He said, what to do? My party was against my resignation. Naturally, I will ask him whether the party had told him to tender his resignation. Then why did he ask the party again when he wanted to come back? *(Interruptions)* I am quoting a person who is the Janata party leader today, who is the Chief Minister today, who is being groomed as the national alternative. What a fall? He is not the same Mr. Rama Krishna Hegde. *(Interruptions)* He was there working with me. He tendered his resignation after getting the verdict of the Supreme Court in arrack bottling case. That is why Elders say, power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A first class instance !

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : With this episode...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We accept this quotation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The Daniel has come with the judgment.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : You have no right, Get out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This has never happened like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Some sounds are emanating.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Somebody is keeping some fowl.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can the people be different ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : With this episode it is quite obvious and there is only one conclusion, the aim was to capture power, to continue in power somehow and there is a large gulf between preaching and practising of value based politics.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Old sinners.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I said, I want to know, Mr. Hegde was responsible to mislead the entire Karnataka population. He was responsible to mislead the entire nation. Whether Mr. Dandavate feels that he requires any Prayaschitta to be done or if he says that it is occupational hazard it is for him. I do not dispute that point.

And now similarly, Mr. Byre Gowda, now he has become a main villain, earlier he has enacted a drama as a hero, now he has become a villain.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
 Hero has become a villain.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Having enacted this story, having made all these attempts to tarnish the image of an individual who was the leader of our party, who was also the leader of the entire nation, I want to know from Mr. Dandavate, does he not deserve any other punishment ?

Should he be allowed to go scot-free ? There are instances in this House where in the name of harassing the officers who were collecting some information, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was thrown out of this House, immediately after she got elected from Chikmagalur defeating...*(Interruptions)*

I want to know and let me assure Mr. Dandavate, if he advises Mr. Hegde to move a resolution expelling Byre Gowda from the State Assembly, he will get hundred per cent support from all sides. Our party is prepared to support and as a leader if he moves a resolution his party is bound to support.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He wants Tamil Nadu here !

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not know whether he feels that he deserves that punishment or he deserves a lighter punishment, or he deserves a more serious punishment, it is up to him totally.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 Everything depends on me.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I said, there is so much atmosphere of scandal mongering.

Lastly, I quote only one instance. Not that I am passing any judgement. We have been hearing so many scandals during the last two weeks. There have been three scandals. Of all the three scandals, I take only one, it is Bofors Scandal. Or whatever you call the Gun deal. The Swedish Government says that there was no middleman. The Company which has manufactured and supplied them says, "We have not appointed any middleman, we have not paid any

commission." The Government of India says, that "We have not paid any commission, we have not appointed any agent. There was an understanding that we will not have any middlemen at all." But today one gentlemen coming from Hong Kong all the way, supposed to be the spokesman or the representative of the Swedish National Radio, sitting in a room in a five-star hotel,...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
 Which hotel ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : .. files a story to the National Radio in Sweden and that was broadcast and that appeared in the Press and today everyone of us sitting here, particularly on the other side, believes it to be true. And say, "there is some *golemal*, there is some *golemal*."

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We came after the broadcast.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We came here after the broadcast was over.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We can imagine how the country has become vulnerable. A Member, who represents one to one and a half million people, is not prepared to believe the Government of India not prepared to believe the Swedish Government, not prepared to believe the manufactures who have supplied the guns. But they are prepared to believe the so-called correspondent. This is the position today of our country. So far as we are concerned, at least we are saying that we want some enquiry; we want to know the truth. May I tell you that so far as the people are concerned, they have already come to the conclusion. They already say that some *golmal* is there.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is absolutely right...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I just correct you ? As far as Swedish Government is concerned, in the other House also it was announced by the spokesman of this Government that Swedish

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Government is already going into a probe to find out whether their laws have been violated in this particular case. Not that they are not going to have probe. They are concerned about their own ethics and, therefore, they have announced that also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE
(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) :
They have denied it...(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is what I say. In this House the Prime Minister has declared : Please tell me for God's sake in which direction I have to go; get me some information, some literature, some document. When the officers went and approached that gentleman, who is supposed to be the representative of the Swedish Radio, he said that he would not give anything to them. All right, you please go and approach him. Take that information and pass it on to the Government so that some enquiry may be instituted in the whole matter.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : That is what we are saying that it should be enquired into.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You can ask your conscience whether you are saying only that much or saying something more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I said it in the House. They have not replied to any of my questions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : They replied.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : When did they reply ? When I challenged, they refused to answer...(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me have my say. I will take one more minute.

That is why, I quoted all these instances only to impress upon the Hon. Members how it is very easy to demolish the images. Building the images is a very strenuous job. It takes years together, decades together.

To demolish the image it takes only one day, or only one incident is enough to demolish the image. We demolish your image, you demolish our image. We demolish your party's image, you demolish our party's image. Ultimately what happens ? Total destruction; danger to democracy.

That is why, in the end I appeal to the Hon. Members that people like Dandavate, Mr. Madhav Reddi, Unnikrishnan or Veerendra Patil will come and go. We are not going to remain here permanently. But Parliament and democracy in the country is going to remain permanently. That is why, let us not exploit for our party purposes, for our individual proposes this august House which is supposed to be the temple of our country. Let us contribute our mite to strengthen the parliamentary democracy in the country by establishing healthy precedents and conventions so that they may serve as a torch light for future generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Please keep it in mind that your party has got only seven minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : One submission, Sir. We have so far spent one hour fifty minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN : That is right, but fortunately or unfortunately Congress (I) has got more than two hours and his party has got only seven minutes. What can I do ? I simply asked him to keep it in mind. That is all. Come on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will keep that in mind and take more time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Only thing is I hope you have not started counting

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Veerendra Patil in his fairness—although he is now in Congress (I)—said that whenever his party has appointed a judicial commission, the party has felt it to be duty bound to accept the recommendations of the commission. I would like to know what are the recommendations of the Thakker Commission, what are the recommendations of the Maruti Commission which was presided over by a sitting judge

of the Supreme Court, Justice Alok Chandra Gupta, what is the report of the Shah Commission . (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Don't deviate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he has started as the Minister for Heckling. The Minister for Hackling must stop. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad in his peroration, concluded his peroration by demanding the resignation of Mr Ramakrishna Hegde's Ministry...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will put it to Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : or Madhu Dandavate, for the Commission's Report having gone against their contention. Before asking for Mr. Madhu Dandavate's resignation, he should have asked for his leader's resignation because he is not fit to remain in that post having suppressed all the important commissions' Reports in this country. They have not chosen even to disclose the Report of a commission to the President of India, far less the Parliament and the people of this country This is their record.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.
K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not yielding, Sir.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I expect Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to yield to me for half a minute. Mr. Chatterjee is a very eminent advocate. I have confidence in him, however misplaced it might be I know what he has been talking and what Prof Madhu Dandavate has been talking and others in the Opposition have been talking like this, setting new principles of jurisprudence. I charge him. He must prove his innocence. Prime Minister says, "Give me the proof, give me the evidence, give me the direction. I will punish anybody." They say, they do not have the proof, they do not have the evidence They must prove their innocence and punish themselves, I think I never, in

my life, heard from legal luminaries—I do not want to use the word fantastic-ridiculous jurisprudence principle because they have nothing. Will he argue it in a court of law like this ? No. He cannot. He can dare not (*Interruptions*) They have no foundation even for suspicion. They want to make suspicion as substitute for evidence. Therefore, my dear friend, the Prime Minister is going to remain there.. (*Interruptions*). We are not going to accept, nobody is going to accept your logic, new jurisprudence logic. The Prime Minister is going to remain there in spite of you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is not within seven minutes...(*Interrup-
tions*). Sir, I was closely listening to our esteemed colleague Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad's speech, who has been here for six consecutive terms,—except one, I believe—and was thinking whether he has got a mirror in his house. Then he should have looked at himself and realised, understood everything that is heppening in this country. He would have seen the picture of his patry. The history of that party is history of corruption, history of defection and history of... aberration.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
S. BUTA SINGH : The history of the Congress Party...

(*Interruptions*)

S BUTA SINGH : The country knows and the House knows and everybody except a few of you knows that the history of the Congress Party is the history of the freedom movement of this country and history of the independence of this country. Most of you were in the Congress Party. You have no face. You should go and look into the mirror.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not this Congress.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That Congress has been buried. I am talking of the Congress 'I'.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Mr. Chatterjee,
on another point...

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : He has said.
Otherwise, you will have to tender an
apology like Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I want to
draw the attention of Mr. Chatterjee to one
point. He referred to the Shah Commission.
All the cases arising out of the Shah
Commission were filed against Mrs. Gandhi
and she contested and they were thrown out
by the court of law and none was withdrawn.
This was the position.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He
has encroached upon my time.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I expected
that he will say same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I also
expected that he will say same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : We will have
to challenge every untenable point.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : He is not
prepared with his brief.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : He has no
point.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : He does not want
to speak on Moily tapes.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Justice
Chawla quashed the Shah Commission in
1979.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why
do you not leave it to the non-Ministers to
raise a point of order ? I have told you that
you leave it to the non-Ministers to raise a
point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Mr. Danda-
vate, you have tendered an apology. I do
not want a lawyer to tender an apology
later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I
am being asked to speak on Moily tapes
only. But look at the subject matter of
to-day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Raising this discussion is nothing but
hypocritical, diversionary tactics on the part
of the ruling party. We have heard. We
have read — in parliamentary democracy, the
Government is Government of the people,
by the people, for the people. But this
Government has proved to be a Government
of scandals by financial manipulators and
for Swiss Bank Account holders.

SHRI T. BASHEER : That is highly
objectionable.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is on a point
of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Kindly see what is the point of subject
to-day ? We can refer to anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of
Parliamentary Affairs has raised a point of
order. Let me hear the point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I do not
say that they cannot pass reflection on the
Government. When you want to cast reflec-

tion on the Government, you have remedy under the rule. That is what I have been telling you many times. Like coward do not make allegations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Please wait. Have the courage to bring a motion against the Government. You cannot reflect on the conduct of a person or persons in higher authority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the President and the Governor.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You have substantive motion. You have no courage to bring No Confidence Motion. I have asked you many times. Bring a No Confidence Motion. *(Interruptions)* You cannot do it like this. You have to bring a substantive motion. You cannot call the Government as Government of scandals. You have to bring a substantive motion. Bring it. *(Interruptions)* You see the rules. You bring it. You don't have the guts. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, Mr. Hegde was mentioned here. Where was the wisdom of the Minister at that time ? I want to know that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Chief Minister of the State was attacked right and left. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He was very brave in calling us coward. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You are talking without any evidence. He is speaking from the judicial document. That is the difference. You are talking in the air. He is talking from the commission's report. That is the difference. You have failed to understand that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would say one point. The Opposition Members ask us why we did mention Mr. Hegde's name in this debate. As a person who brought out the whole issue, Mr. Hegde had to be mentioned because he was the

prime mover in the entire thing, others are not. Therefore, let them speak here. We have no objection. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Professor Madhu Dandavate in his speech mentioned Mr Ramakrishna Hegde a number of times. He himself mentioned the name many times. Now he wants to run away. How can he run away ? *(Interruptions)*

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : "Blackmailing and Chargesheet" words were mentioned by Professor Madhu Dandavate in his speech. That is in the debate. Let us hear Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and let us hear him on this point.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is wrongly quoting the rule. Persons in higher authority refer to the President, Governors and 'other' not the Prime Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Let Mr. Chatterjee speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is like a drowning man catchigg a straw. This rulling party is trying to divert the public attention to non-issues so that it can ward off public pressure on them. Sir, I should have expected that such an experienced parliamentarian as Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who is here for six terms...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : If you change the Government it can again be formed. But what will happen if sex is changed ?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I should have throught that Mr. Azad should have addressed more to his party-men than to the opposition. Only very recently, we have seen how a rare specimen of Congress, man was hounded out from the Cabinet, by

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

criticism, by blackmailing tactics and character assassination, not by Opposition but by themselves, his own party-men, hounded him out of the Cabinet.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is not true. No, we have not done it. (*Interruptions*). We have not driven him out. (*Interruptions*) You people have been trying to exploit him.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes, what is not true ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The only point we can find of Sir Vishwanath Pratap Singh was that he was too honest to suit the purposes of the Ruling Party in this country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, they are doing a dis-service to the Minister who is no longer there. (*Interruptions*). I have always said that, but you are doing great dis-service to Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is unparliamentary, it is untrue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chatterjee, you continue with the subject.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, he has not resigned on our demand. We never made any charge against him,

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Why you have not made any charge ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is unworthy of him to make this type of statement against him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the only fault which he seems to have committed was that he gave priority...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He should not be meanminded. This is what exactly the charge I am making against the Hon. Member. (*Interruptions*). I am not charging you. Why do you blacken your own face now ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : You are very fairminded. That is why you made the Minister resign.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, Mr. Chatterjee, you continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, Rangaji is right. But the question is : Who is meanminded in this episode ? Sir, Vishwanath Pratap Singh lost his job because he gave priority to national interests rather than to party's interests and because of his qualities and actions his party friends in the industry and other places...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And you have found him not to be in tune with the present-day Congress culture and he had to prove his honesty by blowing up his career to use his own words. And who committed those acts of character assassination ? Not us.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Mr. K. K. Tewary and company:

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There was an orchestrated performance, orchestrated command performance in this House and outside which cost the Minister-ship of Vishwanath Pratap Singh, whom Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad just now called 'a great Finance Minister.'

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I said it always. On policy we may differ, but we will never like them pay the left-handed compliment to Vishwanath Pratap Singh, when we say he is a good man. But we disagree with his policy, but not like that, the left-handed compliments trying to pin him down like this. (Interruptions). He is our colleague, he is our Member in the Party and we respect him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, according to Mr. Azad we are giving him left-handed compliments. (Interruptions). But the Congress men have stabbed him with their right hand.

Sir, this discussion is on the question of blackmailing and character assassination of the elected representatives. Recently we have found that during the recently held election campaign in which you tried your best but did not succeed perhaps for your party, we have seen the Congress model of blackmail and character assassination. Sir, indulging in continuous untrue propaganda, regarding that....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, don't induct her inside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Resorting to vide calumny, they deliberately tried to mislead the people by gross connection. The President of the Party who happens to be the Prime Minister descended on West Bengal. But the people have given their verdict. This is the way they are doing.

This was nothing but an attempt at political blackmail which was tried and committed in West Bengal and Kerala during the elections.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The people who have voted for Congress, are they not residents of Bengal ? 42 per cent have voted for us. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have also witnessed in this country recently a sad but dangerous spectacle of the Head of the State being maligned. Who has maligned him ? Where has he gone ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. K. K. Tewary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On the floor of the House, the Head of the State was maligned in a most crude manner, and the result is his promotion to the rank of Minister, although that Minister of Heckling is making a mess of that Ministry. In yesterday's paper, the Youth Congress President has said this. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has not said one word about it. It says :

"The President, Mr. Zail Singh is a party to the international conspiracy..."

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, in the Rajya Sabha, the President of the Youth Congress has said that the newspaper report was not an authentic report. So, he cannot quote it. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have not seen in today's paper any contradiction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Now that he has denied it, it should not be quoted.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Out of all the newspapers, why do you take the Indian Express ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You can deny it.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : We do not believe in making any reflection on the President. Let him read the whole of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The General Secretary of the All India Youth Congress, Mr. Jagjit Singh... *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Ministers are heckling.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Is it correct to discuss on newspaper reports ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody is reading from the newspaper report.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whatever is in the newspaper or not, but the effusion of Mr. K. K. Tewary is in the records of this House. It has not been uptill now expunged from the records of the House. That has polluted the precincts of this Parliament.

I would like to know, the other day, the Hon. Member from Hassan, Mr. Nanje Gowda was very vocal in protesting what he called character assassination by the Opposition Parties of Congressmen. But I would like to know his reaction on this report. Mr. Srikantiah, MLC and Vice-President of KPCC(I)...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Which newspaper are you referring ? What is the name of the newspaper ?

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The *Times of India*.

Sir, effectively I have just now started.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already he has taken 20 minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Nanje Gowda complained of character assassination of Congress Members by Opposition Members. Mr. H. C. Srikantaiah, is the Vice-President of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee (I) and not (S) and he accused—I am reading from 'Times of India' dt. 26th April, not printed by me—accused his party colleague and MP :

"Mr. H. N. Nanje Gowda, of using political influence with the Janata government to get 40,000 litres of rectified spirit allotted to his chemical unit at Mysore and its subsequent sale to third parties."

(Interruptions).. I do not know about the truth or otherwise of this allegation. I am not making it. I am on a point.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : This cannot be said as a point because no allegation against a Member can be made in his absence and therefore this should be expunged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through it. Any allegations against a Member will not go on record.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am on a point of order. You are saying that any allegation should not come. If you look to the subject of discussion, this is a general discussion and in the general discussion, names of different persons including that Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde have been brought in. I did not take any objection because I know that in the context of this resolution, names have to be cited and, therefore, if you apply that particular ruling, then you apply and delete all the references to Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any allegation which is not proved... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am saying that a Congress man is making this allegation against another Congressman.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The rule clearly says that for making an allegation against any Member *(Interruptions)* you have to give clear notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I am presiding, I have to say it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : They are quoting the findings of a judicial commission, while you are making allegations without any basis. That is the difference. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you make any allegation, without any proper notice, how can it be allowed ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI T. BASHEER : In the corresponding rule 352, it is clear that a Member while speaking shall not refer, shall not make a personal charge against a Member. It is a charge.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I want a ruling regarding the allegation. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. If it is an allegation, it will not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are saying we Opposition are indulging in character assassination of Congressmen. I am trying to show it is Congressmen who are character assassinating Congressmen themselves, as I have shown how Shri V. P. Singh was treated by them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The allegation, the truth or otherwise of it, I am not saying at all. I have nothing to say about the character of anybody...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would say only one thing to Shri

Somnathji. What myself and Shri Veerendra Patil have said was that charges were levelled and the Commission was appointed and that Commission disproved that. Now you are bring such things which have neither been put anywhere.. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, the difference is this that we have brought out the character assassination and blackmailing clearly levelled by an Opposition member and disproved by the Commission. We have never deviated from that. Now, they are trying to say something from the same papers from which I have quoted widely. All they say is beyond the target. Therefore it is the difference. They are not trying to do. We have done based on proof. They are doing without the proof. That is the difference between Congress Bench and them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The Commission of enquiry in the instant case was appointed at the request of both Mr Veerappa Moily and Shri Byre Gowda. No observation was made in the Commission's report or about Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde at all...*(Interruptions)* No observation was made...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He was the prime man in this case...*(Interruptions)*. The basis is that he held a Press Conference. He was the man who sent the tape to the Prime Minister. He was the man who sent the tape to Rashtrapathi Bhavan. He was the man who called the Press. He was the man who asked the President and the Prime Minister. Therefore he was the man. He was the Prime mover of the conspiracy...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, your silence is now very eloquent...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my humble submission is that this double standard cannot be allowed to be applied...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Veerendra Patil made sweeping allegations against Mr. Hegde. When we tried to raise a point of order, they said the subject is of omnibus character...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : No.
We did not say that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Therefore,
if we go by that, the entire speech of Shri
Veerendra Patil has to be expunged. He
has to apologise to Mr. Hegde on the floor
of this House ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have
not made any allegations...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr.
Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am on a point of
order. Mr. Azad has rightly said. He said
wherever I have made the references, I have
made them on the basis of something that
has been found out by the Commission.
Others are making allegations from the
Press. I want to point out to you that right
from the first page up to the last page, if
you go through the report of the Desai
Commission, you will find that nowhere
reference has been made to Shri Rama-
krishna Hegde. Therefore, going on the
basis of the Desai Commission report, they
cannot make a mention of Shri Ramakrishna
Hegde...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have
just now told you that Mr. Ramakrishna
Hegde is the chief man in this case because
he referred it to the President, to the Prime
Minister and he referred it in the Press
Conference which he held in his House.
Therefore, we have referred to that...
(Interruptions) I am repeating it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) :
The point is not that. I concede what Mr.
Bhagwat Jha Azad has said. The point is
whether he can refer to a person who is not
a Member of this House. If he can refer to
a person who is not a Member of this House
because you feel...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he has
made any allegation, then only the problem
arises.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : He has not made any allegations.
The allegation has been made by the Cong-
ress members...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir,
this is the 'Times of India' paper and not
'Indian Express'...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is
any allegation, then only the question
arises...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Times of India is acceptable...

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmeda-
bad) : Sir, on a point of information. Prof.
Madhu Dandavate is not quite right. Some-
body saying something about Mr. Hegde is
not just outside the record. It is on the
strength of the record of our Lok Sabha.
Prof. Madhu Dandavate himself says that
Mr. Hegde held a Press Conference...*(Inter-
ruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have
not made any allegation.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : You have
levelled an allegation that he held a Press
Conference.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
have not made an allegation against Mr.
Hegde...*(Interruptions)* Referring to Presi-
dent and making an allegation against
President are two different things...*(Inter-
ruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is enough
now. I have to give opportunity to other
Members also. Please try to finish.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The
statement that has been attributed to a

Congressman against Mr. Nanje Gowda seems to be in reply to Mr. Nanje Gowda's allegation against his own Vice President of Karnataka PCC ..

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): What is the allegation that I have made ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has alleged that the Vice President of his Party had obtained a bottling contract from the Janata Government. Therefore, I would like to know who is assassinating whose character...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I am sure they have no character and, therefore, that cannot be assassinated. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am not in support of making any false and mala fide allegations or accusations against anybody—why only against a politician, against anybody—at any point of time. But that important question has been diluted... (Interruptions) The issue has been diluted because of the expression of simulated feeling of grievance by the Congress people. It is almost like the Devil quoting the scriptures. There is a saying in Bengali—I think, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev will support me here—which, translated in English, would mean that a thief's mother shouts most—for what purpose—to divert the pursuer's attention for her son. That example is the most apposite here, and you are complaining about the other indulging in blackmail...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : You have not, so far, spoken a word about Moily tape. You will be creating a national record by this. You are speaking on this subject without mentioning 'Moily'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a nice person, but he seems to behave in a different manner when he is there I find that he is alright when he is near Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

With this track record of the Congress Party ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not yet come to the Moily tape.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Keeping this track record of the Congress-I in mind, we should take into consideration the report of the Desai Commission which is, according to Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, the only subject-matter of today's discussion, although I do not agree with him there.

I am not holding any brief—and I will not even if one is given—for Mr. Byre Gowda or for the Janata Government or, for that matter, even for my dear friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But I must congratulate the Janata Government for its decision to publish the Report and to accept it. If such a report . (Interruptions) What are you talking ? Have some patience. I have no doubt in my mind that if the matter had been referred to a Commission under the Central Government's decision, they would have relied on the amendment and they would not have published a similar report.

I need not either support or oppose this report. It does not concern me at all. But there are certain obvious matters—if you have read it, I am sure it would have drawn your attention. I don't know, you have not read it probably, it looks like that ! Sir, it seems that the most important thing which should have been the first and the most important aspect to be looked into in greatest depth was whether the tapes contain the various of Mr. Moily and Mr. Gowda as has been alleged. It has not been really considered at all. Because in the Commission's Report you will find that there is a clearest admission that it requires very scientific processing by experts and neither the Commission has such expertise nor any concern in India has such expertise which could give its opinion in a short time. The Madras Institute wanted nine month time.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should have been sent to China.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Your Ministers are waiting for China's blessing...(Interruptions) What is this ? Let there be some intelligence, some understanding.

The Madras Institute which is a prestigious institute wanted nine months' time to give their report after proper scrutiny and study. That would have been almost the fool-proof evidence in the case. But that opportunity was not given by the Commission. Even nine months' time they did not allow. But they waited for fifteen months to make this Report. Why didn't they refer the matter to that particular Institute which wanted only nine months' time ? That would have been a conclusive evidence based on scientific data. You have faith in our scientific achievements and scientific instruments ! That would have been the best evidence.

Sir, the second thing which will impress anybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. There are many members and when are they going to speak ?...(Interruptions) I request the members not to interrupt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tomorrow when the Report comes, you know how many interruptions were there. Fortunately, interruptions are mentioned in the Report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Allow him. After him nobody needs to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all...(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The learned judge has not come to any definite conclusion as to the genuineness or authenticity of the tape or as to the identify of the voices there. On the other hand, the whole approach in the assessment of evidence, any lawyer, even a banyan tree lawyer would be

able to understand that the whole evidence has been considered on the basis of a facile assumption that no Congressman can ever tell untruth ! That is the *cadid questio*. You know what is *cadid questio*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I don't know, please repeat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is the important question to be gone into. Can a Congressman ever tell the truth? Instead of deciding that, he has assumed the impossible proposition that Congressmen always speak the truth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please repeat the word for my sake.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : Mr. Chatterjee let us face facts now. This is very important...(Interruptions) No. No. It is not like that. I want to assist my friend. Mr. Dandavate case, I am referring from the record. This is what Mr. Dandavate says. Mr. Chatterjee kindly listen...(Interruptions) The case of Mr. Dandavate I am putting in the exact words. I quote :

"I will give another instance. When the Chief Minister, Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde called a press conference and released all the documentary evidence and played the tape, at that time journalists belonging to all political persuasions identified that the voice in the tape was the voice of the concerned Congress (I) leaders".

Now it was the positive case of the Janata party that this was the voice of relevant Congress (I) leaders. Now the burden is on them to prove it. It is a positive stand which has been negated by the Commission (Interruptions) How can you go back on this case ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, please wind up in two minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I will finish in two minutes. I do not know and I am least concerned as to what will be the fall out of this Report but, Sir, very rightly it has been asked what will happen to Mr. Moily. What is his grievance? Now armed with the recommendation and the finding of this Commission of Inquiry he can go to the court and ask for payment of exemplary amount of compensation provided he feels his reputation, if any, is affected.

AN HON. MEMBER : He will never go. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, no doubt, I am sure the learned Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court will spare a judge so that it can be expeditiously decided and money can come to his pocket.

We want, Sir, a clean and principled public life in this country but the question is with the continued presence of the Congress party on the political scene of this country will be ever able to attain it. *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Never.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In this country the Congress party has the great distinction of indulging and giving protection, succour, office and Ministry to 'Ayarams' and 'Gayarams'. If you go through the history of defection of this country you will find always the beneficiary is the Congress party. The benefit of defection is to no other party...*(Interruptions)* As Mr. Narayan Choubey rightly said character assassination pre-supposes existence of a character. Fair-fax, submarine deal, Bofors, etc. all are the present day characteristics of the Congress (I) party which is approaching the 21st century.

Sir, with deepending allegations of corruption and bribery, they only react violently to allegations when it concerns the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister's office, not anywhere at any other time. That's why the people of this country are saying that : Sycophancy, the name is Congress (I).

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune) : Sir, having brought this motion, anybody who is

concerned with the quality of public life in this Country, would appreciate this kind of discussion. I wish the level of the debate was maintained at that level to which my colleague Mr. Veerendra Patil raised. I do propose to speak to that level. I do not propose to score any debating point on partisan basis.

Today, what do we find? Politics in any country and politicians particularly and legislators were never very high in public estimation in almost all countries. Today, in India we find a picture is painted, an image is created as if all people's representatives are a bunch of money mad, powercrazy lot of people, who are spoiling our public life. Is this the image which we want of our people's representatives? That is the relevance of this resolution, of this discussion. I think, the picture that is painted is not only unfair but it is unjust—unjust to thousands of workers of all parties who have devoted their life for the service of the people, humble people, small people. I know of an MLA in my State who, before he became an MLA for two terms, used to go on a bicycle delivering newspapers from house to house. That was his source of income. After two terms, I again find him going on his bicycle door to door delivering newspapers. That is his source of income. I know an ex-Mayor of pune whose only source of income is the freedom fighters pension that he gets. Nothing else. But the picture that is painted in public mind is, as Mr. Veerendra Patil said, that all politicians—particularly MPs and MLAs—are dishonest. This is the kind of picture that is being raised.

Now what shall we do about it? Shall we allow this kind of image to perpetuate by making allegations against one and another, from party point of view or scoring a debate or shall we discuss in depth as to what is the malady and what is the remedy? It makes me sad to find that in the heat of debate even now even here we make all kinds of allegations. We pick up a newspaper or rely on some rumour and go on making allegations, and ultimately the public life of an honest politician is practically destroyed. Take for example, in England there were three enquiries destroying the lives of three Ministers. Judicial Commissions subsequently

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

found that there was nothing but they could never stage a comeback in political life. Here in this country what happens? Mr Krishna Menon was hounded in the jeep scandal and all that. I was a Minister incharge of defence production and I can say with some confidence that if today our defence production is strong, the basis was laid down by Krishna Menon. Then T.T. Krishnamchari. He brought some progressive measures in his own words by maneaters he was hounded. Today we find that he was one of the most progressive Finance Minister that India had. K. D. Malviya-allegations of some Rs. ten thousands. He was hounded, all kinds of debates were there in this House and today everybody realises that oil production in this country would not have achieved this level but for K. D. Malviya.

Let us ponder, let us reflect, what is the use of saying after ten years: oh, the allegations we made were wrong; the man was good, he did so much for the country. What pain and anguish he must have gone through, can we not imagine? Therefore, this motion should be discussed from that point of view.

What are the reasons? According to me, the first reason is we politicians ourselves. In the heat of debate or in the dust and heat of election and all kinds of situations, we go on making allegations against each other. The result is that the image of a public man is affected, not one individual, not one party, but the whole system gets discredited. That is the danger. The other is a section of the press, not all the press. What happens? Some rumour is floated, whisper, gossip, rumour and on that basis it starts. In my city of Poone we have a peculiar system of naming temples. Mr Dandavate knows it. There is a temple of Murlidhar. Because a murder took place near that, it is called Khoonia Murlidhar. There is a temple of Maruti. It is called Bhangia Maruti where Bhang is sold. And you know the origin; the origin is worth listening. In the days of Peshwas, when Nana Farandis was the Chief administrator, one Shastri went to him and said: "Nana, you reward painters, musicians, all artists, you reward me also." Nana asked: "What is your art?" He said:

"My art is rumour mongering." He said: "No, I will not give any reward to you." Shastri said: "The whole kingdom will suffer, if you do not give any reward to me. If you want to see the power of rumour, I will shake the whole Marathwada empire." He said: "Go away". Shastri said: "All right". He went to the Maruti temple near the Bhang shop where Peshwa's soldiers used to come in the evening to enjoy their bhang. He started whispering in their ears; in the ears of every soldier that Peshwa was going to attack Tipu Sultan. One soldier told the other; it went to the third, then fourth and so on. The rumour spread all over India. The Scindias came from Gwalior to Poona with their army, Gaekwads come from Baroda, Patwardhans from Sangle, thousands of tents were put. Artillery came, cavalry, horses came, patriotic songs people started singling, all kinds of preparations were there, but nothing was happening. Ultimately, Scindia went to Nana. He said: "When do we start the campaign against Tipu Sultan?" Nana said: "What campaign? Who told you that?" He said: "So and So." That man was asked and he named another man. Ultimately, it was traced to that Shastri. That Shastri was brought to Nana. Nana said: "Why did you start that rumour?" He said: "I told you to reward me. You did not reward me. I told you that your kingdom will be shaken." The whole Maratha empire was shaken like that. He asked Shastri as to how he could convince the soldiers that the campaign would be against the Tipu Sultan. To this, Shastri replied that it was very easy. He told him that he asked every soldier whether he saw the Peshwa riding an elephant in the previous week. When the soldier replied 'yes', he asked about the direction in which the Peshwa was going. The soldier replied that it was south. Shastri further questioned the soldier as to what the Peshwa was doing in between intermittently. The soldier replied that the Peshwa was twirling his mustache. Twirling a mustache meant an attack. Southward direction meant in the direction of Tipu Sultan's kingdom. Shastri said that he could convince each and every soldier in this way.

Sir, this is how our newspapers too start. They say, "the Prime Minister got up in the morning and looked towards East. So, he must be doing something in Bengal.

The Prime Minister looked to South and hence something is going to happen in the South. The Prime Minister knitted his brows. So he is angry with somebody, and so on and so forth." This kind of journalism is based on rumour, whisper and gossip. And the spiritual descendants of that Shastri are a section of the press and a section of the opposition. (*Interruptions*)

Spreading humour apart, this dangerous tendency does a lot of harm to our public life. I may be permitted to quote from a judgement of a judge of the American Supreme Court. The judge said :

"The press is overstepping in every direction the obvious bounds of propriety and of decency. Gossip is no longer the resource of the idle and of the vicious but has become a trade, which is pursued with industry as well as effrontery. To occupy the indolent, column upon column is filled with idle gossip, which can only be procured by instruction upon the domestic circle. In this, as in other branches of commerce, the supply creates the demand. Each crop of unseemly gossip, thus harvested, becomes the seed of more, and in direct proportion to its circulation, results in a lowering of social standards and of morality. Even gossip apparently harmless, when widely and persistently circulated, has potent evil. It both belittles and perverts. Lastly, triviality destroys delicacy of feeling. No enthusiasm can flourish, no generous impulse can survive under its blighting influence."

So Sir, this is what happens to public life. I have an apprehension that the post-1977 trends in our journalism are in the direction of whisper, gossip and rumour. And this trends is getting more and more pronounced with the concentration of the big press in a few hands. What happens then? As you all know Fleet Street no longer exists. In the so called Fleet Street, only four persons now control 97 per cent of the daily circulation and 100 per cent of the Sunday market circulation. Now let us see what is stated by a Journalist about the Fourth Estate. I may mention here that these are the words of a

journalist and not that of a Member of Parliament or a politician. He calls it 'Fourth Rate Estate' and not 'Fourth Estate'. He says :

"Today, the British read more newspapers proportionately than any comparable Western nation and most of them read some of the trashiest, most politically partisan papers in the world—half a dozen mass circulation tabloids' dailies and Sundays, which have brought British journalism down to the level of the sex and crime pulp magazine, exploiting the sensational and the trivial at the expense of the significant, substituting soft porn for hard news and technical slickness for professional integrity, unashamedly pushing their owner's commercial interests while soft-peddalling their more controversial activities, distorting the facts of the political scene by biased selection, suppression and character assassination and further flaunting their contempt for the impotent censure of the Press Council refusing redress to those they have misrepresented, misrepresented or maligned."

I see same trend coming in our journalism also.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : One thing he forgot to mention and that is, dismissing the inconvenient journalists, even if they are holding the high posts of editors.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : In that background, the kind of allegations we are making against each other, what effect it is going to have on an average commonman, because the resolution says about elections.

Now, Sir, that commonman is very important because ultimately he decides the destiny and in the words of Churchill :

"Who counts ultimately in democracy not you and me. "At the bottom of all tributes paid to democracy is the little man walking into a little booth, with a little pencil, making a little cross on a little bit of paper,"

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

He is the sovereign. He decides our fate. Now what impression all this is going to create on this little man—the kind of scandal mongering, rumour mongering and the allegations we are going to make? I will not speak about Karnataka case, because much has been said. I will only say that until a report came, I was not understanding what is meant by value based politics. Now, I know that you make an allegation, wait for 18 months, then appoint a commission. That is value based politics. You say that transcript and tape are the same and then find that transcript and tape differs. That is value based politics. Then you say notes were there. Then the notes disappeared—currency notes that is value based politics. Then you say that the person who did all this must be benefited and so make him a Minister. That is the value based policy.

If you say that what about the person who had undergone mental pain and anguish? "Oh, well, that is an occupational hazard." That is a value based policy. So, I am grateful that at least, I have learnt new political terminology as a result of this Commission's report. One can imagine what must have happened to that person who had undergone that mental torture.

I go back to the storehouse of our ancient wisdom. It is in Mahabharata.

"Keertihi purusham lok sanjeevayanti
matriwat Akeertihi jivitam hanti jeev-
toapi sharirinah."

For a public man, reputation is like his mother who protects, and bad name is nothing but living death. What you have done to him is put him under living death. Can there be a greater crime against the public man? I am not going into the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code. It may not be there. What is the use of telling me that you file a suit and get a compensation? This is a kind of argument which is beneath contempt. I do not propose to answer him. To tell a public man, we will malign you, hound you out, put you to the living death—You file a suit and get two lakhs and put it in your pockets. Is this a kind of argument one expects here? I am

sorry, it came like this. Therefore, Sir, partly we ourselves are responsible. Partly, it is the Press, partly the big business industrial houses, and also their lobbies who are responsible and whose victims were Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. T. T. K., Mr. K.D. Malaviya and many others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : He was not given the ticket by the Congress. He had to fight it himself. Therefore, we have to see now what we can do if this is a malady, if I am right in saying that this melody which requires to be corrected—what shall we do?

One suggestion has been made about the Election Law. I remember that years back, the Gokhale Institute of Poona had organized a meeting of all parties; and a code of conduct was evolved. Can we make any such attempt? Can that lead be taken by the Hon. Speaker so that some kind of a self-restraint is there in making such a kind of allegations? Otherwise every day you can bring a newspaper, flourish it in the House, make an allegation, and finally can say; that it is an occupational hazard. If this game is to be played, it can be played more effectively with 400 here, and less there. No difficulty. But I am not for it. This is not a kind of game we should play. Therefore, some guidelines, some code of conduct is required to be evolved. If, out of these discussions some such guideline or code of conduct is evolved, I think in a sense Rama Krishna Hegde would have done a service to the country, viz. that something good came out of a bad thing. That is the kind of approach we should adopt.

Are we all money-mad, power-crazy people? This is the image. We are all in politics. If Prof. Madhu Dandavate or Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—I am not mentioning my side—or any of them go out, they can earn thousands of rupees. Why are they here? Are they here for money; are they here for power? Power is far too distant to them. They may not get it in their right time again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does not matter; we will die without power.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : So, the image that is created, of politicians being basically motivated by power and money, and therefore the scandals and rumours and all that, I think, must not be there. The point I wanted to make is, I think, best summarized in the speech of perhaps one of the greatest parliamentarians that this country has produced, viz. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. With these words, I would like to conclude. He was such a great parliamentarian, as you know. And rarely this has been said about anyone.

Once he was absent when finance matters were being discussed; and the then Finance Minister said :

“It is difficult for those who served in previous Councils to express to those who are new to this Council what a great blank Mr. Gokhale’s absence creates.”

It is the greatest tribute one can pay to a parliamentarian. In one of his speeches Gokhale had said, and this is what I would like to quote and conclude :

“Nation-building is nowhere an easy task. In India it is beset with difficulties which are truly formidable and which will tax to the uttermost all our

resources and all our devotion. Let us not forget that we are at a stage of the country’s progress when our achievements are bound to be small, and our disappointments frequent and trying. That is the place which it has pleased Providence to assign to us in this struggle, and our responsibility is ended when we have done the work which belongs to that place. It will, no doubt, be given to our countrymen of future generations to serve India by their successes. We, of the present generation, must be content to serve her mainly by our failures.”

I think is an occasion when we must try to follow this, and evolve some kind of a consensus, so that this blemish on the whole public life in India disappears soon. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The debate will continue on Wednesday, 28.4.87. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
 April 28, 1987/Vaisakha 8,
 1909 (Saka)*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
Printwell Printers, Delhi-92.**
