Eighth Series, Vol. XXX, No. 70

Monday, August 24, 1987
Bhadra 2, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 24, 1987/Bhadra 2, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday was your birthday. Since it was a holiday yesterday, please accept my congratulations today

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You may live long.

MR. SPEAKER: Generally, nobody remembers a farmer's birthday in this country. But you did remember, it is your greatness. Thank you.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Sir, it is only Bairagi who remembers the birthday of farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Industrial Tribunal and Arbitration Board Located in Unsafe Building in Delhi

*392. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Central Industrial Tribunal and Arbitration Board are holding their open proceedings in a building named 'Nirmal Tower' Barakhamba Road, New Delhi which has been declared unsafe by the Fire Service; and

(b) if so, the reasons of acquisition of such an unsafe building and remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

Due to paucity of Govt. accommodation eight flats of a total area of 3325 square feet in the multistoreyed building named Nirmal Tower at Barakhamba Road, New Delhi were taken on lease by the Ministry of Labour in 1976 from private individuals owning the flats, to house the offices of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal

cum-Labour Court and Board of Arbitration (JCM) under the Ministry of Labour. As a measure of abundant precaution a provision was made in the lease agreements with individual parties that for the purpose of rendering regular common services including fire fighting, the land-lord would undertake to make necessary arrangements either through the builders of the building or through a cooperative society of the landlords of the building or through any other agency which is constituted for this purpose by the landlords of the building to ensure discharge of its obligation for common services for which inter-se between the Government of India and the Landlords, the latter shall be legally responsible.

The building has not been acquired, only some accommodation in it has been taken on lease with provision for renewal from time to time.

On 30.6.87 the nominated authority served a notice under Section 4(1) of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and Rules made thereunder on the Estate Manager, Nirmal Tower calling upon him to take measures for providing inbuilt fire safety arrangements within a period of 3 months ending 30.9.87.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Labour has taken certain flats in 'Nirmal Tower' building on rent basis. The Delhi Fire service people have objected taking up of these flats as this is a congested area and there is no in-built fire safety arrangements. In spite of the constant warning from the Delhi Fire Service people, the Ministry of Labour still continues to have their offices in Nirmal Tower for the last 10 years. So, I would like to know from the Minister the reasons for the continuance of the offices of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court and Board of Arbitration in Nirmal Tower building?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, a notice was served on the 30th June, 1987 which will be expiring on 30th September, 1987. The nominated authority has served this notice asking the owner of the building to take measures for providing in-built fire safety arrangements within a period of 3 months ending 30.9.87. If they do not comply with the notice then the Fire Inspector will again inspect it and if they find that it is not fit for office accommodation then they will give another 3 day's time to remove the things. After that they will seal it. So, the question of continuing office accommodation in Nirmal Tower, in spite of repeated notices, does not arise because the term of notice expires on 30th September. By that time if they do not comply with the instructions, then we will think of the action.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: In view of the recent fire accidents in Delhi, I would like to know from the Minister as to how many buildings with congested accommodation, where there is no in-built fire safety arrangements, are there in Delhi?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, this information will be available with the Ministry of Works and Housing, as I am not dealing with this.

Newsprint Allotment Policy

*393. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Newsprint Advisory Committee has suggested for simplication of existing procedure regarding allotment of newsprint; 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) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following steps, inter alia, have been taken to simplify the procedure:-

(i) The Registrar of Newspapers for India has started extending the validity of the newsprint allocation order as a general rule in cases where the non-lifting of the newsprint is not directly or indirectly attributable to the newspaper;

(ii) Better coordination has been ensured between the various agencies concerned like Registrar of Newspapers for India, newsprint mills, State Trading Corporation;

(iii) The Registrar of Newspapers for India has taken steps to streamline the procedure for expeditious disposal of the applications for newsprint allocation;

(iv) A review has been carried out of the documents required from the applications for allotment of newsprint but it is found that the existing system requires no change for the present.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: My question was whether the Newsprint Advisory Committee had suggested simplification of existing procedure regarding the allotment of newsprint; if so, the reaction of the Government thereto. Many small newspapers have not yet been given the newsprint, and they have to face difficulties. The Government has not given a specific answer. Government say that they are taking so many steps. Steps are always being taken. When are you going to implement these things? Is there any time-bound programme or do you simply go on promising to the House?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, if the hon. member points out to me specifically any of the medium or small newspapers who though applied according to procedure and waited for a reasonable time, and yet did not get the newsprint, I would certainly look into it. You may kindly mention those names.

As regards the second part, the answer is clear. Some discussions took place, in which I was also present. But no specific suggestion was made by any of the members. The major four points which were raised in the discussions were covered. The answer clearly says that the Registrar of Newspapers for India has started extending the validity of the newsprint allocation order, if validation is expired for no fault of the newspapers. The newspapers were complaining that after taking the authorisation, they had to go to the STC and the STC was giving only half of the newsprint and by that time three months or the specific validation period expired and they had to go again for validation. In this way, they were facing a lot of difficulties. Now, we are extending the validity if any specific case is presented where the newspaper concerned is not at fault. In this way, we have carried out all the four points.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: There is one Hindustan Paper Corporation at Jagi road in Nagaon District of Assam, which is one of the biggest public sector paper mills in Asia. The mill has started production in 1985. Though the small newspapers do not get their newsprint, the paper produced in the mill, in particular the newsprint produced by the mill, has not yet been sold. May I know

from the Minister whether the paper produced by the Mill will be taken for the purpose of newsprint requirements?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I cannot definitely answer about this particular mill. But there are several mills which produce newsprint and the allocation is made accordingly. If in any particular mill some stock is lying, that has to be brought to our notice. Otherwise, it is not possible to answer. The hon. member has stated that this Hindustan Paper Mill produces newsprint. But I find from the records that they are not manufacturers of newsprint. They may be manufacturing other types of paper, but not newsprint.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I only want that the Government should take immediate steps and see that the small papers and magazines survive. Otherwise our purpose will be frustrated.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, Government has taken steps in this regard and I do not want to repeat all that again. If the hon. member brings the case of any particular paper to our notice, we will certainly look into it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Why is the Government not allowing those newspapers whose consumption is more than 300 MT per annum to import newsprint directly under direct import licence?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Newsprint is an essential commodity and we are not allowing its direct import. It has to be canalized though STD. There are many small and medium News papers and this is done particularly for the protection of small and medium papers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Vyjayanthimala.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Ladies first.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Sir, the Newsprint Policy of the Government is based on the principle of achieving self-sufficiency to meet the indigenous demands. But it has been reported that the newsprint produced indigenously has not been lifted by certain agencies in a regular manner.

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the non-lifting of indigenous newsprint is due to its being of poor quality?

If sc, may I know what steps the Government have taken to improve the quality of the newsprint so that we can avoid import of this item and also save valuable foreign exchange?

Also, will the Government while allotting newsprint to the various agencies, consider imposing restriction on these newspapers, magazines and other publications indulging in wide publicity of cheap news items and also subjects concerning sex, violence, communal disturbances and so on?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, two questions are mixed up here.

Regarding first part of the question, i.e. the newsprint allocation policy, after it was discussed, it was placed before this House on the 13th November, 1986.

Regarding non-lifting of indigenous newsprint by some or other newspapers, that was the reason why, it was discussed and placed before the House on the 13th November, 1986. We are taking certain steps, so that it may cater to the needs of a newspaper which properly complies with all the procedures that are laid down. As regards who are not lifting it, against those people, we have taken some steps.

Regarding the steps which could be taken by the Government, they are mentioned in the Notification which was placed before the House.

So far as the other question is concerned, that does not come under our Department.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The Newsprint Policy which was announced last year lays down that the accumulated unlifted or unallotted stocks should be released to the newspapers in a phased manner.

I would like to know from you whether all these stocks have been released or not?

SHRI A.K. PANJA. These are termed as 'backlogs' in the News-Print Policy.

Yes, the backlog is being cleared in a phased manner.

The first instalment has been released.

The standard was:

44,690 43 MT. - Standard quality

16,957.89 MT. - Glazed quality

TOTAL 61,648.32 MT.

The first instalment out of this is:

19,989.71 MT. - standard and

5,931.78 MT. - Glazed

TOTAL 25,921.49 MT.

So, out of the total backlog of 61,648.32 MT. we have already serviced the first installment, i.e. 21,921.49 MT.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: May I know from you whether all these are indigenous?

SHRI. A.K. PANJA: No only standard is indigenous.

Licensing Norms for Milk Products and Malted Foods Manufacturing Industry

*394. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK†: SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the licensing norms governing the milk products and malted foods manufacturing industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such review and the decisions taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The guidelines aim at planned and organised development of milk products manufacturing industry in the country. It has been decided that the highest priority for future capacity for the manufacture of milk products and malted milk foods should be accorded to cooperative and public sectors.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, the total number of manufacturing industries in the country and the present production capacity of the milk products and malted milk foods in the country?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He has asked about the total number. I will give the licensed capacity of milk powder production of both public/cooperative sector, and of the private sector. For the former, in Milk powder it is 1,16,764 tonnes and for the private sector 15,199 tonnes. The total licensed capacity of this is thus 1,31,963 tonnes.

Regarding milk food in public/cooperative sector it is 69,950 tonnes, in private sector 21,073 tonnes and the total is 91,023 tonnes. I think he has asked for this information.

I can give information about condensed milk and the malted milk food also, if he wants. In the case of public/cooperative sector, the licensed capacity of condensed milk is 11,400 tonnes, and that of malted milk food is 8,700 tonnes. In the private sector, condensed milk has a licensed capacity of 9,386 tonnes, and malted milk food 26,714 tonnes. The total licensed capacity of condensed milk is 20,786 tonnes, and that of malted milk food 35,414 tonnes.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: May I know from the hon. Minister what the indigenous consumption is, and whether the existing industries are adequate to meet it? If not, what is the programme before the Government in the 7th Plan?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sofar as the consumption is concerned, I have just mentioned that there have been various agencies like NDDB, Delhi Milk Scheme and others. I have no figures of the total number individual agencies. I have just mentioned the cumulative figures.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Has the broad banding scheme been extended to milk products? If so, are infant milk food and baby food also included in the group of products which are broad banded? I would also like to know: in view of the acute scarcity conditions in the country-and there is an acute shortage of milk whether there is any policy under consideration to restrict production of certain non-priority products by these milk processing industries.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I have just to say that we cannot allow private producers in the Operation Flood areas. We had Operation Flood I, II and III; and there has been a tremendous growth in production during these Operation Floods-not the other floods, but Operation Floods, But so far as production by private producers is concerned, that also is routed through cooperatives and others.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Government of India is a signatory to the World Health Organization's agreement to encourage breast-feeding and to discourage these baby foods. Accordingly, advertisements of these have also been banned. A Bill has been passed in the last Session, and the Central Government has issued guidelines. No new capacity for baby food in the private sector should be sanctioned, in the Operation Flood areas. Is it a fact that inspite of these guidelines, there is a violation by the issue of a licence to produce baby food, milk powder and malted milk powder to Messrs. Jiwan Milk and Allied Specialities Ltd. in Punjab? These guidelines have been violated inspite of the strong opposition by the Punjab Government. Similarly, a letter of intent has been issued to Messrs. Food Specialities for increasing baby food production from the existing 10,000 tonnes to 15,300 tonnes, violating the recent guidelines. In this case, the norms and guidelines providing for an increase of 5% per annum over the existing licensed capacity, from the year it was sanctioned, has also been violated. Why?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I quite agree with the usefulness and nutritional value of breast-feeding to babies. Baby food used to be there earlier. But recently, we have banned its production. As far as the individual case of Jiwan Product is concerned, I have no information; but I can enquire about that. That government which went against it, in one case they were for it in other case they were opposed to it. If he wants to know as to what the Punjab Government wrote about it, I can just enquire into it rather than give him

off hand reply, about which the press may not be having real facts as reported by them. The proposal of M/s Jiwan Milk and Allied Specialist Ltd. for expanding the validity of industrial licence was considered and it was recommended to the Department of Industrial Development after obtaining the approval of the competent authority to extend the validity period; they only wanted validity of the period which was forwarded to the Industry Department; and the proposal was also considered in the Licensing Committee of the Industry Department. I think that factor of banning the production of baby food may have been taken into consideration. But I will get the full information from the Industry Department and pass on that to you.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: The allegations are serious and I have given you the full facts. Kindly enquire into them and let me know the full position about them.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The ban was there on the baby food of course some time back; and I think that ban was kept in view while clearing it. We will certainly look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that there is a pressing need for food particularly in the rural area and also urban poor. There are a large number of private industries as well as multinationals which are having production of milk far excess of the licensed capacity permitted; if it is so, particularly in view of the drought conditions in the country wherein there is a scarcity of milk for the rural as well as urban areas, will you try to prevent those private industries as well as multi-nationals who are actually flouting your guidelines for the licensed capacity and have far excess production so that poor people will be able to meet the need of their milk.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Normally the rule is that we procure it through the cooperatives and the public sector. As far as multi-nationals are concerned, we, of our own, have not taken up any case. It is only the State Government concerned where they are situated only if they write about that then we consider such cases. We normally tell those States that these are the conditions, this is the licensed production and they should look into them. If there is any lapse anywhere, I will be very happy to go into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are heavy lapses on this score. Kindly go through them through your authority and you will find that they are flouting all the ceiling that you have fixed up for the licensed capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Flouting or whatever we may call it, Punjab Government, the State Government is recommended every time.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is the President's Rule there.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I am here only to ask my question. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I did not ask you for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has forgotten that he is no more there in the Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: 395.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I thought that he was defending his erstwhile government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is doing both-defending me as well as asking his question.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It is his duty to defend his erstwhile? government.

[*Translation*]

Import of Sunflower Seeds

*395 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently imported sunflower seeds;

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof;

(c) whether the experts had explored the possibilities of their growing it in the country; and

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union Government have recently imported 35 MT of "Improved Peredovik" variety from Russia. The cost of seed was Rs. 3.27 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A small quantity was first obtained and put under trial. It was found to be sufficiently promising to warrant a larger multiplication programme resulting in the above import.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The point is, the cultivation of sunflower can be made popular in the country and according to reports, there is a steep shortfall between the target and production of seeds. The target for the production of the sunflower seeds was 5.25 MT but the production was only 5.15 MT in 1984-85 and 3.21 MT in 1985-86; there as a huge shortfall. My point is that it is an admitted fact that to offset the effects of drought, many State Governments recommended the cultivation of sunflower because it takes only 85 days to get the crop matured. Twelve thousand growers were looking forward for the supply of seed in Punjab. Originally there was a plan to bring 6,000 acres of land under sunflower cultivation and the Punjab farmers demanded hybrid sunflower seeds. Instead of supplying for 6,000 acres it was supplied only for 650 acres and even the supply was given to only influential persons. Only influential people could get it and that was also some quantity of old seeds with low germination value mixed with new seeds and they were sold to farmers in new bags. When there was a huge demand and when it was planned to offset the affects of drought and also recommended by the Agricultural universities that it can be grown in a short period-because paddy takes too much water and too much time - why did the Government of India not import sufficient quantity of sunflower seeds?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I have just noted his speech. But I am trying to find out what is the exact question. It was only when we decided that sunflower should be made an essential crop for oilseeds that you asked this question about import of Russian seeds and its multiplication. It is only because we needed a high quality seed that we have experimented with certain sunflower seeds of various countries, Russia being one of them. When we brought this Peredovik variety even for these 35 tonnes that we imported we had to pay the airfreight and bring it by air so that the seed can be multiplied for the coming Rabi. If it had not been brought by air the whole Rabi would have been missed. We gave you four tonnes out of that. But be sure that it is just to accommodate the States and supply has been made to the possible extent. We are taking up the four stages of development of the seeds. Nucleus, that is

the high quality of seeds, out of that we produce breader quantity seeds and then we have to make foundation seeds and then we have to supply it to the States. It is a long process. It is not so easy as you look at it. We have to grow by high yielding varieties and that we have sought to do. Be sure that we will be giving it for your rabi crop.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: My point which I emphasised has not been answered. Through you I asked him-that oil seeds with low germination value are mixed with new seeds and sold to farmers in new bags, Why he is shy of taking it up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He must explain why he is shy, shy of sun or flower.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: What precautionary steps are being taken to encourage the farmers to adopt sun flower cultivation? How much quantity of sun flower seed can you supply and have you arranged so far or planned?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am not shy, except sometimes I feel shy of him. Your question does not pertain to the main question. You have asked a question about the import of sun flower seed and I replied to that.

So far as other points are concerned, I have noted them that how the germination was not with proper strength that I will look into them. We will have a number of times to meet. I will tell you what happens. This only about the import of quality seeds from Russia. Why I should feel shy when they are coming from Russia?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not worry, you will not be given sub-standard seeds.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, you are the leader of the farmers.

[*Translation*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: He is buttering.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow him to do so once in a while.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Today is his birthday.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: You know much better than any other Ministers about the grievances of the farmers in India. Everybody says that the farmers are the backbone of this nation. Unfortunately, the farmers are the worst victims of this nation due to not having the clear policies of the Central Government. Here, the Minister has said, he has imported 35 MT of sunflower seeds from Russia. The Ministers knows much better that the sun flower seeds sowing season is between mid July and mid August. I would like to know on which date, he has imported the sun flower seeds from Russia, and when he has actually distributed the seeds to the farmers. If it has been distributed to the farmers, what amount of premium he has taken and to which of the farmers seeds were distributed in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Sir, at least in the coming rabi season, the Minister will make it a point to distribute the seeds in an appropriate time so that the farmers will not have any hardship in future.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I assure the hon. Member that the seed to be sown was brought in time in July. That is why, instead of taking the risk of putting it in the boat or the chip, we brought it by a special airlift and that was sown in time-that was in early of July

and that came quite in time. I have no dates here. But I can assure you that we have procured and we had to expedite because of the sowing season. That seed will be ready for the rabi.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: In kharif season, the farmers are facing hardships and that you are accepting it-the Government is accepting it.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I accept everything that you say. You must accept me too.

Andhra Pradesh got exactly the same quantity as Punjab-four tonnes.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Does the Minister know that Karnataka is one of the States where extensive cultivation of sunflower is grown? Will the hon. Minister be able to convince us that he has allotted such seeds to Karnataka? What is the difference between the existing seeds and the improved seeds which you have imported from Russia? Will the Minister give an assurance that he is going to distribute such seeds to the registered growers in various States in future?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Karnataka's share was duly looked into and they were given four tonnes of seeds. So far as foundation seeds are concerned, after we get that we will certainly give it on an equitable basis to all the States. I am really afraid that sometimes, the drought conditions may not affect its yield.....(*Interruptions*) As I told you, the weeds came in early July.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to sunflower, it is a rain-fed and drought resistance variety. As the Minister is aware, most of the States are facing drought and the country is facing an acute shortage of edible oil. As far as sunflower is concerned, in different names in different States sunflower seeds are sown. But the cost is more than that of groundnut and coconut oilseeds. It is also non-cholesterol and non-fat. So it is very very useful for the health. Sunflower seeds are being distributed by various States seeds corporations. But spurious seeds are being given to farmers. With regard to low germination of varieties in rain-fed areas and particularly in drought affected areas is concerned, the farmers are not getting profit out of them. Will the Minister look into this? Will he also see that the hybrid variety which has been received from Russia, about 35 MT, is distributed equally to all the States.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Let them get more.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, let them get more and distribute it to all the States.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Thank you very much. This is nucleus to breeder and then to foundation. We are all- the National Seeds Corporation, the State Farms Corporation; and various other organizations-at it. I assure you that no State will be discriminated against because our interest is to adopt the sunflower as out of the main sources of oilseeds. We have so many of them. But we have found that sunflower seed is excellent in oil yield. What we are trying to do is to have good varieties. We will examine some of them which we will get from Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia. We are still working on it. This is the earliest that we could get hold of. We hope, it will be good in seed yield as well as oil yield.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Are you aware that due to fall in the price of cotton, people are increasingly running after the cultivation of sunflower these days, especially in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra and Punjab.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean by running after?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: You are aware that these hybrid varieties of sunflower require to be caressed at least twice for proper polination. I would like to know if the seeds imported from U.S.S.R. also require to be caressed twice?

MR. SPEAKER: Which is that *Surajmukhi* (Sunflower) you caress?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The very name *Surajmukhi* is so sweet that everybody gets tempted to prop it up. Unless you prop up, nothing can be produced.

[*English*]

Map of Horticultural Areas

*396. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has identified areas for efficient horticulture;

(b) if so, whether a map of horticultural areas has been prepared along with the fruits best suited for these areas; and

(c) what steps are being taken to promote horticulture in these areas?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, delineation of areas suited for horticulture crops based on agro-climatic requirements is in progress.

(c) Development of horticulture in different areas is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, Government of India also provides adequate support through implementation of schemes for development of horticulture and strengthening of research capabilities of the States/UTs in these crops.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, I would like to know how much areas have been delineated and, at this rate, does Government think that they will be able to identify the entire area for horticulture within the Seventh Plan and what is the response of the agriculturists for the idea of shifting from agriculture to horticulture? Is it a fact that the farmer is reluctant to shift from agriculture to horticulture on account of his psychological attachment to traditional agriculture. What is being done in this respect?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir, as I told the House during the reply to the debate last week, we are trying to say good-by to the old types of agriculture because conditions are changed. We are trying to divide the country into 8 agro-climatic zones. For horticulture, we are trying to divide the country into 4 zones and within those Zones and within the States, we will also have agro-climate zones.

SHRI SATYEDNRA NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, my specific question has not been answered. I wanted to know how much area has been delineated and whether the Government has been able to identify the entire area and what is the response of the agriculturists to the idea of shifting from agriculture to horticulture. Is it a fact that the agriculturists are reluctant to shift to horticulture on account of their psychological attachment to agriculture?

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You will be surprised to know that people generally think that only fruits etc. come under horticulture,

but horticulture covers a number of other things also.

[*English*]

Besides fruit, plantation crops, potatoes and other tuber crops, mush-room crops are also done.

[*Translation*]

Mush-room also comes under it. I too was surprised as to how a small thing like mush-room could come under horticulture which generally covers big fruit bearing trees.

(*Interruptions*)

When I enquired from my department about this peculiar combination, I was told that this practice is also prevalent abroad and it is followed in India too. It has been included in horticulture. The farmer hardly takes part in this work. So far as fruits are concerned, we have areas like Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for their cultivation. It has been our effort to give priority to fruits and plantation crops. The Department of Agriculture is already looking after other crops. A lot is to be done for fruits. Arrangements have to be made for wood to make boxes for their packing. We are exploring the possibility of making boxes from other material also. It has also been our effort to identify the Centres from where the fruits could be exported and proper arrangements for their appreciation could also be made. We have decided horticulture into different districts. In addition, we are doing a few things more.

MR. SPEAKER: It is also necessary that the practice of middlemen is done away with in horticulture. Apples are being sold at Rs. 12 per kg. though they are not worth Rs. 4 per kg. You are right that processing of apples should be done. Thereafter these could be exported.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am talking to you as Speaker, not as a Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You are absolutely right.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: In a way, the hon. Minister has tried to answer the next question also. I would like to know the names of projects which are being run by the Central Government for the development of horitculture. I would also like to know as to how you are trying to change the aptitude of farmers toward horticulture. Will you be able to provide them the latest technology so that the farmer can easily put it into use and may engage himself in fruit production?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It is being done in three-four ways on zonal basis. Programmes have been drawn up for the temporate zone. Similarly, programmes have been chalked out for tropical, sub-tropical and arid zones. These zones will be different from one another it is proposed to run them on this basis. Rainfall and social condition has also been taken into consideration. One type of horticulture crops do not grow in other zone. The National Agricultural Research Project is being run under the scheme provided by the World Bank. It has three phases. As for the cropping area, it has already been completed and is being instituted. The National Horticulture Board will take care of marketing, production and other things. A Bill in this regard was passed recently by the House. Thirdly, research is being conducted in the National Agricultural Research Institute on what amount of rainfall should be required for such an area.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, I would like to say one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No third question.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It is only clarification, part of the second question. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are behaving like a lawyer.

[*English*]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Despite great respect to the hon. Minister, I am not satisfied with the reply given by him.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, with reference to parts (b) and (c) of the reply of the hon. Minister, it is a fact that even after four decades of independence, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has not been able to draw up a map plan for the horticultural areas.

I would like to know how long will this scheme take to complete the drawing up of horticulture map.

The Government of Orissa during the last three decades has set up horticultural and agricultural farms in Nakchi, Dhenkanal, Saptasajya, Gondia and Kamakhyanagar in Dhenkanal district. What steps have been taken for strengthening or setting up the research capabilities in orange, mangoes, lime which could supplement the income of the small and the marginal farmers?

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not come prepared about lemon and orange. The question was of general nature about horticulture as to what we are doing in the field of horticulture and what projects are being run by us. If you so desire, I shall definitely send its reply to him. But the hon. Member has raised a very important question as to how to do away with the middlemen in marketing. I have been thinking about this right from the day I took over charge of this Ministry and I have been trying for that. The only ways which comes to my mind to solve this problem is that a federation may be formed and the States be given representation in it. These States may also undertake the work relating to the marketing agencies. So far as the question of the hon Member regarding production of fruit crops in Orissa is concerned, the required information is not available with me at present. I shall call for it from Orissa and send it to him if you so desire.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: This is a supplementary based on the Minister's reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I have already asked the question. The answer can be laid on the table of the House. Why should I ask for tne second time? I have asked the question with your permission, Sir.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I will tell you when I meet you.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a very ambitious plan in the field of horticulture. I would like to know as to which areas have been included in the potential horticultural map prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Is the hon. Minister aware that in Ranchi and Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar, there are certain hilly areas also, where horticulture could be developed to a great extent. As you

have said that Government would encourage horticulture in high altitude areas of the country including hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, I would like to know whether you have considered the possibilities of growing cashew nuts, peach, plums and apples in northern areas of Bihar, foot hills of Nepal or other high altitude areas of Bihar, because all these fruit crops could be grown there extensively. Keeping in view these circumstances, will these areas of Bihar also be included in the potential horitcultural map for production of these fruits so that horticulturists of the State could be encouraged?

MR. SPEAKER: It would be done by the State Government.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Member for the information which she has furnished. With a view to providing encouragement to the production of cashew nuts, a special project has already been formulated and the arrangement for transportation etc. is made under that project. If cashew nuts etc. are grown in Bihar also, arrangements in respect of them would also be made under it.

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask the State Government.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any proposal to establish new research institutes for horticulture, specially in Andhra Pradesh. There is a fruit research institute at Sangareddy. I would like to know whether the Government have any proposal to establish a pulp extraction institute at Sangareddy. There is a proposal from Nalgonda also to establish Dry Land Research Institute. I would like to know whether this proposal is considered by the Government or not.

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER: Dr. Dhillon, you have done a hat trick today.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: In the whole country, Andhra Pradesh has the biggest concentration of Institutes, Directorates, and Research Centres. If you want to have some more, we will consider it.

Implementation of NREP

*402. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of utilization of funds, foodgrains and creation of mandays fixed under the National Rural Employment Programme for each of the States during the last three years, and

(b) the actual funds and foodgrains utilised and mandays created in these years in each State?

[*Translation*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) Three Annexures (Annexure-I, II & II) indicating Cash funds allocated, foodgrains released and the targets of mandays fixed, are given below.

(b) The details of actual funds and foodgrains utilised and mandays created in each State have also been given in Annex-

ure-I,II&III referred to in part (a) of the Question. The total funds and foodgrains utilised and mandays created in whole of the country is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Funds utilised* (Rs in crores)	502 11	531.95	683.94
2.	Foodgrains utilised (In lakh MTs)	1.70	5.81	12 32
3	Mandays created (Lakh Mandays)	3523.10	3164 14	3929.50

*Includes the value of foodgrains at subsidized rates.

ANNEXURE-I

Cash funds allotted utilisation thereof under National Rural Exployment Programme during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Amount allocated including State share & value of foodgrains	Utilisation including value of foodgrains	Amount allocated including State share & value of foodgrains	Utilisation including value of foodgrains	Amount allocated including State share & value of foodgrains	Utilisation including value of foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4534.90	4596..28*	4680.05	4735.80*	6279.41	5892.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.00	51.14*	50.99	34.48	37.89	37.69
3.	Assam	987.29	1486.60*	1315.48	736.22	970.25	1281.14*
4.	Bihar	6054.73	7239.70*	6904.73	7065.17*	10476.04	9405.61
5.	Gujarat	1896.74	1780.17	2123.00	1568.00	3355.30	2925.18
6.	Haryana	385.84	448.86*	463.04	472.14*	567.20	554.76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	263.03	224.60	320.85	290.24	365.44	385.23*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	358.40	367.34*	538.45	422.37	1215.60	1563.43*
9.	Karnataka	3024.23	2764.24	3692.40	3782.59*	3581.50	2972.61
10.	Kerala	2179.33	2578.13*	2321.81	1896.52	2539.02	2782.09*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3720.00	3692.40	4650.43	3332.19*	7677.27	5455.37
12.	Maharashtra	3760.60	4548.22*	3652.00	3648.33	3668.00	3838.47*
13.	Manipur	31.78	44.94	73.18	49.41	86.54	89.78*
14.	Meghalaya	73.07	33.40	43.42	59.84*	70.06	84.41*
15.	Mizoram	24.84	39.52*	36.07	33.81	47.66	37.93
16.	Nagaland	48.00	47.51	77.76	69.45	93.57	96.12*
17.	Orissa	1797.76	2064.27*	1932.89	2063.86*	2717.99	2813.96*
18.	Punjab	632.00	630.26	752.06	757.73*	590.90	422.20
19.	Rajasthan	1550.00	1686.21*	5570.00	4826.74	5902.00	6565.67*
20.	Sikkim	38.16	34.11	49.00	48.57	54.95	63.96*
21.	Tamil Nadu	5111.18	4928.46	4541.90	4469.03	5171.34	5436.44*
22.	Tripura	152.00	126.37	259.50	159.06	177.40	217.94*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7844.00	8320.98	9566.79	9585.78	12622.32	11079.24
24.	West Bengal	12469.28	2285.61	3926.07	2839.42	4354.77	4165.25
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.38	31.82	38.30	41.60*	80.51	50.30
36.	Chandigarh	10.00	7.40	10.00	12.47*	13.23	9.74
27.	D & N Haveli	16.85	20.87*	33.45	26.59	17.50	13.22
28.	Delhi	3.40	9.45*	22.61	20.53	15.02	9.07
29.	Goa Daman & Diu	56 47	66.69*	77.50	77.60*	86.34	58.59
30.	Lakshadweep	31.90	19.97	29.89	31.97*	16.21	28.17*
31.	Pondicherry	31.93	35.70*	23.98	37.54*	77.10	58.58
	ALL INDIA:	47176.49	50211 22	57777.60	53195.05	72928.33	68394.37

* Excess expenditure incurred out unutilised balance from previous year.

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise position of foodgrains released utilisation thereof under National Rural Employment Programme during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

(MTs.)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Allocated	Utilisation	Allocated	Utilisation	Allocated	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22964	8009.45	67900	18300.00	120560	96561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	6.50	160	16.00	780	7
3.	Assam	5723	2258.66	14850	889.00	10040	5710
4.	Bihar	43000	28287.30	103150	67527.00	224000	155504
5.	Gujarat	8533	8501.00	23700	9390.00	99420	51087
6.	Haryana	1666	1980.70	5450	3798.00	9320	8521
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1280	1149.59	2300	1966.00	6000	4886
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2138	844.61	11850	7012.00	32400	18247
9.	Karnataka	20294	7201.26	39300	10993.00	82897	40510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	13028	3327.80	29850	24178.00	37680	36553
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19850	11152.73	69200	38551.00	227960	135820
12.	Maharashtra	25100	5.30	10550	—	11450	10117
13.	Manipur	300	113.99	230	177.00	1080	653
14.	Meghalaya	304	121.64	260	41.00	760	601
15.	Mizoram	180	—	90	—	780	—
16.	Nagaland	430	430.00	700	150.00	1220	1220
17.	Orissa	17111	14044.37	35700	17877.00	44040	49271
18.	Punjab	—	8.00	6950	6950.00	9920	9920
19.	Rajasthan	6110	6170.70	202600	190102.00	238800	252727
20.	Sikkim	350	141.35	590	229.00	1062	647
21.	Tamil Nadu	33401	29252.00	69300	54033.00	94800	100608
22.	Tripura	1594	415.40	7400	1012.00	1640	2829
23.	Uttar Pradesh	49536	24761.98	199850	113495.00	276340	203730

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	West Bengal	33251	21160.00	52900	13508.00	75340	45998
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	260	192.43	165	203.00	780	289
26.	Chandigarh	35	5.50	35	10.00	220	37
27.	D & N Haveli	150	195.08	297	223.00	400	191
28.	Delhi	40	9.80	60	18.00	350	19
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	135	—	118	—	900	—
30.	Lakshadweep	71	142.00	50	166.00	360	137
31.	Pondicherry	275	309.79	175	205.00	780	301
	ALL INDIA:	307509	170198.93	955730	581019.00	1612079	1232701

ANNEXURE-III

Targets fixed and exployment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.00	270.73	183 00	214.48	258.70	264.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	3 86	1 60	2.17	1.60	1.95
3.	Assam	58.40	88.74	40.00	25.77	35.00	49.88
4.	Bihar	430 00	506 51	316.00	416.27	290.00	369.63
5.	Gujarat	85.33	99 61	57.00	69.71	60.00	139.77
6.	Haryana	16.66	15 34	11 00	14.77	15.00	16.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12 80	13 96	13 00	15.98	13.50	20.49
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00	10.82	16.00	19.11	22.50	42.77
9.	Kamataka	195.34	402.52	157.00	201.45	120.00	138.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Kerala	134.00	143.20	67.00	84.23	74.00	105.32
11.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	235.15	176.00	212.82	264.00	370.19
12.	Maharashtra	251.00	330.28	211.00	250.03	229.00	237.62
13.	Manipur	3.00	2.70	2.30	2.65	3.10	5.22
14.	Meghalaya	3.04	2.26	2.60	3.89	3.50	4.03
15.	Mizoram	1.80	2.17	0.90	1.58	1.50	1.32
16.	Nagaland	4.30	2.79	1.50	2.56	1.00	3.20
17.	Orissa	175.00	158.37	130.00	147.83	150.00	181.77
18.	Punjab	15.25	17.06	19.00	27.34	12.00	19.04
19.	Rajasthan	61.10	97.72	45.00	497.86	352.00	929.63
20.	Sikkim	3.50	2.64	1.90	2.36	2.00	2.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	325.00	366.73	245.00	298.07	263.00	333.99
22.	Tripura	16.50	6.74	7.00	7.12	8.00	10.94
23.	Uttar Pradesh	495.36	516.70	427.00	501.90	382.00	465.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	West Bengal	332.51	211.87	141.00	130.95	180.00	204.18
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.60	3.66	1 65	2.82	2.50	3.58
26.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.38	0 35	0.35	0.35	0.35
27.	D & N Haveli	1.50	1.96	1.00	1.94	1.70	0.65
28.	Delhi	0.20	0.24	0.60	0.28	0.28	0.29
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.50	3.86	2 35	3.79	1.60	2.33
30.	Lakshadweep	0.50	1.49	0 50	1.66	1.20	1.32
31.	Pondicherry	2.75	3.04	1.75	2.40	1.80	2.48
	ALL INDIA.	3091.29	3523 10	2280 00	3164.14	2750.83	3929.50

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Sir, for being present.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, NREP is basically an Anti-Poverty Programme. That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the additional employment for the landless workers provided under the NREP enables him and his family to rise above the poverty-line and whether it is stable enough to keep the family permanently above the poverty-line. What is the methodology and monitoring to assess this?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Sir, the important work of bringing the people under anti-poverty programme is included in the rural development work of I.R.D.P. and the programmes under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. are helpful in it. These programmes also help in the removal of unemployment. With regard to N.R.E.P., he has asked two points. First, whether the poorer sections of the society have got employment under this programme and whether there has been any improvement in their economic condition and second, whether this programme is monitored. Sir, This programme and R.L.E.G.P. have benefited the landless labourers living in the villages. At a time when there are very few opportunities or no opportunities for work in the villages, the landless labourers get the jobs and the wages on the basis of minimum wages fixed by the State Governments and in addition, infrastructure is also created in the villages. As a result, trade also increase and the poor get the work during the lean period at least for some days. The foodgrains which are supplied to them definitely provide nutrition to them and we are also able to control prices with the help of N.R.E.P. We supply foodgrains to the labourers at cheaper rates i.e. wheat is supplied to them at the rate of Rs. 1.55 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg. and as a result, prices of these foodgrains are not allowed to rise in the villages. Thus the poor of the villages have definitely been benefited by the N.R.E.P.

Now, so far as the question of monitoring being done by the Government is concerned, I would like to submit that the Central Government calls for a monthly, quarterly and annual report from the State Governments and in addition, the areas are distributed among high ranking officers of the Rural Department of the Central Government.

[*English*]

They go to their area of places in different States. Area is marked for them. So, they visit certain on-going projects, completed projects and evaluate them, talk with the officers and then they come back and make a report.....

[*Translation*]

The Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission also monitors the implementation of programme in its own way. It has already undertaken monitoring work in some States and is also undertaking monitoring work in 12 or 13 States. The Rural Development Department of the Government of India is also doing monitoring work in Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar. We have also decided that with a view to strengthening the monitoring work, concurrent evaluation will be done in this programme in the year 1987-88 as is done in I.R.D.P.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is drought throughout the country this year. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the drought

situation, more funds or additional foodgrains would be allocated for such areas with a view to creating man days?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of allocation is concerned, you are well aware of the situation of drought prevailing in various States and keeping this in view, the Central Government has assured that there would be no shortage of funds for the purpose. They should spend the backlog of funds and after submitting utilisation certificate, they can get more funds.

I do not want to furnish statistics here, but I would like to assure the hon. Member that there would not be any shortage of foodgrains there. We would allocate funds and foodgrains and would like that the State Governments should distribute the foodgrains and utilize the funds in those drought affected areas where there is scarcity of water and fodder.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Failure to Deposit E.P.F. Amount

*397. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial establishments in the States have not deposited the E.P.F. amount deducted from the salaries of the Workers towards their provident fund and also the amount of contribution to be paid by these establishments;

(b) the total amount of provident fund of the workers not deposited, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken against such industrial establishments in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The region-wise breakup of the provident fund of the workers not deposited by the unexempted establishments, as on 31.12.86, was as given below:-

Sl. No.	*Region*	*Total arrears as on 31.12.1986 (Rupees in lakhs)*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.39
2.	N.E. Region	47.35
3.	Bihar	210.38
4.	Delhi	142.64
5.	Gujarat	198.35

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	291.82
7.	Karnataka	138.94
8.	Kerala	211.85
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,253.86
10.	Maharashtra	719.76
11.	Orissa	301.21
12.	Punjab	73.03
13.	Rajasthan	164.89
14.	Tamil Nadu	534.36
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1,101.54
16.	West Bengal	920.17
	Total	6,440.54

The above arrears could be broadly classified as follows:-

Sl. No.	*Classification of Arrears*	*Amount in arrears (Rupees in lakhs)*
1	2	3
i.	Closure of establishments	486.13
ii.	Establishments under liquidation	384.86
iii.	Arrears in respect of establishments where recovery has been stayed or reconstruction Schemes are pending before the High Court	310.62
iv.	Pre-take over dues in respect of Units taken over by the National Textile Corporation/ Authorised Controllers where liabilities have been frozen	570.46

1	2	3
v.	Post-take over and pre-nationalization dues in respect of units taken over by National Textiles Corporation	79.34
vi.	Pre-take over dues in respect of units taken over/assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	41.89
vii.	Current dues in respect of units taken over/assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	153.96
viii.	Establishments run by Receivers/ Custodians	618.40
ix.	Total (i) to (viii)	2,645.66
x.	Arrears in respect of which effective recovery measures can be taken	3,794.88
	Grand Total	6,440.54

The EPF Organisation has taken the following steps for realization of outstanding dues:-

1	2	3	
		1985-86	1986-87 (Upto December, 1986).
(a)	Recovery certificates issued under section 8 of the EPF Act, for recovery of the dues as arrears of land revenue	5584	4439
(b)	Prosecution cases filed against the defaulters under section 14 of the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	5155	4687
(c)	Complaints filed with the Police Authorities under Section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of employees	514	419

In addition damages amounting to Rs. 4.26 corers was imposed during 1985-86 for belated payment of provident fund dues.

The EPF authorities have been further instructed to ensure that complaints under section 406/409 IPC are filed in every case of non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees.

[*English*]

Traffic Control System

*398. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the International Airports of India where modernisation of the Traffic Control System has been effected and to what extent;

(b) further proposals in this regard with estimated cost thereof; and

(c) to what extent provision have been made in the Budget for such modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Upgradation of the air traffic control systems in the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is an ongoing process. Various components of the systems have been upgraded at all four airports from time to time.

(b) A proposal for the modernisation of the air traffic control systems at Bombay and Delhi airports at an estimated cost of Rs. 195 crores is presently under examination.

(c) A taken provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for this project in the National Airports Authority's budget for the year 1987-88.

Construction and Allotment of Houses by DDA

*399. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has undertaken a massive programme of constructing houses for middle, class and weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this massive building construction activity of the DDA; and

(c) the method adopted for allotment of such tenements to prospective buyers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A time bound programme has been chalked out by the DDA to allot flats to all eligible registrants in different categories.

(b) As on 1.4.87, there were about 1,55,000 registrants awaiting allotment. The DDA proposes to complete about 28, 700 houses during this year, and about 30,000 houses next year. The remaining houses are proposed to be completed in further 5 years.

(c) Under the HUDCO Scheme, a priority list has been drawn and allotment is made according to this priority list by draw of lots for deciding the flat No., area etc. So far as SFS flats are concerned, registrants are allowed to exercise option for area preference whenever flats are released and while processing their cases, seniority of the scheme gets weightage. In respect of the registrants under Special Housing Scheme for Retired and Retiring Public Servants, 1985, allotment will be made by draw of lots.

Fraudulent Companies Engaged in Sending Manpower Abroad

*400. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies engaged in sending man-power abroad are fraudulent;

(b) whether Government are aware that many innocent people are being cheated by those companies;

(c) whether Government have received many complaints in this regard from different quarters;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this matter to find such illegal companies in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of findings and the number of those companies found guilty and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Some fraudulent companies engaged in sending manpower abroad have been reported by the Police.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Enquiries are made by the Police on receipt of complaints against fraudulent agencies.

(e) During 1986, police cases were registered against 414 unauthorised agencies for cheating and fraud. 480 persons were arrested and 8 convicted.

[*Translation*]

Air Service for Delhi-Udaipur

*401 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct air-service from Delhi to Udaipur, an important tourist centre of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any work is being carried out by his Department for providing night landing facility at Udaipur airport; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed and the night landing facility will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Indian Airlines is operating a daily B-737 services on sector Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur-Aurangabad-Bombay and return.

(b) and (c). Practically all work relating to the provision of night landing facilities at Udaipur airport has been completed. Work on the installation of caution lights at the two hills falling in the approach path is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1987 after which the airport will be made available for scheduled night operations.

Air Hijacking Incidents

*403. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hijacking incidents which took place in the country during the last three years and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to check hijacking of planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the last three years, there has been only one incident of hijacking i.e. on 24.8.1984. However, there was no loss of life and property.

(b) Anti-hijacking measures including thorough pre-embarkation screening i.e. frisking of passengers and checking of the hand baggage both manually as well as with electronic detection devices are strictly enforced at all the airports in the country from where scheduled civil flights operate.

[*English*]

Banana Cultivation

*404 PROF. K V THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) how much quantity of banana is cultivated in the country;

(b) whether it is sufficient for our internal consumption;

(c) whether new varieties of banana plants are under experimental stage for cultivation; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote banana plantation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) As per the official estimate for 1985-86 area and production of banana were 3.028 lakh hectares and 52.92 lakh tonnes in India.

(b) No specific study has been made to assess the requirements of banana for internal consumption.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) State Governments are implementing programmes for supplying planting material, laying out demonstrations, providing extension services etc. for increasing banana production. Besides a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for package programme on banana is being implemented in Goa.

[*Translation*]

Welfare Schemes for Journalists

*405. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes started for the welfare of journalists in various States;

(b) whether Delhi Administration has also taken such steps in view of a large number of journalists working in Delhi; and

(c) if so, State-wise details of the scheme initiated in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of State Govt.*	*Details of Pension Welfare Scheme for Working Journalists framed by certain State Govts.*
1	2	3
		The details of the Schemes have been received from the State Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh. State Governments of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh have reported that they have no Schemes for the Welfare of Journalists. Replies from the remaining states are awaited. The Delhi Administration have informed that they have not framed any scheme for the Welfare of Journalists. The details of Schemes in respect of five States viz., Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are as under:-
1.	Kerala (a)	There is a scheme for granting financial assistance to the Working Journalists/dependents in distress, which is as under:- Financial assistance to the dependents of deceased journalists will be given in the following order or priority: (a) Widow. (b) Unemployed son below the age of 21. (c) Unmarried and unemployed daughter below the age of 21. (d) Father. (e) Mother. Assistance will be given to only one person at a time. (b) Financial assistance to living journalists in distress will be given in the following order of priority:- (a) Journalists who are unemployed due to ill-health. (b) Journalists who are unemployed due to average. For the purpose of these rules the term 'Journalists' means a

1	2	3
		person whose principal avocation was or is journalists. A person whose income exceeds Rs. 3,000/- per annum will not be eligible for financial assistance under these rules. For computing the income for the purposes of these Rules, the income received by any other member of the family will not be taken into consideration. Besides, Accredited journalists have been provided with free travel facility in the State owned Transport. Loan and subsidy on loan is extended for construction of houses.
2.	Madhya Pradesh.	Journalists Welfare Fund has been constituted in March, 1982 and Rules have been framed for its implementation by M.P. Journalists Welfare Committee. Financial assistance is granted as under:- (A) Financial Assistance is granted to the Journalists who retires after 60 years or who has completed 35 years service. (B) In case of death, financial assistance is given to the widow, minor children, dependents parent and minor brother. (C) Financial assistance to Working Journalists in case of an accident or serious illness. (D) Any other circumstances which the Managing Committee found fit. (E) Only those Journalists, whose income from all sources, do not exceed 12,000 per annum are eligible for grant of financial assistance. He must be residing in M.P. for the last ten years from the date of application for financial assistance.
3.	Karnataka	Scheme for Pension benefits/Welfare scheme to Journalists has been framed which is as under:- (a) A monthly pension of Rs. 250/- for life will be paid to the Journalists possessing the eligibility criteria as detailed below:- 1. The beneficiary must have completed 55 years of

1	2	3
		age on the date of applying for the pension. 2. The beneficiary must have put in not less than 20 years of service as an Editor/Reporter/Sub-Editor/ Press Photographer/correspondent of a newspaper/ periodical/news agency including newspaper and periodicals published outside the State and news agencies with headquarters outside the State. 3. At the time of applying for pension, the family income of the applicant from all sources (including pension if any being received by the beneficiary) should not exceed Rs. 5,000/- per year. Family for the purpose of this clause shall mean the journalists and his/her wife/husband and children excluding major children. 4. Gratuity and other retirement monetary benefits, if any, received by the beneficiary from the former employers should not have exceeded Rs. 10,000/-. 5. The emoluments received/professional income earned by the beneficiary should not have exceeded Rs. 24,000/- per year at any time during his/ her service/active career. In case of journalists who are unable to pursue their profession on account of chronic ill-health or permanently incapacitated from performing his job or any other job, pension under this scheme will be sanctioned if they have put in a service of at least 10 years in any capacity as mentioned in para 2 above.
4.	Orissa.	The State Government has framed "The Orissa Pension to Indigent Artists Rules, 1976" which is as under:- The Pension shall be given to writers, artists, sportsmen and Journalists, who fulfil the following eligibility conditions:- 1. He/She should be at least sixty year of age in case of male and at least fifty years of age in case of a female. Provided that the age limit in either case is relaxable by a maximum of ten years if the artist has been suddenly incapacitated by an injury or a

1	2	3
		physical handicap or a serious ailment resulting in premature withdrawal from active life. 2. His income should not exceed Rs. 2,500/- per annum. 3. His son or a daughter or wife/husband's income should not exceed Rs. 3,500/- per annum. 4. He should not have been convicted of any criminal offence provided that Government may having regard the circumstances of each case, which thisdisability, if in their judgement the conviction was based on grounds other than normal torpitude. 5. Has made significant contribution to the literature music, dance and theatre of Orissa or to painting and sculpture. Provided that it shall be competent for the committee to consider cases of eminent contributors to the State traditional trades based on skilled craftsmanship. *Quantum of Pension*: The Pension on payable to each pensioner shall be Rs. 200/- only per month. Provided that the State Government may in special circumstances sanction the maximum amount of pension or Rs. 500/- per month per pensioner in consultation with the Finance Department.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted Andhra Pradesh.State Welfare Fund for Working Journalists to provide financial assistance to Journalists in distress or the dependents of diseased journalists. The Financial Assistance ranges from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- per month. (1) *Financial Assistance to the dependents of deceased Journalists will be in the following order of priority:* (a) Widow or Widower. (b) Father (c) Mother (d) Unemployed son, below the age of 28

1	2	3

(e) Un-married and un-employed daughter below the age of 28.

Assistance will be given to only one person in a family. The financial assistance will be given to un-employed son till he is employed or till he reaches 28 years of age, whichever is earlier. Similarly for un-married and un-employed daughter, the assistance will be given till she reaches the age of 28 years or till she is married/employed, whichever is earlier.

(2) *Financial assistance to living journalists in distress will be given in the following order or priority:-*

(a) Working Journalists who are incapacitated to pursue their vocation due to ill health/involvement in major accident.

(b) Working Journalist who are un-employed due to over age.

(3) The Working Journalists should have been in the profession of Journalism for atleast three years, immediately proceeding the date on which the case becomes ripe for consideration under these rules.

(4) The monthly assistance will be given to the working journalists who have been contributing to the Fund at least for one year.

(5) Financial assistance under these Rules shall range from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- per month.

(6) A person whose income exceeds Rs. 6,000/- per annum will not be eligible for financial assistance under these Rules. However, the total income of the family will be kept in view while deciding the priority for sanctioning of relief.

Setting up of LPT at Girdih in Bihar

*406. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far in connection with the installation of low-power TV transmitter in Girdih in Bihar; and

(b) the time by which the transmitter

centre at Girdih will start functioning and the areas to be covered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Orders for the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment have been placed on the manufacturers.

(b) The installation and commissioning of the proposed 100W TV transmitter at Girdih is dependent upon the time needed by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the required transmitter equipment and annual allocation of Plan resources. When Commissioned, the transmitter is expected to provide service within a range of about 20 Kms.

[*English*]

Production of Quality Seeds by MNCs

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

(a) whether any operational methods have been devised to ensure that only quality hybrid seeds of cereal crop are produced by the multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). Production of hybrid/high yielding varities of seeds is included in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973 from May, 1986. Licence for production of hybrid/high yielding varieties of seeds to any company is, however, given on the following conditions:-

1. The Company would be required to follow the Government regulations/guidelines issued from time to time for bringing into the country the genetic seed material and also for exporting the seed material outside the country. The company would also export only those seeds outside the country which are surplus to the requirement of the country and the company would seek permission from the Ministry of Agriculture for exporting any seed from India, provided the seed proposed to be exported is not already included in O.G.L. (Open General Licence).

2. Any hybrid/high yielding varieties of seed which the company would produce in its laboratories in India or bring from outside would be tested in the All India Co-ordinated Trials of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) before the seed is released to the farmers.

3. If seeds of hybrid/variety produced by Indian Scientists is proposed to be exported or the parental lines of such seeds is proposed to be exported by the company to other countries, permission of the ICAR/Agricultural Universities/Government of India would be obtained before hand.

4. The Company would agree for certification of their seed plots before supplying the seed to farmers.

(c) Does not arise.

Porta Prompt System of Hindi News Readers

*408. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Porta Prompt System has been found irksome by Hindi News Readers of the 'Doordarshan'; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to make if efficient and convenient?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Urban Villages by DDA

*409. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make the Delhi Development Authority responsible for the development of urban villages in Delhi so as to accelerate the pace of development work in the villages; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) In a meeting convened by the L.G. of Delhi to consider the demands of a villagers' Delegation led by Ch. Bharat Singh, M.P. on 11.3.87, it was decided that all urban villages presently maintained by the D.D.A. will be transferred to M.C.D. w.e.f. 1.4.87 and the M.C.D. will start development works immediately. Accordingly, 55 urban villages have been de-notified from the development area by Delhi Administration's notification dated 22.6.87 and future development works will now be carried out by the M.C.D.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Expenditure on Official Tours

*410. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on his official tours during 1986-87 and the breadup in terms of accommodation, boarding, transport and incidental charges; and

(b) the names of places visited and the duration of the tour in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) A total sum of Rs. 1,59,056/- has been incurred on the tours of Minister during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 73,776/- has been paid as air fare and Rs. 2,000/- as D.A., etc. For foreign tours a sum of Rs. 70,107/- has been paid as air fare, Rs. 5,573/- as Cash Allowance, Rs. 6,000/- as Entertainment and Rs. 1,600/- as Contingencies.

(b) Tours (within India)

Sl. No.	*Names of place visited*	*Duration of tour*
1	2	3
1.	Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi	4-4-86 to 5-4-86
2.	Delhi-Allahabad-Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar-Delhi	12-4-86 to 13-4-86
3.	Delhi-Hyderabad-Tirupati-Madras- Calcutta-Delhi.	15-5-86 to 17-5-86
4.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	21-5-86 to 23-5-86
5.	Delhi-Madras-Delhi	28-5-86
6.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	4-6-86 to 5-6-86
7.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi	9-6-86
8.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	14-6-86 to 16-6-86
9.	Delhi-Rae-Bareli-Delhi	30-6-86
10.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	3-7-86 to 4-7-86
11.	Delhi-Madras-Delhi	12-7-86
12.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	15-7-86 to 16-7-86
13.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	7-8-86 to 8-8-86
14.	Delhi-Bombay-Bangalore-Tirupati-Madras-Delhi.	29-8-86 to 2-9-86
15.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	12-9-86
16.	Delhi-Pune-Delhi	28-9-86 to 4-10-86
17.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	17-10-86 to 18-10-86
18.	Delhi-Srinagar-Leh-Srinagar-Delhi	21-10-86 to 22-10-86

1	2	3
19.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	24-10-86
20.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	29-10-86 to 30-10-86
21.	Delhi-Madras-Bangalore-Delhi	9-11-86
22.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	7-12-86 to 8-12-86
23.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	10-12-86 to 11-12-86
24.	Delhi-Madras-Delhi	15-12-86
25.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	22-12-86 to 23-12-86
26.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	6-1-87 to 7-1-87
27.	Delhi-Bombay-Delhi	7-2-87
28.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	12-2-87 to 16-2-87
29.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	19-2-87 to 20-2-87
30.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	6-3-87 to 9-3-87
31.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	12-3-87 to 16-3-87
32.	Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi	19-3-87 to 23-3-87
Tours (Abroad)		
1.	Delhi-Paris-Amsterdam-London-Cork-Dublin -London-Newyork-Paris-Delhi.	18-6-86 to 28-6-86
2.	Delhi-Bombay-Karachi-Bombay-Delhi	6-9-86 to 8-9-86
3.	Delhi-Bombay-Abudhabi-Amman-Dubai-Delhi	9-2-87 to 13-2-87

R & D Work to Improve Productivity of Coconuts

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

(a) whether Coconut Board has been conducting Research and Development work in order to improve productivity of coconuts and if so, what are the present problems and how these are being handled; and

(b) whether tissue culture for quick propagation of coconut is now commercially

being used and if so, how many saplings have been planted using this technique so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) Coconut Development Board is doing developmental work to improve productivity of Coconut. Research work is being done by ICAR and Agricultural Universities. Presently the important problems in improving productivity of coconut are:-

(a) Prevalence of root-wilt disease.
(b) Lack of irrigation facilities; and
(c) Non-adoption of scientific management practices.

To tackle these and other problems Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for Integrated Development of Coconut Industry proposed by Coconut Development Board for VIIth Plan.

(b) Tissue culture technology is not used commercially for coconut in India. However this technology is being standardised by the ICAR.

Aid to Small and Marginal Farmers in Maharashtra During Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether any provision in the Seventh Plan has been made for Maharashtra to help small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, the districts in Maharashtra likely to be benefited from such a provision?

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

(b) All the districts of Maharashtra are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production and Integrated Rural Development Programme. Lab-to-land programme and Operational Research Projects for tribal and scheduled caste small and marginal farmers are under operation in the districts of Amravati, Gadcheroly, Nanded, Beed and Akola. The districts of Thane, Raigarh, Nasik, Ahmendnagar, Solapur and Satara are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centres for Custom Hiring and Popularization of Improved Agricultural Implements and Handtools. Besides, incentives by way of subsidy on various inputs are being provided to all categories of farmers including small and marginal farmers in Maharashtra through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Deaths Due to Pesticides Poisoning

*413. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths taking place every year due to pesticides poisoning; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the available information, the number of deaths involving pesticides during the last two years was as under:-

1985 - One death in Haryana due to accidental ingestion of Aluminum Phosphate.

1986 - 12 deaths.

i) Six deaths in Punjab, two due to ingestion of pesticide for suicidal purpose and four accidental.

ii) Six deaths in Gujarat due to contamination of edible oil with chlorpyriphos.

(b) The Pesticides are toxic in nature and can cause death and other associated hazards due to pesticide poisoning if not handled properly. It is, therefore, the policy and the endeavour of the Government to register only those pesticides whose efficacy and safety is proved. Being toxic in nature, pesticides have to be used judiciously in accordance with the prescribed detailed instructions and after observing well laid down safety precautions. In this strategy training of the State government functionaries and farmers in the safe and proper handling of the pesticides has been given due emphasis. To regulate the import, manufacture and use of insecticides, an Act, known as Insecticides Act was promulgated in 1968. Under the Insecticides Rules, 1971, framed under the said Act, detailed guidelines have been laid down regarding the information/instructions to be printed on the labels and leaflets accompanying the container of a pesticide. These include precautions for its use, safety measures to be taken, symptoms of poisoning, first-aid measures and treatment etc. in three languages i.e. English, Hindi and one of the regional languages. The training regarding safe handling of pesticide is imparted to the farmers by the Extension functionaries of the Government Departments as well as by the pesticide manufacturers/distributors from time to time. The Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad gives due emphasis on safe handling of the pesticides during its various courses of training to the State functionaries, who in turn, give training to the farmers. The Central Plant Protection Stations and Central Surveillance Stations under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage also adopt some villages where they hold practical demonstrations as well as impart training on safe handling of pesticides. State Governments also organise 'Krishi Melas' and 'Shivirs' where this particular aspect is given due emphasis.

The Registration Committee while granting any registration to a pesticide gives due emphasis regarding its safe formulation considering the mode of use and type of use.

Under Section 26 of the Insecticides Act, the State Governments have specified by Notification in the official Gazette, a person or class of persons to report all occurrence of poisoning (through the use or handling of any insecticide) coming within his or their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the said Notification.

Import of Cement and Other Items by NAFED

*193. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the items NAFED imported during 1984 and 1985 and the reasons therefor;

(b) from which countries the cement was imported by NAFED;

(c) whether any complaints and disputes have arisen in these transactions; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the profit and loss made on these transactions; and

(e) how many such other agencies like NAFED were allowed or given licences for the import of such items and the reasons with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) NAFED imported the following items during the financial year 1984-85 and 1985-86, as a part of its general business:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Items of Import	*Quantity imported in MTs.*			
		1984-85		*1985-86*	
		Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dry fruits	5.50	1.50	5.00	2.40
2.	Nutmeg/Mace	70.00	19.13	63.00	16.43
3.	Pulses	4300.00	164.88	1050.00	42.00
4.	PVC Rasins		30.00	-	-
5.	White Cement	2500.00	42.45	-	-
6.	Spare parts	-	9.79	-	31.99
7.	Indl. Machines, Parts etc.	-	-	-	24.97

(b) NAFED did not import any cement. It, however, imported white cement from South Korea.

(c) There has been no instance of any complaint or dispute in respect of the imported items except in the case of white cement. The disputes in the case of white cement arose on two counts viz. (i) interpretation of the term "white cement" by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports; and (ii) Non-lifting of 500 MTs of white cement by the party to whom it was sold by NAFED.

(d) In respect of transactions relating to white cement, the losses suffered are estimated at Rs. 10.69 lakhs during 1984-85 (upto November, 1984).

(e) During 1984-85, when white cement was imported by NAFED, the import of cement including clinkar but excluding oil well cement procured by Oil and Natural Gas Commission/Oil India Limited was canalised through State Trading Corporation (STC). The import of cement is made by STC under OGL on the basis of foreign exchange released by Government in its favour. Matters

relating to imports, distribution and pricing are decided by STC as per related policy of the Government in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

Construction/Renovation of ESI Hospitals in Gujarat

4258. SHRI U.H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from Gujarat for the construction of new ESI Hospitals as well as renovation of existing hospitals in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken and the outcome thereof;

(d) the number of hospitals constructed, repaired and renovated during the last 5 years in Gujarat and the amount spent for the purpose with the details thereof; and

(e) for the plans and projects, if any for 1987 and 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The details of the hospitals constructed during the last 5 years in Gujarat is as given below:-

S. No.	*Name of Hospital*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	2	3
1.	50 bed ESI Hospital & Staff quarters at Kalol.	43.17
2.	50 bed ESI hospital & Staff quarters at Rajkot.	44.40
3.	50 bed ESI hospital & Staff quarters at Rajpur Hirpur, Ahmedabad.	26.69
4.	150 bed ESI hospital & Staff quarters at Surat.	86.16

The repairs and renovations are carried out by the State Government under the delegated powers. The information regarding the amount spent on the repairs and renovations is not, therefore, available with the Corporation.

(e) One 50 bed hospital at Bhavnagar and another 100 bed hospital (T.B.) at Baroda alongwith staff quarters are already under construction. In addition, the ESI Corporation has approved the construction of one 50 bed hospital at Vapi and the construction of this hospital is expected to start shortly.

Meeting of Advisory Board

4259. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indian Airlines Advisory Board was held in Bombay in the month of June this year;

(b) if so, whether the Minister and other officials has gone to attend the said meeting; and

(c) if so, where they had stayed and what is the total hotel bill and who paid this bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). At the invitation of Indian Airlines, the Minister of State (Civil Aviation) accompanied by his private Secretary and the Secretary (Civil Aviation) visited Bombay to attend the meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee, Western Region. The Minister and officials accompanying him, stayed at Hotel Oberoi Towers, and the total expenditure incurred in respect of them amounting to Rs. 9082.55 P. was met by Indian Airlines.

Central Assistance for Bombay City

4260. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had announced a central grant of Rs. 100/- crores in December, 1985 for improving housing conditions in Bombay, particularly for the low income group people;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Government has evolved three distinct schemes to utilise this grant; and

(c) if so, how much amount from the grant of Rs.100 crores has been paid to Maharashtra for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Special Assistance of Rs. 100 crores is to be utilised for solving the acute problem of housing and slums in Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 10.00 crores have already been released to the Govt. of Maharashtra.

Kanishka Crash Probe

4261. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign agency was engaged by Government in the investigation of 'KANISHKA' crash; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Investigation into Kanishka crash was carried out by a Court under Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal, Judge, Delhi High Court assisted by five Assessors from India. During investigation the Court gave participants' status to Governments of Ireland, Canada, U.S.A., India, Boeing Company and Air India in terms of Annexure-13 to Chicago Convention, which relates to accident investigation. Some groups were constituted by the Court for carrying out structural examination of the wreckage salvaged from the sea. These groups consisted of representatives of Director General of Civil Aviation, India, Canada Aviation Safety Board, Federal Aviation Administration, Boeing Company, National

Transport Safety Board, BARC India and Air India. Assistance was also sought from Accident Investigation Branch, U.K., Cork Regional Hospital, Cork (Ireland), etc. Air India also engaged some vessels, namely John Cabot and Kruzeterm and 'Thevenin' for recovering Black Box and to take photographs of wreckage.

Posting and Transfers in E.P.F.O.

4262. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers have been retained in the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for more than 10 years even after their promotion as Assistant Commissioner;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Junior Officers i.e. E.Os and A.A.Os. (Group 'C' Non-Gazetted employees) have been transferred out of the State in February 1987 and June, 1987?

(c) if so, whether the above mentioned matters are in conformity with the rules of the organisation; and

(d) if not, what corrective measures are proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the instructions issued by the Government, officers of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation would not be retained at any particular station beyond 5 years. However, posts of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade-II) are available only in the Central Office of the E.P.F. Organisation. As such, Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr.II) are not subject to transfer. No Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade-I) who has been promoted from the cadre of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade-II) has been retained in the Central Office after their completing the period of 5 years from the date of promotion.

(b) and (c). Transfers of some Enforcement Officers and Assistant Accounts Officers out of their Region were made in February, 1987 and June, 1987. This was in accordance with a policy decision taken by Government.

(d) In view of (a), (b) & (c) above, the question does not arise.

Production of Paddy in Tribal Areas in Orissa

4263. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income of agriculture in Orissa in general, and tribal areas in particular, is lowest in the country;

(b) the average income on production of paddy in Orissa per hectare;

(c) the average production of paddy in tribal areas, particularly Koraput district during the last three years; and

(d) the average consumption of fertilizer per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Per capita income (at current prices) during 1985-86 in the agriculture sector in Orissa works out to Rs. 1057, which is not the lowest in the country. Separate estimates for tribal areas are not made.

(b) According to the data available from the Comprehensive scheme for estimating

cost of production of principal crops in India, income per hectare from paddy in Orissa during 1984-85 was Rs. 1825.28 on the basis of Cost A_2 (cash and kind expenditure incurred by the cultivators) and Rs. 628.12 on the basis of Cost C_2 (total cost)

(c) Estimates of production of rice during the last three years (1983-84 to 1985-86) in respect of tribal districts, including Koraput, are given in the statement given below.

(d) The estimated average consumption of fertilizers in Orissa was 15.98 kgs per hectare.

STATEMENT

Production of Rice in Orissa by District

(Production in thousand tonnes)

Districts	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
1	2	3	4
Balasore@	409	380	376
Bolangir	317	255	382
Cuttack654	570	631	
Dhenkanal	357	218	285
Ganjam@	539	288	542
Kalahandi@	253	247	307
Keonjhar@	238	159	200
Koraput*	435	394	536
Mayurbhanj*	364	338	350
Phulbani@	140	99	159
Puri	523	439	521
Sambalpur@	716	613	713
Sundargarh*	176	173	200
Total	5121	4172	5202

* - Whole Tribal District

@ - Substantial tribal population districts.

International Airlines Overflying India

4264. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many international airlines refuse to overfly India or increase their flights to India in view of high cost of aviation fuel;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has been identified as one of the 17 countries selected for priority action by International Air Transport Association in the matter of high fuel prices;

(c) if so, cost of fuel in India and in the world;

(d) the reasons for the high price of aviation fuel in India;

(e) whether the high price of fuel acts against the interests of the country; and

(g) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the price of aviation fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JADGISH TYTLER): (a) to (f). Increase or decrease of international services to India and overflying by any airline is governed by bilateral agreements. International Air Transport Association has taken up with the Government of India for reduction of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) price. Average selling price of ATF in India for international airlines is Rs. 3,480.58 per kilo litre. Still the price of ATF for foreign airlines is highly subsidised and is lower by about Rs. 1812 per kilo litre as compared to domestic airlines. These prices compare well with the consumer prices of ATF elsewhere in the world.

Allocation of Funds to Madhya Pradesh Under IRDP

4265. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central allocation for Integrated Rural Development Programme, State-wise, particularly for Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 and upto June, 1987;

(b) the details of families assisted by the programme during the said period; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and other weaker sections of the society benefited by this programme during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement showing State-wise information regarding central allocation, families assisted and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families benefited under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (till June, 1987) are given in statement I, II & III below.

STATEMENT-I

Progress under IRDP during 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Total families assisted (Nos.)	S.C. (Nos.)	S.T. (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.16	180115	77154	19729
2.	Assam	688.60	51843	4181	12852
3.	Bihar	2426.20	421135	114161	51737
4.	Gujarat	798.55	101275	12852	25121
5.	Haryana	220.62	48496	17999	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	155.32	33574	18136	2698
7.	J & K	274.89	41329	4297	Nil
8.	Karnataka	863.28	148794	32863	3741
9.	Kerala	670.66	71376	22672	2182
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1881.40	249591	57266	71227
11.	Maharashtra	1528.93	190174	43025	30310
12.	Manipur	63.21	7487	209	5348
13.	Meghalaya	85.46	7129	2	7043
14.	Nagaland	50.14	7525	Nil	7525
15.	Orissa	1448.20	173427	37597	44522
16.	Punjab	265.53	64612	32379	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	793.82	140503	58446	21921
18.	Sikkim	10.04	2185	129	573
19.	Tamil Nadu	1388.43	209696	93713	3283
20.	Tripura	82.88	14148	1736	5617

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3413.62	580802	266624	2520
22.	West Bengal	1701.64	287052	80872	14712
23.	A & N Islands	22.32	742	Nil	55*
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	11358	Nil	879*
25.	Chandigarh	4.46	116	29	Nil
26.	D & N Haveli	4.46	677	55	579
27.	Delhi	22.32	2146	473	Nil
28.	G.D. & Diu	53.56	7052	235	61
29.	Lakshadweep	22.32	554	Nil	554
30.	Mizoram	89.28	2623	Nil	2460
31.	Pondicherry	17.86	3142	850	Nil
	ALL INDIA:	20593.42	3060678	977955	345165

* Figure relates to January, 1986.

STATEMENT-II

Progress under IRDP during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Total families assisted (Nos.)	S.C. (Nos.)	S.T. (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1869.89	256944	105764	28273
2.	Assam	628.30	68019	5353	15883
3.	Bihar	3548.86	535155	143771	79328
	Gujarat	989.84	147527	18511	35490

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	345.59	50420	18706	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	218.88	36955	18661	4065
7.	J & K	351.02	26718	1982	
8.	Karnataka	1086.91	145275	35811	4057
9.	Kerala	38.98	143399	42177	4210
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2536.80	363582	80919	108717
11.	Maharashtra	1849.73	238118	58964	37630
12.	Manipur	77.4.	13673	48	9376
13.	Meghalaya	104.08	11970	-	11738
14.	Nagaland	131.64	4318	-	4318
15.	Orissa	1486.02	207872	47631	53320
16.	Punjab	397.68	99935	53035	-
17.	Rajasthan	1261.77	164472	55623	30625
18.	Sikkim	43.06	2728	132	909
19.	Tamil Nadu	1896.76	258823	113803	6110
20..	Tripura	73.38	15779	2017	5687
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5014.83	666474	318621	2203
22.	West Bengal	2000.51	243921	75176	14283
23.	A & N Islands	45.15	2303	-	358
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	367.15	13702	-	13702
25.	Chandigarh	60.73	120	31	-
26.	D & N Haveli	23.79	1080	45	1004
27.	Delhi	100.58	4380	996	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	G.D. & Diu	193.36	9050	438	90
29.	Lakshadweep	30.49	444	-	444
30.	Mizoram	180.68	8438	-	8438
31.	Pondicherry	76.75	5675	1596	1
	ALL INDIA:	27730.62	3747269	1199811	480259

STATEMENT-III

Progress under IRDP during 1987-88 (Till June, 1987)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central allocation* (Rs. lakhs)	Total families assisted (Nos.)	S.C. (Nos.)	S.T. (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2173.86	29745	11338	3327
2.	Assam	682.58	7264	525	1661
3.	Bihar	4205.34	62161	14979	10596
4.	Gujarat	1061.51	11895	1424	3590
5.	Haryana	336.73	6194	1887	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	192.88	5285	2839	397
7.	J & K	303.07	3748	182	-
8.	Karnataka	1296.73	11459	2681	426
9.	Kerala	817.74	1513	384	75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2925.98	26936	4414	7096
11.	Maharashtra	2212.12	22818	5195	2416
12.	Manipur	64.57	783		553

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Meghalaya	96.48	447	-	447
14.	Nagaland	84.00	1016	-	1016
15.	Orissa	622.25	18039	3639	4417
16.	Punjab	364.48	10846	5806	-
17.	Rajasthan	1439.53	9654	2083	2930
18.	Sikkim	16.00	143	6	46
19.	Tamil Nadu	2117.25	32073	14318	433
20.	Tripura	76.56	1892	225	563
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5825.79	55226	25770	99
22.	West Bengal	2362.55	38945	12782	2153
23.	A&N Islands	40.00	224	NR	NR
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.00	108	-	108
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	-	-	-
26.	D & N Haveli	8.00	64	1	62
27	Delhi	40.00	475	152	-
28.	Goa	96.00	514	6	16
29.	Lakshadweep	40.00	49	—	39
30.	Mizoram	80.00	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	156	72	-
32.	Daman & Diu	N.F.	-	-	-
	ALL INDIA	30814.00	359672	110708	42449

* - Central allocation is for complete year. N.F. - Not Fixed
N.R. - Not Reported

Import of Foreign Films by NFDC

4266. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation launched upon an ambitious plan to market foreign films, mostly in English;

(b) if so, the capital outlay involved;

(c) the cost of video films lying unsold with the NFDC at present;

(d) whether there are no buyers for them, particularly in the Eastern India;

(e) the manner in which the NFDC propose to dispose of the unsold casettes; and

(f) whether NFDC propose to continue or discontinue with its plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) has launched a scheme for marketing of video cassettes of foreign films of which they have purchased video rights.

(b) No capital expenditure has been incurred on the marketing scheme *Per Se.* However, capital expenditure is involved in the purchase of video rights but since these rights are acquired by the Corporation along with rights for theatrical exhibition, it is not possible to a segregate capital expenditure on video rights.

(c) There are no video films lying unsold with NFDC. However, out of 35,000 video cassettes pertaining to 20 imported titles, about 1,000 video cassettes of 18 titles are lying in stock with NFDC.

(d) NFDC has been facing some problems with its distributor in the Eastern Region. Efforts are being made to sort out these problems.

(e) The Cassettes are expected to be sold in due course.

(f) For the present, NFDC does not propose to discontinue the scheme.

Sheep Improvement In H.P. and J and K

4267. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken under the centrally sponsored scheme to improve sheep and breeding projects in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): In order to improve Sheep Breeding Projects in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir under the centrally sponsored scheme, it has been proposed to organise Wool Board/Federations/Corporations.

In Jammu and Kashmir State, Sheep and Sheep Products Development Boards have been established for streamlining marketing of sheep and wool. The main functions of these organisations, besides marketing, would also cover improved methods of breeding, shearing, management and health cover to sheep population.

Dry Land Farming

4268. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any steps have been taken by Government for the promotion of dry land

farming, especially in such areas which are facing recurring droughts and are also not capable of utilising any irrigation programme;

(b) if so, the nature and outline of steps taken in the Seventh Plan: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which any suitable strategy would be evolved in this regard?

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

(b) A number of programmes have been taken up during 7th Plan under the State and Central Sectors for the promotion of dry land farming. This includes the recently launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture at a total outlay of Rs.239 crores. The main features of this scheme are:

(i) Land and moisture management, cropping systems introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry;

(ii) contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings and grass seeds/slips;

(iii) training;

(iv) adaptive research activity;

(v) provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and

(vi) preparation of field manuals etc.

(c) Question does not arise.

Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Scheme

4269. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected under a centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated cooperative development State-wise;

(b) the results achieved under the scheme State-wise; and

(c) the outline of development programme in near future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) Five districts have so far been selected under the scheme 'Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in selected Districts'. These are: (1) Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), (2) Bangalore (Karnataka), (3) Bishanpur (Manipur), (4) East Khasi Hills (Meghalaya), and (5) Nadia (West Bengal).

(b) The scheme was finally approved in December, 1986 for implementation. As the project envisaged for implementation is to run from four to five years, the results of the project could be known towards the end of the project period.

(c) The scheme aims at covering fifty districts by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Of them, five districts have already been selected; thirteen districts have been identified and in respect of which project reports are under preparation; and sixteen districts have been tentatively identified.

Development of Shrimp Culture

4270. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sites on sea shore famous for shrimp cultivation in the country;

(b) the annual production of these sites;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of shrimp in foreign countries and its export can earn valuable foreign exchange if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to develop shrimp farming on sea shores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The brackishwater lagoons, lakes, swamps and creeks located along the sea shore in all the maritime States/UTs. are generally suitable for shrimp culture. About 43,000 hectares of brackishwater area in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and other maritime States are under shrimp cultivation and the annual production is estimated to be about 20,000 tonnes of shrimp per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir. During 1986-87, export of prawn has earned a foreign exchange of Rs.377.92 crores.

(d) Government of India have taken the following steps to develop shrimp farming in the coastal areas:

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development', it is proposed to:-

(i) set up brackishwater fish farms and establish prawn hatcheries by provision of 50% Central Grants-in-aid to State Governments and 100% to UTs.

(ii) establish Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies in four selected potential States (Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and West Bengal) for assisting the farmers to take up prawn farming by providing them with technical and financial support in the form of subsidy limited to Rs.30,000/- ha. towards 25% of capital cost and inputs for the first crop.

(iii) strengthen the manpower requirements in the fisheries technical wing of the States/UTs for taking up brackishwater fish farming.

2. (i) Establishment of five pilot prawn farms and five prawn seed hatcheries with UNDP assistance.

(ii) Training of twenty technicians abroad in the field of brackishwater farming with UNDP assistance

3. The Marine Products Export Development Authority is providing subsidy for the development of new farms, establishment of seed banks, prawn hatcheries and supply of prawn feed, besides assisting the State Governments in establishment of prawn seed hatcheries.

Places Selected for Development and Experiment on Fish Farming

4271. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the sites selected for development and experimentation in the field of fish farming in the country,State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): For development of inland fish farming in the country 184 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up in 21 States and one Union Territory. The Agencies functioning at present, the States and the sites (locations) are furnished below:-

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme

States/Union Territories	*No. of FFDAs*	*Name of the Districts/Regions where FFDAs are set up*
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9	Karimnagar, Kurnool, Medak, Krishna, Nalgonda, East Godavari, West Godavari, Mehboobnagar and Nizamabad.
Assam	9	Darrang, Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Cachar, Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Karimganj and Kabi Anglong.
Bihar	28	East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Saran, Vaishali, Muzzafarpur, Sitamarhi, Ranchi, Hazarbagh, Gaya, Khagaria, Patna, Madhubani, Darbanga, Samastipur, Begusarai, Saharsa, Purnea, Katihar, Munger, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Dumka, Bhagalpur, Godda, Sahebganj and Deoghar.
Gujarat	8	Surat, Panchmahal, Bulsar, Kheda, Jamnagar, Bharoach, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha.
Haryana	6	Karnal, Rohtak, Sonepat, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mohindergarh.
Himachal Pradesh	1	Himachal Pradesh regional.
Jammu & Kashmir	2	Jammu regional and Kashmir regional.
Karnataka	8	Mysore, Dharvar, Shimoga, Kolar, Raichur, Bangalore, Bidar and Chickmangalur.
Kerala	4	Palghat, Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore.

1	2	3
Maharashtra	7	Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Gadchirolli, Pune and Satara.
Madhya Pradesh	13	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Shahdol, Riwa, Seoni, Balaghat, Sagar, Chatarpur, Satna and Jabalpur.
Manipur	3	Central Manipur, South Manipur and Bishanpur.
Mizoram	1	Mizoram regional.
Nagaland	1	Nagaland regional
Orissa	12	Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Koraput and Sundargarh.
Punjab	6	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Jullundur and Patiala.
Rajasthan	10	Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Tamil Nadu	8	Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot, Trichirappalli, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Chengalpattu and Kamrajar.
Tripura	3	West Tripura, South Tripura and North Tripura.
Uttar Pradesh	28	Allahabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Lucknow, Unnao, Gonda, Raibareilly, Banda, Muradabad, Sitapur, Hardoi. Lakhimpur Kheri, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Barabanki, Bahraich, Merrut and Badaun.
West Bengal	16	Bankura, Nadia, Howrah, West Binajpur, Hooghly, Birbhum, Darjeeling, North 24-Pargana, Malda, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan Midnapur, Purulia and 24-Parganas.

1	2	3
Pondicherry (U.T.)	1	Karaikal region.
(ii) State Schemes		
Karnataka	3	Mandya, Hassan and Tumkur.
Rajasthan	4	Kota, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur and Banswara.
Tamil Nadu	4	Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli
Uttar Pradesh	20	Etawah, Farrukabad, Agra, Manipuri, Etah, Aligarh, Muzzafarnagar, Bulandsahar, Saharanpur, Gaziabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Himirpur, Bareilly, Shahjanpur, Pilibhit, Bijnour, Mathura and Rampur.

2. Foe development of brackishwater fish farming a scheme with "Area Development Concept" has been initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. This project is being continued in the Seventh Plan also. The total project cost is Rs. 1365 lakhs with Government of India's share being Rs. 700 lakhs. The States and sites selected for this project are:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of project site
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Polekurru (I Stage) (ii) Polekurru (II Stage)
2.	Gujarat	Balachadi
3.	Kerala	(i) Poyya (ii) Ayiramthengu (iii) Njarakkal Malappuram (iv) Palaikari
4.	Maharashtra	(i) Asangaon (ii) Badapokharan (hatchery)

1	2	3
		(iii) Ansure
5.	Orissa	(i) Mudirath (Phase I) (ii) Mudirath (Phase II) (iii) Binchinapalli (iv) Panaspada (v) Sartha (vi) Agreepalli (hatchery)
6.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Thondiakkadu
7.	West Bengal	(i) Chandanpiri (ii) Kadirabad (iii) Digha
8.	Pondicherry	(i) Karukalacherry (ii) Yanam
9.	Goa	(i) Chorao
10.	Haryana	(i) Sultanpur

3. The Government of India nave issued Administrative Approval for the establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Brackish water Fish Farm Development" during 1987-88. This project will be implemented in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The target of one Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency is to bring 50 ha. brackishwater are under prawn farming per year . The exact location (site) of these Agencies willbe finalised on receipt of project documents from the respective State Governments.

4. An UNDP assisted, 'Coastal Aquaculture Development Project' was taken up in April, 1986 for three years The UNDP assistance is in the form of consultancy, equipment and training at an estimated cost of US$ 7,50,120. The project envisages setting up of five typical prawn farms and five prawn hatcheries.

5. The experimental fish farms maintained by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are not selected Statewise but these are the property of specific Research Institutes such as Central Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore (West Bengal); Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Dhauli, Orissa; Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture,

Madras,Tamil Nadu; Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay etc.

Opening of E.P.F. Office at Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri Distt.

4272. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper coordination between Regional Office of EPF organisation at Calcutta and at Siliguri;

(b) if so, the step taken for smooth and coordinated functioning of the Regional Office; and

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to open a sub-regional provident fund office at Alipurduar in the district of Jalpaiguri to facilitate illiterate tea garden workers for speedy disposal of a large number of cases pending for years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) It has been reported by the Employees' Provident Fund authorities that there is complete coordination between the Regional Office at Calcutta and the Sub-Regional Office at Siliguri.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has recently taken a decision to open a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri for the benefit of Provident Fund subscribers of Jalpaiguri District who are predominantly plantation workers.

Production of Soyabean, Groundnut and Cocoa

4273. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of soyabean, groundnut and cocoa during the last three years, year and State-wise;

(b) the incentives given to the producers of these commodities;

(c) whether Union Government propose to chalk-out any new strategy to augment production of these commodities; 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) Statements I and II gives State-wise production of soyabean and groundnut for the three years ending 1985-86. Similar figures for cocoa are not available on a forecast basis.

(b) to (d). In order to increase the production of various oilseeds, including soyabean and groundnut, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is in operation in selected districts of 17 States since 1984-85. The project provides financial assistance on input supply and input services and for demonstrations to encourage the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation on large scale. In addition to NODP, a newly formulated project "Oilseeds Production Thrust Project" has been sanctioned for kharif 1987 for 14 States. Under this new project, thrust has been given on production of seed, plant protection umbrella, seed minikit distribution etc. In addition, adequate minimum support prices of soyabean and groundnut are also announced by the Government regularly, as an incentive to the farmers to produce more of these commodities.

In respect of cocoa, a Central Sector Scheme for its development is being contin-

ued in the current Plan period in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs.7.57 lakh. The scheme envisages laying out and maintenance of demonstration plots, training of farmers and demonstration of preparation of rodacake and distribution of snap trap and driers at subsidised rates.

STATEMENT - I

Production of soyabean

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Arunanachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gujarat	4.5	4 5	4.5
Himachal Pradesh	0 1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	461.6	769.6	783.1
Meghalaya	0.6	1 0	1.0
Nagaland	0.3	0.4	0.3
Rajasthan	15.6	26.1	31.8
Sikkim	3.5	4.3	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	127.4	148.0	155.0
West Bengal	0.1	0.2	0.2
All-India	614.3	954.8	981.9

STATEMENT - II

Production of Groundnut

(Thousand tonnes)

State/UTs	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1716.2	1258.1	1325.0

1	2	3	4
Bihar	6.4	6.6	4.7
Gujarat	1810.1	1572.3	448.2
Haryana	5.9	7.1	5.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	0.9	0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.9	0.9
Karnataka	738.9	897.1	1031.8
Kerala	9.3	11.8	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	231.9	160.3	168.1
Maharashtra	807.3	730.7	578.9
Nagaland	0.1	0.4	0.5
Orissa	399.4	484.8	493.8
Punjab	42.0	45.0	44.0
Rajasthan	173.9	172.6	149.6
Tamil Nadu	981.8	986.3	1151.2
Tripura	0.7	0.7	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	151.1	88.5	120.7
West Bengal	6.2	7.2	7.2
Pondicherry	2.9	4.6	4.7
All - India	7085.5	6435.9	5546.9

Publicity for Vayudoot Services

4274. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot is currently running at profit or loss and the details thereof;

(b) which are the routes on which Vayudoot has been making profit;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot has failed to give adequate publicity regard-

ing its routes and services; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give due publicity to the Vayudoot services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per the present indications, the estimated profit of Vayudoot for the year 1986-87 is Rs.6 lacs.

(b) The routes on which Vayudoot is making profit are as follows:-

1. Delhi-Ludhiana-Delhi
2. Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi
3. Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu & back
4. Bombay-Kandla-Bombay
5. Bombay-Keshod-Bombay
6. Bombay-Porbandar-Bombay
7. Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Calcutta
8. Calcutta-Cooch Behar-Calcutta

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of Shankarpur Fishing Harbour Projects

4275. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal to Union Government for the expansion of Shankarpur fishing Harbour project and for dredging of the sea mouth; and

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

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

More Flights from Calcutta by AI

4276. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce more flights from Calcutta Airport by Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presently, Air India have no plans to increase their operations from Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the current traffic flows to/from Calcutta, Air India's current operations to/from Calcutta are considered adequate.

Touching Calcutta by Foreign Airlines

4277. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are pursuing foreign airlines to operate flights from or

to touch Calcutta Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Calcutta is offered as a point of call to all foreign airlines as a matter of policy during bilateral talks.

(b) In the recent past, the airlines of the Netherlands, Poland, Bulgaria, Spain, Austria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Singapore, U.A.E. and Jordan have been offered Calcutta.

(c) Where as the airlines of Bulgaria, Poland, U.A.E. and Jordan have accepted in principle the offer to operate to Calcutta, Singapore and Yugoslavia airlines have already introduced services to/via Calcutta.

Cold Desert Development Programmes of Leh and Kargil District of Ladakh

4278. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise funds allotted by the Central and State Governments separately for the Cold desert development programmes of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh separately for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the physical target fixed and achieved for various projects/schemes separately and the reasons for short-fall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Desert Development Programme (DDP) is a fully funded Central sector scheme under the Seventh Plan. The allocation of funds for Leh and Kargil districts from 1985-86 has been as follows:-

Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)

	1985-86	*1986-87*	*1987-88*
Leh	50	112.50	112.50
Kargil	50	112.50	112.50

(b) A statement indicating the physical achievements reported against the targets fixed by the State Government in key sectors of DDP is given below. Reasons for shortfall have not been reported.

STATEMENT

Physical targets & achievements under DDP in J & K

Kargil district

		1985-86		*1986-87*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Soil & Moisture Conservation (in '00 ha)	0.35	0.02		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Irrigation Potential Created (in '00 ha)	5.20		10.94	2.00
3.	Afforestation including Pasture land Development (in '00 ha)	0.30	0.18		4.00

Leh district

		1985-86		*1986-87*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1.	Soil & Moisture Conservation (in '00 ha)	1.88	1.74	1.76	1.70
2.	Construction/ improvement of Khuls, storage tanks and protection bunds (No)	145	134	164	120
3.	Plantation of trees (No. in lakhs)	275	2.27	3.00	1.83

Electrical Complaints Lying Unattended in Vasant Vihar Housing Complex

4279. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quality of Usha fans and Regulators installed in Vasant Vihar Government Flats, New Delhi is so poor, that more than 50 per cent of residents are suffering due to this particular defect;

(b) whether electrical complaints are not attended to for months together because the electrical enquiry centre has no wireman as yet and only contractor's labour is used;

(c) the number of complaints received by Enquiry Office as on 20 July, 1987 which were not attended but lodged before 5 July, 1987 and the action taken on each of them; and

(d) what are the number of complaints received in this respect by Mehrauli Badarpur Road Housing Project and action taken

against the officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The fans installed at Vasant Vihar Government colony are of Usha, GEC and some other brands. About 1700 fans have been installed in these flats. Complaints have been received only in respect of 10 cases.

(b) There has been delay in some cases due to the difficulty in drawing material from the stores on account of the current Junior Engineers' strike in the C.P.W.D. However, action to purchase the material locally is being taken.

(c) As against a total number of 1250 complaints lodged by the allottees by 5th July, 1987, only 60 complaints could not be attended to till 20 July, 1987. The pending complaints were mostly about stair-case lights which were held up because of difficulties in drawing material from the stores on account of the current JE's strike in the C.P.W.D. The material is being locally purchased and the remaining complaints will also be attended to early.

(d) Some complaints about fan regulator and stair-case lights were received in the Mehrauli-Badarpur Road Project Office through the Residents' Welfare Association. Purchase of material has been ordered and the complaints will be attended to shortly. Some delay in attending to the complaints has been due to JE's strike in the C.P.W.D. No action is, therefore, called for against any officer.

Expansion of Activities of IDC in Andhra Pradesh

4280. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out any new strategy to expand the activities of Indian Dairy Corporation in Andhra Pradesh for the development of dairy industry in the state as well as for providing employment to the people; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Technology

4281. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any new schemes for agricultural development and technology transfer to farmers belonging to the poor section of the society; if so, the details 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) No, Sir.

(b) Already a number of schemes/ projects are in operation which take care of agricultural development and technology transfer to farmers belonging to the poor sections of the society.

Recruitment from Minority Communities in Airlines

4282. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines, Air India and Airports Authorities have received any guidelines/directions from the Government, in terms of the Prime Minister's 15 - Point Directive about welfare of minorities to ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities; and

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

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

(b) The following steps are taken in this direction:-

(i) In Indian Airlines, Air India and International Airports Authority of India a member of the minority community is nominated to/ associated with the Recruitment/Selection Boards constituted for Group C & D posts;

(ii) Effective monitoring of the position regarding the recruitment of minorities is also ensured and quarterly reports reflecting the same is submitted to the Government.

(iii) In National Airports Authority, most of the employees are deputationists from the Central Government under the provisions of the National Airports Authority Act and therefore, Government instructions regarding special consideration to minority communities in recruitment, wherever it is resorted to, are being followed.

TV Programme

4283. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of TV programmes give preference to the urban population and specially upper middle classes and have little relevance to the problems and needs of millions of people in far off and backward areas; and

(b) the steps to be taken for change in the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and(b). No, Sir. the planning of all programmes of Doordarshan is based on the interest and needs of all sections of the society and not merely the urban population and upper middle classes. Special Area Specific Programmes are telecast for target audience in rural areas. Programmes produced by Regional Doordarshan Kendras are specially prepared to cater to the cultural, social and developmental needs of the viewers of that particular area.

Additional Registration of DDA Flats In the Name of Spouse

4284. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notification has been issued by the Delhi Development Authority specifying that an allottee of a DDA Flat (who has got his flat registered) should have additional registration in the name of his spouse as the co-owner of the flat.

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the registration mentioned above is optional or compulsory;

(d) whether some allottees of DDA or residents welfare associations have approached the courts raising objections about the above notification; and

(e) if so, the present position in the

matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that the enclosed advertisement under the title "DDA introduces Joint Ownership Registration/Allotment" was released to the Press by them.

(c) The Joint Registration as well as the allotment in the name of husband and wife has been made compulsory in all perspective cases w.e.f. 16-1-1986, it is optional in old cases.

(d) One person has filed a Civil Writ Petition against the issue of this advertisement.

(e) The case is still pending in the Delhi High Court. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 4909/87]

Cooperative Societies for Fishing Charter Permits

4285. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operative societies have been formed by high retired officials with the objective of obtaining fishing charter permits and other such permits;

(b) if so, the composition of such societies; and

(c) what steps are being taken to screen out such societies which have applied for charter permits etc. in the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). In all six Cooperative Societies have applied for permits for chartering fishing vessels. As per the details furnished by the societies, their membership consists of fishermen, farmers, fishermen cooperative societies, fishing technocrats etc. A Screening Committee has been constituted which scrutinises the applications.

Training to Unemployed Persons

4286. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for giving training to unemployed persons at the village level so as to provide employment to them;

(b) if so, the vocations in which training is imparted, the number of persons, State-wise, given training so far, the expenditure incurred and the number of persons who have been provided employment opportunities after training; and

(c) the details of the programmes for providing employment to the unemployed at village level after completion of their training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) from 15th August, 1979 to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad-fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. The target group comprises rural youth between the ages of 18-35 from families below the poverty line. the objective of TRYSEM has been enlarged to include wage-employment in case of project linkages.

(b) and (c). The illustrative list of viable self-employment activities in which training can be imparted is given in the statement I below. Expenditure incurred under TRYSEM and the number of trained youth employed are given in the statements II and III below. On the successful completion of training, the trained youth is to receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit under Integrated Rural Development Programme and the acquisition of an income generating asset.

STATEMENT - I

Illustrative list of viable self-employment activities in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, in which Training is given under TRYSEM.

I. Primary Sector:

1. Seed production and marketing
2. Fruit nursery production
3. Training & pruning of fruit trees
4. Gardening and floriculture
5. Production of mushrooms
6. Fish culture in fresh water ponds and lakes
7. Fish seed production and rearing
8. Fish and prawn culture in brackishwater areas
9. Fish and prawn seed collection
10. Honey processing
11. Cultivation of herbs and plants for medicinal purposes.
12. Poultry
13. Piggery
14. Sheep and goat rearing
15. Sericulture
16. Apiculture

II. Secondary Sector:

1. Cottage Match
2. Manufacture of Fireworks
3. Manufacture of Agarbattis
4. Non-edible oils and soap industry
5. Leather products industry
6. Village pottery industry
7. Ghani Oil Industry
8. Handmade paper.
9. Manufacture of canegur and khandsari
10. Palm gur making and other palm-based products
11. Manufacture of Katha, gum resin and other products from forest products.
12. Processing of cereals and pulses
13. Post-harvest handling of primary produce
14. Processing, preservation and canning of fruits and vegetables.

15. Bakery and confectionery

16. Processing of honey

17. Handlooms

18. Handicrafts

19. Khadi (Cotton, Woollen and Silk)

20. Coir products

21. Silk spinning & weaving

22. Flaying, Curing and tanning of hides and skins

23. Lime stone, Lime shell and other lime products industry

24. Manufacture of Shell

25. Manufacture of household articles made of wood and iron.

26. Manufacture of Household utensils in Aluminium

27. Manufacture of Lokvastra cloth

28. Manufacture of Polyvastra

29. Bamboo and cane Industry.

III. Tertiary Activities Supportive of:

(a) Agriculture

1. Supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

2. Supply, repair and maintenance of agricultural and irrigation equipments.

3. Digging of wells and boring of tube wells.

4. Integrated pest control management on custom service basis.

5. Laying and lining of irrigation channels and laying of irrigation pipes.

6. Water management.

7. Collection, storage and marketing of agricultural and horticultural produce.

If a farmer engages himself in an activity for his own sake it will not be termed as a tertiary activity. It would be a primary sector activity.

(b) Animal Husbandry:

1. Artificial insemination and veterinary services on custom basis.

2. Supply of fodder and feed

3. Supply of animals of improved breeds.

4. Sale of milk and milk-products

5. Collection, Storage and marketing of eggs, meat, hides, skins and bones.

(c) Forestry:

1. Supply of seeds, seedlings, plants and saplings

2. Collection, storage and marketing of forest produce.

(d) Tertiary Activities - Fisheries:

1. Supply of fingerlings, feed, etc.
2. Collection, Storage marketing of fishes and fish products etc.
3. Supply and repairing of fishing nets.

(e) Sericulture:

1. Supply of silk worm eggs.
2. Collection, storage and marketing of cocoons.

(f) Village Industries:

1. Supply of inputs for village industries.
2. Collection, storage and marketing of finished products
3. Repair and maintenance of services relating to carpentry, blacksmithy etc.
4. Repair and maintenance of household machinery and gadgets like radio, watches, electric appliances, cycles, motorised vehicles, stoves, sewing machines etc.
5. Installation, repair and maintenance of bio-gas plants.
6. Collection of cow-dung and other raw materials for bio-gas plants.

(g) Construction:

1. Construction, repair and maintenance of buildings.
2. Mason, plumbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians etc.

(h) Transport:

1. Animal driven carts
2. Cycle-rickshaws
3. Hand-carts
4. Auto-rickshaws
5. Matador vans and tempos (on cooperative basis only).
6. Boats
7. Mechanised boats (on cooperative basis only)
8. Drivers, conductors, cleaners and auto-mechanics.

(i) Retail Trade:

1. Any retail trade which involves annual sale turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-
2. Small business with investment not more than Rs. 10,000/-
3. Fair-price shops
4. Marketing entrepreneurs who take up agency work on behalf of products and artisans.

(j) Banking & Insurance:

1. Collection agents for banks
2. Rural Career agents for life and general insurance.

(k) Entertainments and Miscellaneous:

1. Band players

2. Circulating libraries
3. Hiring of loud speakers
4. Gas batti wallahs.

STATEMENT - II

Expenditure on Training of Rural Youth Under TRYSEM

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the States/UTs*	*Sixth Plan*	*Seventh Plan*	
		1980-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289.70	126.59	138.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35	1.32	-
3.	Assam	87.37	76.47	NA
4.	Bihar	332.23	119.04	130.19
5.	Gujarat	474.81	105.01	141.95
6.	Haryana	143.11	32.67	24.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	73.61	34.09	27.80
8.	J. & K.	62.03	42.40	58.99
9.	Karnataka	181.98	69.53	96.24
10.	Kerala	143.73	56.97	120.05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	298.10	137.34	135.65
12.	Maharashtra	392.36	162.34	147.38
13.	Manipur	6.33	3.41	11.70
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	1.17	4.26
15.	Mizoram	24.65	NA	25.71
16.	Nagaland	6.28	6.03	4.91

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Orissa	291.93	106.44	122.01
18.	Punjab	409.38	53.22	75.97
19.	Rajasthan	621.30	155.28	128.59
20.	Sikkim	1.01	3 65	2.94
21.	Tamil Nadu	1173.46	179.73	201.76
22.	Tripura	25.02	12.54	27.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	543 30	341.32	382.87
24.	West Bengal	65.76	41.67	37 66
25.	A & N Islands	0 24	NA	0 57
26.	Chandigarh	0.64	-	0.12
27.	D & N Haveli	0.33	-	0 27
28.	Delhi	21.20	-	15 86
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	72.86	-	1 70
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	-	NA
31.	Pondicherry	11.43	-	2.84
	ALL INDIA :	5754.50	1868.23	2068.11

STATEMENT - III

Number of trained youth & the number of trained youth employed under TRYSEM.

Sl. No.	*Name of the States/UTs.*	*No. of trained Youth*			*No. of trained youth employed*		
		6th Plan	*Seventh Plan*		*6th Plan*	*Seventh Plan*	
		1980-85	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1980-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pr.	55599	7388	9513	29342	4389	4903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pr.	264	97	253	125	75	201
3.	Assam	18935	5492	3976	7273	2806	2191
4.	Bihar	55073	18517	15401	17748	4548	7024
5.	Gujarat	63003	7614	10725	28136	3852	5463
6.	Haryana	14951	3317	2789	4356	282	430
7.	Himachal Pr.	11610	2647	2138	8804	1919	1344
8.	J & K	12313	3019	3793	1285	1522	2478
9.	Karnataka	34795	6685	4468	19465	2942	962
10.	Kerala	26408	3717	4835	15214	2201	3254
11.	Madhya Pr.	105981	14372	18258	63319	9068	10108
12.	Maharashtra	48786	13150	13540	31246	9997	10224
13.	Manipur	2124	497	1342	699	541	402
14.	Meghalaya	5	28	24	Nil	Nil	NR
15.	Mizoram	1913	492	890	603	364	165
16.	Nagaland	929	422	263	517	NR	230
17.	Orissa	35667	6173	8286	14508	5058	5744
18.	Punjab	56095	9030	7584	32104	4368	5441
19.	Rajasthan	100635	13544	13039	67357	10230	8322
20.	Sikkim	385	298	303	83	Nil	NR
21.	Tamil Nadu	166102	12537	13177	127889	6960	7178
22.	Tripura	4908	622	1446	2827	35	218
23.	Uttar Pradesh	156805	36578	37542	90241	21054	22686
24.	West Bengal	123667	8092	4943	5936	5199	2712

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	A & N Islands	29	47	29	1	47	Nil
26.	Chandigarh	149	Nil	135	55	Nil	23
27.	D & N Haveli	167	24	104	135	18	63
28.	Delhi	3000	628	624	817	100	105
29.	G.D. & Diu	10432	2292	1632	7998	1617	1203
30.	Lakshadweep	2	37	16	Nil	37	25
31.	Pondicherry	530	154	283	373	154	283
	ALL INDIA :	10,11,262	1,77,510	1,81,358	5,78,454	99,383	1,03,382

Number of Trained Youth and the Number of Trained Youth employed under TRYSEM for 1987-88 (Upto June, 87)

Sl. No.	*Name of the States/UTs*	*Number of youth trained*	*Number of trained youth employed*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3134	2234
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Nil
3.	Assam	948	214
4.	Bihar	1934	601
5.	Goa	Nil	32
6.	Gujarat	3616	973
7.	Haryana	434	46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	379	240
9.	J & K	455	137
10.	Karnataka	1053	153

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	1041	552
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3050	951
13.	Maharashtra	1170	896
14.	Manipur	NR	NR
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	412	8
17.	Nagaland	102	Nil
18.	Orissa	2661	698
19.	Punjab	900	238
20.	Rajasthan	1703	717
21.	Sikkim	25	NR
22.	Tamil Nadu	81	51
23.	Tripura	473	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2214	793
25.	West Bengal	530	178
26.	A & N Islands	NR	NR
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	10	11
29.	Delhi	60	12
30.	Daman & Diu	NR	NR
31.	Lakshadweep	20	24
32.	Pondicherry	45	15
	ALL INDIA :	26,453	9,788

More Flights to Europe/U.K. by Air-India

4287. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional flights introduced by Air-India to Europe and United Kingdom; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Since July, 1987, Air India has introduced three additional B-747 services per week to Europe/U.K

(b) Details of the additional Air India flights to Europe/U.K. are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Statement Containing Details of Additional Flights Introduced by Air India to Europe/U.K.

1	2	3	4	5
AI - 123				
i)	Bombay	Monday	2300	Departure
	Delhi	Monday	0050	Arrival
	Delhi	Monday	0150	Departure
	Frankfurt	Tuesday	0715	Arrival
	Frankfurt	Tuesday	0830	Departure
	Paris	Tuesday	0950	Arrival
	AI-122			
	Paris	Tuesday	1225	Departure
	Frankfurt	Tuesday	1345	Arrival
	Frankfurt	Tuesday	1500	Departure
	Delhi	Tuesday	0250	Arrival
	Delhi	Wednesday	0350	Departure
	Bombay	Wednesday	0540	Arrival

1	2	3	4	5
ii)	AI-147			
	Bombay	Thursday	0215	Departure
	Delhi	Thursday	0405	Arrival
	Delhi	Thursday	0505	Departure
	Amsterdam	Thursday	1035	Arrival
	Amsterdam	Thursday	1135	Departure
	London	Thursday	1155	Arrival
	AI-146			
	London	Thursday	1730	Departure
	Amsterdam	Thursday	1940	Arrival
	Amsterdam	Friday	2050	Departure
	Delhi	Friday	0920	Arrival
	Delhi	Friday	1020	Departure
	Bombay	Friday	1210	Arrival
iii)	AI-141			
	Bombay	Friday	2340	Departure
	Delhi	Friday	0130	Arrival
	Delhi	Saturday	0230	Departure
	Amsterdam	Saturday	0800	Arrival
	Amsterdam	Saturday	0900	Departure
	London	Saturday	0920	Arrival
	AI-140			
	London	Saturday	1440	Departure

1	2	3	4	5
	Amsterdam	Saturday	1650	Arrival
	Amsterdam	Sunday	1800	Departure
	Delhi	Sunday	0630	Arrival
	Delhi	Sunday	0730	Departure
	Bombay	Sunday	0920	Arrival

(N.B. : All flights are operated with B-747 aircraft and timings given are local timings).

Formation of Registered Societies in DDA Colonies

4288. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Qustion No. 8009 on 27 April, 1987 regarding formation of registered societies in DDA colonies and state:

(a) whether the said agency mentioned as in Part (b) and (c) has since been formed and registered with the Delhi Development Authority and its managing committee elected under the relevant regulations;

(b) if so, the date of its formation and registration with the Delhi Development Authority and the names of the members of the managing committee; and

(c) if no, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that no agency in Vasant Kunj, Sector 'A' has been formed and registered with it, so far.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Information as required under the D.D.A. (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968 has not been furnished by the allottees of Vasant Kunj Sector 'A'. As such the matter is being pursued with the allottees.

SC/ST Security Guards in AI/IA

4289. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation for SC/ST Ex-servicemen in the recruitment of Security Guards is provided for in Air India and Indian Airlines, if not, the reason thereof,

(b) the number of general, Scheduled Castes and Tribe candidates selected and appointed by Indian Airlines as Security Guards out of the candidates interviewed in November, 1985 and sponsored by Employment Exchange; and

(c) whether it is a fact that none amongst SC/ST Ex-servicemen has been posted so far out of the aforesaid selection made by the Indian Airlines; if so, the reasons thereof?

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

TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Security Guards selected and appointed by Indian Airlines out of the candidates interviewed in November, 1985 and sponsored by the Employment Exchange is as under:-

	General	SC	ST
Selected	9	6	1
Appointed	4		1

(c) One ST Ex-servicemen out of five Ex-servicemen has been appointed as Security Guard.

Ceiling for HUDCO Loan

4290. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monetary ceiling fixed by HUDCO for sanction of loans to EWS, LIG, MIG is in tune with the present day economic situation; and

(b) if not, what steps Government have taken to revise the ceiling in view of the low monetary value of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The monetary ceiling for sanction of loans by HUDCO were last revised in December 1985. Keeping in view the rising cost of construction and economic situation, HUDCO reviews its financing pattern and ceiling limit for loans for each income category house and in case there is a marked rise in the cost of building materials, Board of Directors of HUDCO may effect interim increase in the ceiling cost not exceeding 10% after every two years.

Cutting Down Quota of Milk Bottles In D.M.S.

4291. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

((a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has laid down any quota of milk bottles to be issued to public, especially those residing in Government colonies;

(b) if not, the reasons for cutting down the quota of milk bottles by DMS salesmen;

(c) whether Government propose to instruct the salesmen in R.K. Puram, New Delhi not to cut the supply of milk to regular customers; if so, the details thereof; 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) Earlier i.e. in April, 1979, a maximum limit of four bottles per customer had been fixed subject to availability of adequate milk. The maximum limit has now been reduced to three bottles subject to availability of milk.

(b) to (d). Since the supply of milk to customers is subject to availability, whenever there is shortage in the milk supply, the distribution of milk to the customers is accordingly managed.

DDA Employees having more than one House

4292. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees of the Delhi Development Authority own more than one house in the capital in their own

names or benami names;

(b) how many such cases have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that no employee of the authority owns more than one house to the capital either in his name or benami name.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of DDA.

(c) Action as permissible under rules will be taken as and when such cases come to their notice.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Engineers in DDA

4293. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise total number of Engineers working in the Delhi Development Authority and the category-wise number of Engineers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes out of them;

(b) whether at the time of giving promotion to some Engineers in the recent past, relaxation in regard to time limit or any other relaxations have been given and if so, the number of such Engineers who have been such special relaxations and the number of the Engineer belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that not even a single person among the Chief Engineer, Suprintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, belongs to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for not giving relaxations to Engineers belonging to these categories at the time of promotion; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue any instructions to fill up soon he quota reserved for them in Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details are given in the statement below.

(b) The D.D.A. have informed that no relaxation at the time of giving regular promotion to the Engineers in the recent past with regard in their eligibility conditions as prescribed in the RRs, has been given either to the general candidates or to the candidates belonging to SC/ST Community.

(c) Yes, Sir The D.D.A. has informed that for promotion to these posts no reservations are made as the same are from Group 'A' post to another Group 'A' post, i e., from Executive Engineer to the higher post. The non-filling of some vacancies from the reserved quota is due to non-eligibility of the candidates belonging to the SC/ST categories.

(d) The Recruitment Regulations for the posts of Engineers in the D.D.A. and the Government instructions applicable to them, do not provide for any relaxation with regard to their eligibility/condition for promotion.

(e) The D.D.A. is taking action to fill up all the posts meant for SC/ST by giving relaxation in eligibility conditions after taking the approval of the competent authority.

STATEMENT

Number of Engineers Working in Delhi Development Authority Indicating the General, Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes.

Sl. No.	*Post*	*Sanctioned Strength*	*Men in position as on 31.7.87*		
1	2	3		4	
1.	Chief Engineer	9	General	9	
			S.C.	-	
			S.T.	-	
2.	S.E. (Civil)	25	General	27	
			S/C	-	
			S/T	-	
3.	S.E. (Elect.)	3	General	3	
			S/C	-	
			S/T	-	
4.	D.D.(Survey)	4	General	3	
			S/C	-	
			S/T	-	
5.	E.E (Civil)	131	General	127	
			S/C	-	
			S/T	-	
6.	E.E. (Elect.)	17	General	15	
			S/C	-	
			S/T	-	
7.	A.E. (Civil)	601	General	478	
			Deputation	39	
			S/C	29	
			S/T	1	
				547	
8.	A.E. (Elect.)	94	General	65	
			i/e 25 on current duty charge.		
			Deputation	2	
			S/C	3	(on CDC)
			S/T		

1	2	3	4	
9.	A.E. (Survey)	19	General	6
	Deputation	1		
			S/C	-
			S/T	-
10.	J.E. (Civil)	1955	General	1523
	Upto 29.6.87		S/C	173
			S/T	1
11.	J.E. (Elect.)	266	General	185
	Upto 24.6.87		S/C	32
			S/T	

[*English*]

Contract for Construction of Airport at Libya

4294. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Airports Authority of India has entered into an agreement with Libya for the construction of an airport project in that country;

(b) if so, how many Indians have been sent to Libya under the agreement and how many are at present working in Libya;

(c) whether IAAI has received the full payment from Libya for the services and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the payment of arrears owed to IAAI by Libya in respect of project and expert services under the new agreement singed;

(e) when was the last payment received from Libya and how much arrears are pending; and

(f) the steps taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. I.A.A.I. have entered into a collaboration agreement with R C.C , a Libyan Government undertaking on 12.2.86 to depute Indian experts/technicians for airport projects in Libya.

(b) So far 89 experts and technicians have been deputed to Libya under this agreement and all are working there.

(c) I.A.A.I. have received full payment in respect of salaries of experts/technicians upto June, 1987. For the period beyond that and for 15% margin money, tne matter is being pursued with the Libyan authorities. These are current payments and the bills are under process.

(d) and (e). The last ad-hoc payment was received on 2.8.87. The arrears outstanding as on 31.7.87 amount to 19,358.545 LD.

(f) The matter is being pursued with the Libyan Authorities.

[*Translation*]

Production of Potatoes

4295. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are going to launch any special campaign to increase production of potatoes during the next year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are also considering a proposal to set up a potato cell under the National Fruit Development Organisation;

(c) whether Government have provided or propose to provide financial assistance, technique and machinery to State Governments for setting up small industrial units in potato growing States for preparing different products from potato and if so, the Statewise details of the action taken in this regard during the last two years and the details of the various effective steps being taken during the current year; and

(d) whether Government have taken/propose to take any effective steps to promote the export of potatoes and 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). No, Sir.

(c) Department of Food under the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies has a Plan Scheme of giving assistance to State Governments/Cooperative undertakings for development of fruit and vegetable processing units. There is a plan provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for current year 1987-88. However no proposal has so far been received from any State Government for setting up Units for processing potatoes.

(d) To encourage export of potato wafers, three percent replenishment licence is available for import of packing material. Additionally, ten per cent CCS is also available from 1.7.86 against export of potato chips/french fries.

[*English*]

Allotment of Plots in Mohammadpur Village

4296. SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative plots have been offered to all the plot holders of Sunlight Insurance Company Limited in village Mohammadpur, Delhi;

(b) whether plot holders were offered plots without intimating the exact number of plots to the plot holders;

(c) whether offer made by DDA has been stayed by Delhi High Court as the land offered was meant for a 'Park';

(d) if so, when the possession of the plots is likely to be handed over; and

(e) whether the plots of those which are to be acquired will be paid compensation at the prevailing market rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) All Plot holders except three have been offered alternative land.

(b) All Plot holders who were offered plots were intimated the exact plot No. except in the case 3 of plot holders in whose

case only Block number and locality were indicated.

(c) Yes.

(d) After the case is finally disposed of by Honourable Court, possession of these plots or alternative plots will be handed over after the same is accepted by the plot holders of Sunlight Insurance Company in Village Mohammadpur.

(e) The proposal under consideration is to offer alternative plots to the plot holders in exchange for their plot and not to acquire their plots under the Land Acquisition Act. Therefore, the question of paying any compensation to them does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of AIR Station in Sagar

4297. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which construction work of an All India Radio station in Sagar in Madhya Pradesh has been stopped; and

(b) the time by which the work will be restarted and the name of the place where the construction work for setting up of this station is proposed to be started again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The local authorities have objected to construction of AIR/TV tower and related facilities at the site selected due to alleged aesthetic reasons.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the State Government for finding out a solution. The time by which the work will be restarted and the place where the construction work will be taken up can be indicated only after the matter is finalised.

[*English*]

Promotion to J.A.G. in C.E.S.

4298. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers considered by Departmental Promotion Committees and recommended for promotion to the Junior Administrative Grade (including non-functional Selection Grades) during 1986 and 1987 in the C.E.S. (Civil) and C E.S. (Electrical);

(b) the criteria and attributes for selection of such officers for being placed in the non-functional selected grade;

(c) whether there has been any change in the criteria for selection in the year 1987 as compared to the year 1986 and earlier;

(d) if so, the salient features of the change in the criteria;

(e) the reasons for changing the criteria; and

(f) the number of officers considered and included in the promotion lists of the two grades during the last three years, year-wise in the above services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (f). A statement indicating the appointments made to the Ordinary Grade as well as the non-functional Selection Grade in the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Engineering Service and the Central Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Service, Group A from 1984 onwards is given in the

statement below.

(b) to (e). In view of the direction given by the Supreme Court and the fact that final seniority list of Executive Engineers has not been drawn up, promotions to the grade of Supdt. Engineer, namely the Junior Administrative Grade, are being made on ad hoc basis only since 1982. Promotions to the grade of Supdt. Engineer are made by selection from amongst Executive Engineers with 7 years service in the grade. appointments to the selection grade in Junior Administrative Grade, namely to the posts of Supdt. Engineer (Selection Grade) had been made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, after they have stagnated in the maximum of the scale in the ordinary grade, for atleast 2 years. The condition that an officer should have stagnated at the maximum of the scale for a minimum period of 2 years, to be eligible for appointment to the selection grade, has been done away with by the Government after acceptance of the recommendation of the 4th Pay Commission in this regard.

STATEMENT

Part of Question	*Year*	*Grade*	*No. of persons considered.*	*No. of persons empanelled.*
1	2	3	4	5
(a)	1986	S.E. (Civil) (OG)	30	22
	1986	S.E. (Civil) (SG)	20	18
	1986	S.E. (Elect.) (OG)	12	9
	1986	S.E. (Elect.) (S.G)	3	2
	1987	S.E. (Civil) (OG)	34	28
	1987	S.E. (Elect.) (OG)	8	7
(f)	1985	S.E. (Civil) (OG)	29	24
	1985	S.E. (Elect.) (OG	7	6
	1986	S.E. (Civil) (OG)	30	22
	1986	S.E. (Civil) (SG)	20	18
	1986	S.E. (Elect.) (OG)	12	9
	1986	S.E. (Elect.) (SG)	3	2
	1987	S.E. (Civil) (OG)	34	28
	1987	S.E. (Elect.) (OG)	8	7

Acquisition of Land in Tughlakabad

4299. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Additional District Judge, Delhi had enhanced the compensation given by the Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi vide his award dated 4 November, 1981 under the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of Land by DDA in village Tughlakabad, South Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in terms of the judgement all the farmers whose land was acquired have been paid the due compensation, if not the reasons there of;

(c) whether the farmers who have still to receive the compensation are being subjected to harassment by the concerned revenue authorities, if so, the steps being taken to prevent the same; and

(d) the time by which all the farmers are likely to receive the compensation and what steps are being taken to expedite the payment without any further harassment to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Additional District Judge (ADJ) has enhanced the compensation to Rs. 23,000/- per Bigha for Block-A as against Rs. 4,000 per Bigha and Rs. 4,000/- per Bigha for Block-B against Rs. 1,000/- per Bigha assessed by the Land Acquisition Collector.

(b) All the farmers have not been paid compensation enhanced by the ADJ, Delhi as the Union of India has filed an appeal in the Delhi High Court against compensation beyond Rs. 18,000/- per Bigha for Block-A and beyond Rs. 2,000/- per Bigha for block-B.

(c) Out of 1182 interested persons in Award No. 50-A/69-70, 728 persons have already got the compensation. The remaining persons either have not come forward for their cases are under dispute or under court case.

(d) They can get the payment of compensation at any time provided their title is clear and there is no dispute/court case. As regards the payment of enhanced compensation, as and when process of calculation of enhanced amount is completed and the amount is received from the acquiring department, the amount will be forwarded to the court of ADJ.

Malayalam Programme on Doordarshan

4300. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD CASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for Malayalam programme in the Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum;

(b) whether it is a fact that more time is allotted for the programmes in the Vernacular languages of the other Southern States by Doordarshan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps will be taken to increase time for Malayalam programmes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum telecasts programme in Malayalam for approximately

320 mts. in a week.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan Kendras at Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore telecast programmes in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada for a duration of approximately 942 minutes, 720 minutes and 510 minutes respectively per week.

(d) The duration of the Malayalam programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra; Trivandrum would increase after the new Studio set-up there is fully function l.

(e) Does not arise.

Indian Dairy Machinery Company

4301. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Dairy Machinery Company, a unit of Indian Dairy Corporation was set up in 1977-78;

(b) whether the company was closed down by Indian Dairy Corporation and if so, when;

(c) whether Indian Dairy Machinery Company was later on started by Indian Dairy Corporation and if so, when;

(d) whether Government's approval was taken for closing down and restarting it;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the annual turnover of the company and profits and losses during the last three years; and

(g) whether goods are being supplied by the company all over the country and for export and if so, the total sales during the last three years?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

(f) The annual turnover of the company and profits and losses account is given as under:-

Year	*Annual Sales Turnover (Rs. in Lakhs)*	*Profit (Rs. in Lakhs)*
1984-85	106.09	15.20
1985-86	274.57	19.79
1986-87	276.72	26.57

(g) Yes, Sir. Goods are being supplied all over the country but there have been no exports. Total sales were as under:-

Years	Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)
1984-85	106.09
1985-86	274.57
1986-87	276.72

Civic Amenities for Slum Dwellers on Central Government Land

4302. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Housing Minister and Chief Minister of Maharashtra had a meeting on 21 April, 1987 with Union Government regarding providing civic amenities to slum dwellers on Central Government land in Bombay and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the meeting?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Maharashtra had discussions with the concerned Union Ministers and Secretaries at Delhi on 20th and 21st April, 1987. In pursuance of the decisions taken therein, the State Government has now commenced the programme of provision the amenities in Slums on Central Govt. lands, except the lands which, at the moment, are considered essential for locating specific projects and for which rehabilitation plans to be implemented in the immediate future have already been drawn.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Solve the Problem of Bombay City

4303. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had agreed to give some financial assistance to solve the problems of Bombay city;

(b) the amount given so far and the balance to be paid; and

(c) the nature of the problems for the solution of which this amount is to be utilised?

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

(b) Out of the special grant of Rs. 100 crores to be paid during the 7th Plan period, Rs. 10.00 crores have already been released.

(c) The Special Grant of Rs. 100 crores is to be utilised for solving the acute problems of housing and slums in Bombay.

[*English*]

Proposal to Restrict Use of Tobacco Smokeless Form

4304. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to restrict the use of tobacco in 'smokeless' form in the country in order to prevent a new form of health epidemic;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the tobacco producers and manufacturers who engage workers in their factories for production of tobacco items will be greatly affected, and

(c) what alternative means of livelihood Government propose to consider for workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Scheme for Drinking Water for Saurashtra from Narmada River

4305. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the State of Gujarat for the approval of a scheme to provide drinking water to the people of Saurashtra area from river Narmada through pipeline over the bay of Khambat and if so, when;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on it and the time to be taken to complete this work; and

(c) the quantity of water in gallons to be provided daily through this scheme and per gallon expenditure therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Scheme for Drinking Water Supply in Trans-Yamuna Areas

4306. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water arrangements in Trans-Yamuna areas in Delhi are not proper;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to improve the drinking water system there; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Till last year, 25 MGD water was being supplied in Trans-Yamuna area. The supply has been increased by 10 MGD this year and the water supply position now is generally satisfactory. Further augmentation of water supply will be made and extension of supply lines to some zones in Shahdara and construction of Ranney wells at Mayur Vihar are nearing completion.

Complaints Regarding Inconvenient Timings of Flights

4307. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received to the effect that the time Schedule of Delhi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Allahabad flights is inconvenient;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reschedule these flights in such a way that the persons reaching Delhi and Gorakhpur by the flights can utilise their full day and return to their destinations the same day; and

(c) if so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing traffic demand on this

sector does not warrant rescheduling of this flight.

[*English*]

Formulation of Time Bound Programme for Drinking Water for Gujarat

4308. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has been advised by Union Government to formulate a time bound programme to solve the problem of potable water for the drought hit areas of the State on permanent basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to the master plan for development of river basins and exploration of ground water resources in the drought prone area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Under the Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and related water management, the State Government has been asked to formulate a programme for providing sustained supply of safe drinking water to all the villages by 1990.

(b) The detailed action plan has not yet been received from the State Government.

Unemployment Insurance in Industries

4309. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce in consultation with the General Insurance Corporation is proposing to evolve a scheme for unemployment insurance in industries;

(b) if so, whether an agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the General Insurance Corporation, they are not aware of any such scheme evolved by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

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

Dismissal of J.E.s from Service

4310. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Junior engineers of the CPWD working either as temporary employees or probationers who have been dismissed/removed from service following their participation in the illegal indefinite strike launched on July, 14 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The services of 791 temporary Junior Engineers of CPWD have so far been terminated for their involvement in strike started from 14.7.87. The strike has now been called off and it has now been decided to allow those Junior Engineers who report back to duty to join again.

[*Translation*]

Airports of International Standard

4311. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the

Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports of international standard in the country;

(b) the number out of them situated in Bihar and the locations thereof;

(c) whether Bihar Government have suggested to build/develop any of its airport as per international standards; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present, there are four international airports in the country.

(b) None of the four international airports in the country is located in Bihar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Replacement of Equipments at Airports

4312. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipments used at the different airports are outdated and are not much in use;

(b) whether Government propose to instal latest equipments with high technology at the different airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the traffic flow at these airports will be streamlined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The equipment used at the airports conform to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) specifications and are in regular operation.

(b) The replacement of old by modern equipment is a continuing process which is implemented in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of resources.

(c) The proposals presently under consideration/execution, relate to:-

i) Modernisation of the Air Traffic Control Systems at airports;

ii) Installation of Instrument Landing Systems;

iii) Improvements in the Night Landing Facilities;

iv) Improvements in, and augmentation of, Navigational and Communication Aids; and

v) Augmentation of Fire Fighting Equipment.

Introduction of new equipment/facilities is certainly expected to result in better and more efficient Air Traffic Control.

Prices of Farm Products

4313. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of some farm prod-

ucts such as milk, pulses, pils, vegetables and fruits have shot up and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether there is shortage of milk despite doubling of production, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that limited exports of vegetables and fruits are adversely affecting local prices, if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken;

(d) whether Union Government propose to constitute a statutory Farm Produces Marketing and Pricing Authority in each District to fix fair producer & consumer prices for all farm products in the country; and

(e) 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) Prices of some farm products have recorded some increase during the last few months. The rise in prices is partly seasonal and partly on account of the drought conditions prevailing in certain parts of the country.

(b) The current shortage of milk is due to severe drought conditions prevailing in certain States in the country.

(c) The export of fresh fruits and vegetables is negligible as compared to their production in the country. It is, therefore, unlikely to adversely affect the local prices of fruits and vegetables because of limited export.

(d) and (e). At present there is no proposal to constitute a statutory Farm Produce Marketing and Pricing Authority at district level.

Violation of Safety Rules by Quarry Owners

4314. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quarry owners are violating the safety measures; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to enforce the law in strictest measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). During the course of inspections of quarries by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, certain instances of violation of safety measures by quarry owners have been noticed. In all such cases appropriate action has been taken. This includes issue of notices for improvement of a mine and work practices, prohibiting employment in or about a mine or part thereof, suspension of statutory certificates and launching of prosecution.

Progress of Hydro-Agricultural Units

4315. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of hydro-Agricultural units in the country is satisfactory; 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). Hydro-Agricultural Unit presumably refers to Hydrologic Unit, also termed as watershed where, natural resources of soil and water are developed and managed in an integrated manner for in-

creased bio-mass production on sustained basis. Sine 1974-75, most of the land-based conservation and development programmes, both under Central and State Sectors, are increasingly being taken up on watershed basis; some of the important programmes in progress include treatment of catchements of River Valley Projects and Flood- Prone Rivers, Rainfed Agriculture, Drought Prone Area Programme Reclamation and Development of Ravines etc. Area treated with different measures such as contour and graded bunding, bench terracing, afforestation and raising of utility plants, water harvesting and erosion control structures, from 1974-75 to 1986-87 is about 13.14 million hectares.

DAVP Advertisements to Dailies, Weeklies etc. in Gujarat

4316. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies, Fortnightlies and Newspapers are receiving DAVP advertisements in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli and other districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) how much advertisements each of the above newspapers got during 1982 to 1984;

(d) the names of the above newspapers which started during 1982 and 1987 and starting receiving DAVP advertisements;

(e) the number out of them which were discontinued DAVP advertisements during 1 January, 1980 to 31 July, 1987;

(f) the reasons thereof;

(g) the number of newspapers and others which applied for DAVP advertisements during 1 January, 1986 to 31 July, 1987; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Statement - I is given below.

(c) The information relating to quantum of advertisements given to each newspaper is treated as confidential and is not disclosed in public interest. The advertisements are, however, released strictly on a non-discriminatory basis and in accordance with the provisions contained in the Advertising Policy of the Government.

(d) The names are given in statement - II below.

(e) Statement - III is given below.

(f) The use of these publications was discontinued/suspended because they ceased to fulfil the empanelment criteria laid down in the Advertising Policy.

(g) and (h). Statement - IV is given below.

STATEMENT - I

List of Newspapers/Periodicals from Gujarat Receiving DAVP Advertisements During Current Year.

ENGLISH :

DAILIES : Indian Express, Ahmedabad

HINDI :

DAILIES : Alp Viram, Ahmedabad

Young Leader, Ahmedabad

GUJARATI:

DAILIES : Sandesh, Ahmedabad

Sandesh, Baroda

Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar, Surat

Phulchhab, Rajkot

Loksatta Jansatta, Ahmedabad

Loksatta Jansatta, Rajkot

Loksatta Jansatta, Baroda

Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan, Surat

Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot

Jai Hind, Rajkot

Jai Hind, Ahmedabad

Pratap, Surat

Saurashtra Samachar, Bhavnagar

Prabhat, Ahmedabad

GUJARATI

DAILES: Kutch Mitra, Bhuj

Nobat, Jamnagar

Bhoomi, Jamnagar

Akila, Rajkot

Vadodara Samacha, Baroda

Saurashtra Bhoomi Jaunagadh

Nayapadkar, Anand

Pagadandi, Bhavnagar

Sambhav, Ahmedabad

Sandhinagar Samachar, Gandhinagar

Western Times, Ahmedabad

Sanj Samachar, Rajkot

Apeksha, Bhavnagar

WEEKLIES Sadhana, Ahmedabad

Stree, Ahmedabad

Amruta, Rajkot

Maha Gujart, Patan

Upvan, Bharuch

Gram Sahyogi, Rajkot

Ramban, Rajkot

Vyapar Udog, Ahmedabad

Kathiawar Times, Rajkot

Gujarat Times, Nadiad

GUJARATI :

WEEKLIES : Janjyoti, Idar

Banaswari, Palanpur

Swarajya, Palanpur

Panch Mahel Vartaman, Godhra

Satyakam, Bharuch

Matruchhaya, New Dessa

Saikshanik Pragati Samachar, Rajkot

Janyoog, Rajkot

Lok Bhoomi, Borsad

Tartam, Jamnagar

Prerana Patrika, Sevasi (Baroda)

Chanakaya, Jamnagar

Janhak, Bhavnagar

Gujarat Prabha, Bharuch

Sarathi, Rajkot

Rankar, Gandhinagar

Hamsafar, Patan

Jantasoor, Jamnagar

FORTNIGHTLIES: Rang Tarang, Ahmedabad

Chandni, Ahmedabad

Dharam Sandesh, Ahmedabad

Niranjan, Rajkot

GUJARATI MONTHLIES : Akhand Anand, Ahmedabad

Streejiwan, Ahmedabad

Artha Sankalan, Ahmedabad

Arthik Vikas, Ahmedabad

Niranaya, Ahmedabad

Jyotishdeep, Ahmedabad

Sakhi, Ahmedabad

SINDHI

DAILIES: Hindu, Ahmedabad

STATEMENT - II

List of newspapers out of the list enclosed vide Statement in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question which were receiving DAVP advertisements during 1982 and 1987.

I. Papers which were receiving advertisements during 1982-83

DAILIES

ENGLISH
Indian Express, Ahmedabad

GUJARATI
Sandesh, Ahmedabad
Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad
Gujarat Samachar, Surat
Phulchhab, Rajkot
Lok Satta Jansatta, Ahmedabad
Lok Satta Jansatta, Rajkot
Loksatta Jansatta, Baroda
Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan, Surat
Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot
Jai Hind, Rajkot
Jai Hind, Ahmedabad
Pratap, Surat
Saurashtra Samachar, Bhavnagar
Prabhat, Ahmedabad
Kutch Mitra, Bhuj
Nobat, Jamnagar
Bhoomi, Jamnagar
Akila, Rajkot
Vadodara Samachar, Baroda

WEEKLIES

GUJARATI
Sadhana, Ahmedabad
Stree, Ahmedabad
Amruta, Rajkot
Maha Gujarat, Patan
Upvan, Bharuch
Gram Sahyogi, Rajkot
Ramban, Rajkot
Vyapar Udyog, Ahmedabad
Kathiawar Times, Rajkot
Gujarat Times, Nadiad
Janjyoti, Idar
Banaswari, Palanpur
Swarajya, Palanpur

FORTNIGHTLIES

GUJARATI
Rang Tarang, Ahmedabad
Chandni, Ahmedabad
Niranjan, Rajkot

MONTHLIES

GUJARATI
Akhand Anand, Ahmedabad
Streejivan, Ahmedabad
Artha Sankelan, Ahmedabad
Arthik Viaks, Ahmedabad

Niranaya, Ahmedabad

II. Papers which have been receiving advertisements during 1986-87 are given in Annexure 'A'.

STATEMENT - III

Number of Newspapers which were Discontinued DAVP Advertisements during 1 January, 1980 to 31 July, 1987 are as follows:-

Periodicity	*No. of Newspapers*
Dailies	4
Weeklies	17
Fortnightlies	3
Monthlies	8
	32

STATEMENT - IV

List of Newspapers/Periodicals who Applied for DAVP Advertisements during 1.1.1986 to 31.7.87.

ENGLISH:

DAILIES: Western Times, Ahmedabad

HINDI:

WEEKLIES: Gandhi Dham Times, Gandhidham (Guj.)

GUJARATI:

DAILIES: Amreli Samachar, Amreli

*Sambhav, Ahmedabad

*Gandhinagar Samachar,

Gandhinagar

*Western Times, Ahmedabad

Vavad, Bhuj

*Sanj Samachar, Rajkot

*Apeksha, Bhavnagar

WEEKLIES: Aam Janta, Patan

Industrial Bulletin, Valsad

Chetichand, Nadiad

Ekta Akhandita, Keshod

*Jantasoor, Jamnagar

*Rankar, Gandhinagar

Morbi Times, Morbi

Harsidh, Junagadh

*Gujarat Prabha, Bharuch

*EMPANELLED

GUJARATI:

WEEKLIES: Nagarik, Amreli

Panch Bandhu, Godhra

Loksevak, Bhavnagar

Sharoot, Junagadh

Gujarat Chitra, Valsad

Biswark, Rajkot

Tarun Gujarat, Rajkot

MONTHLY: Krushi Vigyan, Rajkot

Mass Production of Pepper

4317. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Central Plantation Crop Research Institutes Spices Research Centre for mass propagation of pepper seedlines; the number of seedlings supplied to Kerala and other States during the last three years;

(b) the names of promising new strains developed by Central Plantation Crop Research Institute which are disease resistant and viable; and

(c) the method and norms fixed for mass production and distribution of these newly developed strains to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The National Research Centre (Spices) has passed on the technology of mass multiplication of pepper to user agencies. The centre has however, distributed about 1.5 lakh rooted cuttings to farmers in Kerala and other States in the last three years.

(b) None, so far. However, 22 high yielding pepper hybrids showing disease resistance/tolerance are under advanced evaluation.

(c) Does not arise.

Production and Export of Mushroom

4318. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and exports of mushroom in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production and exports thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no official estimates of the production of mushroom in the country. However, according to rough estimates the annual production of cultivated varieties of mushroom in the country is about 1500 tonnes.

Export of mushroom during the last three years is as under:-

Year	*Quantity exported (Tonnes)*
1984-85	50
1985-86	44
1986-87	68

(b) For the development of mushroom, a project with UNDP assistance was implemented in Himachal Pradesh from November, 1977 to October, 1982. A new project with Netherlands assistance is being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a National Centre for Mushroom Research and Training at Solan (Himachal Pradesh). Training in mushroom cultivation is also imparted to growers.

For encouraging export of mushroom there is Cash Compensatory support of 5 percent on the value of export. In addition, there is Replenishment of 2 percent for packing material. Against export of mush-

room (Canned), 10 percent of basic Replenishment License and additional import replenishment at 15 percent of FOB value is allowed for tin plate and OTS cans.

Yield of Traditional Crops in Some States

4319. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found out that in some States, traditional cropping pattern is yielding progressively less produce at constant input;

(b) if so, the areas in different States where this phenomena has been visible distinctly;

(c) whether diversion of some land for fruit and potato cultivation would augment the income of the farmers without impairing the food position of the country;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake some pilot project in each State for tis diversification; and

(e) if so, the reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Although there is no perceptible evidence that traditional cropping pattern is yielding progressively less produce at constant inputs, it is probable that in some States this process might be operating as a natural economic phenomenon.

(c) to (e). Cultivation of most of the fruits and vegetables, including potato, is considered to be more income generating than that of cereals. As such, there has been considerable increase in the area under cultivation of fruits and vegetables in some States in the nature of crop diversification.

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of IRDP in Bihar

4320. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have done any evaluation of the various programmes being carried out in Bihar under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the findings of such an evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Bihar has been done under the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP initiated in October, 1985 by the Department of Rural Development. The main findings which emerged from the above report for the period October, 85-September, 86 are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Main findings on the Evaluation of IRDP in Bihar

(Based on Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP-The main findings of the study for October 85-September 86).

According to annual income of beneficiaries, as per records, the poorest of the poor had predominant coverage under IRDP. About 70% of the assisted families belonged to the distribute

group (Rs. 1-2265) and 28% to the very very poor (Rs. 2266-3500).

ii) About 20% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of the Gram Sabha and about 75% beneficiaries selected by officials.

iii) About 83% of the beneficiaries have found the assistance (Subsidy and credit) sufficient for acquiring the assets.

iv) About 27% the sample families had no overdues and about 41% had overdues less than Rs. 1000/-.

v) In 78% cases the assets were found intact.

vi) The assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in about 26% cases, the incremental income was between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 in about 28% cases and between Rs. 501-1000 in about 13% cases. It was upto Rs. 500 in another about 9% cases. The asset had not generated income in about 24% cases.

vii)

viii) In about 57% cases, there was no difference in the assessed and recorded value of assets. However in 8% cases the difference was more than Rs. 1000 and in about 9% cases, between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000.

ix) Working capital was required in 60% cases but was not provided in 26% cases to beneficiaries.

x) The repayment period was less than 3 years in about 14% cases and just 3 years in about 53% cases, together accounting for 67% cases.

xi) Insurance of the assets was done in 38% cases, but could not done in 35% cases, and was not required in 27% cases.

xii) Training was not imparted to beneficiaries in 31% Cases out of 35% requiring training.

xiii) Aftercare and support by Government agencies was not made available to beneficiaries in about 57% cases out of the 68% requiring such support and aftercare.

Interest Subsidy to States

4321. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to give 'interest subsidy' to States for building up sufficient stock of fertilizers and other 'inputs';

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised; and

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*About 50% old beneficiaries, had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and about 10% old beneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

(c) whether there is any such scheme going on at present, if so, the norms laid down therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

Funds to States Under DDP

4322. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Desert Development Programme and the State-wise details in this regard;

(b) the amount spent in various States under the said programme;

(c) the success achieved so far;

(d) the criteria adopted for the allocation of said amount;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said criteria do not do any justice to the most drought affected Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the time by which just be will be done to these districts by making changes in the said criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The financial outlay for Desert Development Programme (DDP) approved in Seventh Plan is Rs. 244.94 crores. State-wise allocations are not indicated in the Plan but are made on year to year basis depending on budgetary provision for the programme.

(b) Statement - I indicating the State-wise expenditure under DDP during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below

(c) The physical achievements reported in key sectors during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in statement - II below.

(d) to (f). The allocation for hot deserts is made on area basis. It was to start with Rs. 15 lakhs per 1000 Sq. Kms. during 1985-86 (subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 crores per district) and go up gradually each year so as to reach Rs. 25 lakhs per 1000 Sq. Kms. during the terminal year of the Plan (1989-90) subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crores per district. For cold arid areas the scale of the funding was to be gradually raised from the Plan period. However, for hot as well as cold arid areas, it has not been possible to strictly adhere to these norms in view of reduced budgetary provision.

All areas covered by DDP including Jaisalmer and Barmer districts are given due weightage. As the availability of funds under DDP is limited, this programme is only of supplemental nature and has to be integrated with other rural development programmes and suitable State Government schemes as well as funds released for drought relief in order to achieve the maximum desired objectives. Therefore, it is not correct to say that allocation criteria of DDP are unfair to Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise expenditure under DDP during 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*State*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
1.	Gujarat	110.81	151.11
2.	Haryana	215.57	344.22
3.	Himachal Pradesh	112.32	156.55
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.39	250.19
5.	Rajasthan	1106.70	3436.75
	Total	1639.79	4338.82

STATEMENT - II

Physical achievements in key sectors under DDP.

(In '00 hectares)

Sl. No.	*States*	*Soil & Moisture conservation*		*Irrigation Potential created*		*Afforestation including pasture land development & sand dune fixation*	
		1985-86	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Gujarat	1.31	-	-	0.60	20.43	20.87
2.	Haryana	4.07	22.07	-	3.36	30.14	17.07
3.	H.P.	0.10	-	2.24	7.50	0.78	2.45
4.	J & K	1.76	1.70	-	2.00	0.18	4.00
5.	Rajasthan	43.91	91.03	7.47	19.53	135.03	87.92
	Total	51.15	114.80	90.71	33.59	186.56	132.31

[*English*]

Adverse Effect of Low output of Agricultural Produce on Export

4323. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decrease in agricultural production has extremely hit the export prospects;

(b) if so, the details of agriculture produce which have hit export;

(c) the reasons for their low out-put; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government 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). The major exports of agricultural commodities covered spices, fruits and vegetables (particularly cashew kernels), rice, wheat oil cakes, tobacco, meat and meat products raw cotton etc. Marine products also constitute one of the important items of exports. The overall exports of agricultural commodities during 1985-86 were around Rs. 1917 crores compared to the level of around Rs. 1639 crores in 1983-84. During 1986-87, for the period April-September, 1986, the exports of agricultural commodities reached a level of around Rs. 1169 crores as against Rs. 892 crores during the period April-September, 1985. In other words, agricultural exports had shown and increasing trend although, some shortfall in certain items of agricultural production is apprehended during 1986-87. Such short-falls in production arise out of a number of reasons, including, rainfall position, etc. The crop production in 1987-88 is likely to show a decline due to the drought conditions in many States.

Exports of agricultural commodities including wheat, rice spices, fruits and vegetables, oil cakes etc. are dependent upon not only the production levels but also on other important factors like the sensitivity of the items for domestic consumption, productivity, price, quality, marketing etc.

(d) A number of steps/schemes, - plan/non-plan - have been launched by the Government for increasing agricultural production of items like rice, wheat, pulses, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables, meat production etc.

Opening of Agricultural Credit Societies

4324. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to open agricultural credit societies for farmers in all the villages in the country; and

(b) the number of agricultural credit societies at present functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). At present, almost all the villages in the country are covered by Primary Agricultural Credit societies (PACSs). The State Governments have been advised from time to time to make the PACSs, viable units so as to provide better services to the farming community. As on 30.6.85, there were 91,749 PACSs functioning in the country.

Repair Works of Gurudawaras in Delhi

4325. SHRI SONTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state·

(a) whether repair works of damaged Gurudawaras in Delhi including Gurudawara Saket, New Delhi are undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority durino the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, whether full payments of bills of the main contractors have since been made by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Repairs to the Guru-dawaras were done by DDA in the year 1985-86 including Gurudawara at Saket.

(b) and (c). The payments to the main contractors have since been finalised in all cases except two. In one case the non-payment is because of a complaint and the other case is being processed for finalising the payment.

Adoption of Villages

4326. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any villages in Kerala have been taken under the village adoption scheme of the Union Government;

(b) if so, name of the villages; and

(c) whether Government propose to include the villages in Kuttanad paddy fields which is known as 'the rice bowl of Kerala'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Union Government do not have any village adoption scheme. Therefore, the question of indicating the names of the villages adopted or including villages in Kuttanad paddy fields of Kerala in the scheme does not arise.

However, the public sector banks have been providing assistance under village Adoption Scheme. the Scheme aims at concentrated and coordinated efforts to finance agriculturists in areas with significant agricultural potential and having preponderance of small farmers. The villagers are generally selected for adoption in consultation with the local governmental agencies. As per the information available till the end of June 1986, 1581 villages in Kerala had been adopted under the scheme.

Smoking in IA Flights

4327. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoking is allowed in Indian Airlines flights;

(b) whether there is a proposal to completely ban smoking in Indian Airlines flights which are of 3-4 hours duration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir, if the passengers are allocated seats in the area marked for smokers. However, no smoking is permissible during

take-off, landing, when the aircraft is on the ground and in the toilets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A substantial segment of passengers, who are habitual smokers, prefer smoking on board. However, the nosmoking zone in the passenger cabin of aircraft is so decided that it does not inconvenience the non-smoking passengers by the smoke emitted in the Smoking Zone.

Live Telecast of Car Festival

4328. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which of the festivals of Orissa are being telecast live at present;

(b) whether Chandrabhaga festival at Konark district, Puri Orissa is being telecast live;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Car festival at Bhubneswar is being telecast; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) None, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the existing policy, live TV coverages are limited to events of nationwide topicality such as Republic Day Parade, Independence Day, International Conferences, important sports events etc. For other important Socio-Cultural events, TV reports are prepared for subsequent telecast of Doordarshan.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack had telecast an hour long report on the Car Festival on 28th June, 1987. A report of 30 minutes duration was also telecast on the National Network of Doordarshan on the 29th June, 1987.

Education, Health Care and Vocational Training for Child Labour

4329. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to provide education, health care and vocational training for children taken off from prohibited employment;

(b) if so, whether any National Child Labour Policy is being formulated; and

(c) if so, the details of areas proposed to be covered under this policy and when it is likely to be finalized for implementation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement on National Policy on Child Labour has already been made in the Parliament on the 12th August, 1987.

(c) The policy covers the entire country and has three main components:-

(i) Strict and effective enforcement of legislations relating to child labour.

(ii) Focussing of general welfare and development programmes on child labour and their families.

(iii) Specific projects to benefit child workers by giving them education,

health care, vocational training etc., to be taken up in areas of child labour concentration.

Under (iii), in the first instance ten projects in the following areas will be taken up:

a) The Match Industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu.

b) The Diamand Polishing Industry in Surat, Gujarat.

c) The Precious Stone Polishing Industry in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

d) The Glass Industry in Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh.

e) The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.

f) The Handmade Carpet Industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh.

g) The Lock Making Industry in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

h) The Handmade Carpet Industry in Jammu & Kashmir.

i) The Stalte Industry in Markapur in Andhra Pradesh.

j) The Slate Industry in Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh.

The implementation of the policy will start from the current financial year.

Withdrawal of Vayudoot Services

4330. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Vayudoot services have been withdrawal;

(b) if so, which are the services once started and later withdrawn;

(c) the reasons for the withdrawal of each of these services; and

(d) whether these services are proposed to be resumed and if so, particulars thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Stations to which Vayudoot services were introduced and subsequently withdrawn for various reasons and plans of resumption of these services are as follows:-

(i) Agra, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner;

These stations have seasonal tourist traffic. Vayudoot, therefore, plans to operate services to these stations during the tourist season only.

(ii) Hissar, Cuddapah, Bellary;

Vayudoot services to these stations have been suspended as the runways/airports are under repair.

(iii) Bhopal, Tezpur and Mangalore:

These stations have been dropped due to consistently poor load factor.

(iv) Gorakhpur and Lucknow:

Vayudoot services to these stations have been temporarily discontinued due to shortage of aircraft capacity. Vayudoot will

commence operations to these stations as and when it acquires additional aircraft capacity.

Increase in Input Costs

4331. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total rise in percentage of the input-costs, during the period 1982 to 1985 regarding wheat crop in Haryana and Pujnab paddy in Punjab and Assam, barley in Rajasthan and cotton in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab·

(b) the corresponding total rise in percentage of their support prices during the same period;

(c) whether the farmers have been comparatively losers as a result thereof; and

(d) Government's policy and guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The avialable information is aiven in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The support procurement prices fixed by the Government are generally/higher than the cost of production of agricultural commodities. These prices thus provide a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved technology.

Government announces support/procurement prices of different agricultural commodities taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments and other relevant factors.

While recommending minimum support/procurement prices, the CACP takes into account a number of relevant factors such as cost of production changes in input prices, input-output price parity, trends in market price, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, etc., alongwith a comprehensive over view of the entire economy.

STATEMENT

Percentage Increase/Decrease of input Costs and Support Prices of Different Crops over 1981-82.

Crop	*States*	*Input Cost*			*Support Prices (All India)*		
		1982-83	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Wheat	Haryana	10.4	15.2	15.5	6.3	7.8	10.6
	Punjab	5.4	15.7	14.8			
2. Paddy	Assam	(-) 2.4	14.7	26.0	6.1	14.8	19.1
	Punjab	1.5	19.6	33.9			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Barley* Rajasthan	2.5	11.2	11.8	-	-	-
4.	Cotton* Gujarat	4.6	10.2	-			
	Maharashtra	17.4	(-) 8.9	-			
	Punjab	20.1	79.1	7.8	-	-	-

Notes: * - Indicate that % are not worked out because the minimum support prices for 1981-82 were not announced. Based on data from comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops.

Drought Prone Area in Orissa

4332. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the different areas in Orissa brought under Drought prone Area Programme in 1986-87 and also in 1987-88 so far;

(b) the various works undertaken to provide relief and other assistance to the people of the drought hit areas;

(c) the new schemes proposed to be implemented in drought prone Phulbani/ Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of the State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Since 1985-86, in Orissa, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 39 blocks of 4 districts. A statement indicating these districts and blocks is given below.

(b) to (d). The existing arrangement, for administration of DPAP is that while the Central Government determines the strategy and thrust areas of development, broad sectoral outlays and other relevant parameters of development schemes to be taken up under the programme, it has been left to the State Government to formulate, sanction and implement appropriate schemes within the frame work of guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Though the Central Government do not maintain detailed information on individual projects sanctioned by the State Government, it is expected that in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, the State Government will now spent at least 75% of the annual allocation on activities relating to soil conservation, land shaping and development, water resources conservation and development, afforestation and pasture, fooder and grass land development. These schemes, while aiming at drought proofing of the area, also generate employment opportunities and provide relief and necessary assistance to the people of drought hit area.

STATEMENT

List of Districts and Blocks in Orissa under DPAP

District	*Block*
1	2
1. Phubani	1. Kantamal
	2. Harabhanga
	3. Phulbani
	4. Khanjuripada
	5. Phiringia
	6. Tikaballi
	7. Chakapad
	8. G. Udayagiri
	9. Raikia
	10. K. Nuagam
	11. Balliguda
	12. Tumudhibundh
	13. Kotagarh
	14. Daringibadi
2. Kalahandi	1. Kesinga
	2. Narla
	3. M. Rampur
	4. Thunamul Rampur
	5. Lanjigarh
	6. Golamunda
	7. Sinapali
	8. Khariar
	9. Komna
	10. Boden
	11. Nawapara
3. Bolangir	1. Patnagarh
	2. Belpara
	3. Khaprakhol
	4. Titilagarh
	5. Tureikella
	6. Bangamunda
	7. Muribahal
	8. Saintala
4. Sambalpur	1. Padampur
	2. Paikamal
	3. Bijepur
	4. Sohella
	5. Gaisilet
	6. Jharabandha
Total:	39

World Bank Aid for Maharashtra

4333. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to implement the Urban Development Schemes in cities of Maharashtra including Nagpur, Union Government have made any negotiations with the World Bank for securing aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the proposed aid is likely to materialise and how Union Government will spend the aid for the Urban Development Schemes in Maharashtra?

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

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

Women Dairy Cooperatives of Bihar

4334. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's first all women-dairy cooperative has been set up in Bihar and if so, the average milk produced per family during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage women-dairy cooperatives in other States also, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been carried out to find whether dairying is a remunerative profession for women and 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) Women's dairy cooperatives have been in existence in a few states before being initiated recently in Bihar. the average milk produced per family during the last three is not available.

(b) Government supports proposals for participation of women in the dairy cooperatives. Till March, 1987, women constituted about 12% of the total membership in dairy cooperatives under Operation Flood.

(c) Studies conducted by individual researchers generally indicate that the women find gainful employment in dairying activities.

Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes

4335. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when last study/survey ws made to ascertain the extent of successful implementation of the various programmes of Union Government for rural and tribal development in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(b) the amount spent, number of persons benefitted in respect of each programme implemented in Tamil Nadu State; and

(c) whether any effort has been made by the Tamil Nadu Government to ensure complete utilisation of the funds allotted for such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No study/survey for exclusive Tamil Nadu has been conducted by the Department. But Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP and Water Supply Programmes Undertaken by the Department covered Tamil Nadu also

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Amount Spent and the Persons Benefitted under Various Rural Development Programmes during the First Two Years i.e., 1985-86 and 1986-87 of the Seventh Five Year Plan

	Programmes	*Amount allocated/ Released (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*%age Utilisation*	*No. of beneficiaries (No. in lakh)*
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	6570.38	7308.09	111	4.68
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	9713.24	9905.47	102	642.06£
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	10351.93	10083.13	97	608.84£
4.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	2785.00	2273.00	82	29.36
5.	Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP)	1161.00	946.12	81	-*
6.	Land Reforms (LR)	73.25	63.30	86	0.98

£ Employment generated in lakh mandays.

* Area Development Programme.

Note: The Tamil Nadu Government has by and large utilised the available resources.

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Gujarat

4336. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities which are proposed to be developed in Gujarat under the Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) the details of the development proposed to be taken in each city;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government has sent any list to Union Government of such cities for development;

(d) the criteria adopted to indentify a city for development; and

(e) the number and names of towns in Gujarat which have been included in the list of those cities which are under-developed and likely to be developed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement containing the names of towns included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns in Gujarat is given below.

(b) Under the Scheme the components eligible for Central assistance on matching basis include land acquisition and development for residential schemes, traffic and transportation, markets and mandis, low cost sanitation scheme etc. Besides the State Governments are also required to enclude components like slum improvement/upgradation, low cost sanitation preventive medical facilities/health care, parks and playgrounds etc. to be financed out of their own resources

(c) The Government of Gujarat have sponsored 7 towns for consideration under the Scheme as per the allocation made to the State for the 7th Plan period. 5 towns out of them have been approved and 2, viz., UNJHA and GONDAL are under consideration

(d) The following criterial are adopted for selection of towns:-

(i) Population should be less than 1 lakh;

(ii) Preference would be given to district headquarters towns followed by sub-divisional towns. Mandi towns, and other important growth centres;

(iii) The towns selected should be such as would check the migration of rural population into the cities and would perform the role of service and market centres to the rural hinterland in the context of district and regional development;

(iv) The employment generation capacity of the town.

(e) No list of under-developed cities is maintained by the Central Government for the purpose of implementing the scheme. The selection of towns is made by the States and sent to the Central Government for consideration.

STATEMENT

Names of towns included under the Scheme of I.D.S.M.T. in Gujarat

Towns included till the end of the 6th Plan

1. Anand
2. Patan North
3. Porbandar
4. Valsad
5. Veraval Patan
6. Palanpur
7. Ankleshwar
8. Dahod

9. Aehmadabad

10. Godra

11. Bhuj

12. Amreli

13. Mehasana

14. Khanbat

15. Kalol Saij

16. Sanand

17. Dehgam

Towns included during 7th Plan till date

1. Dessa

2. Mahua

3. Visnagar

4. Upleta

5. Billimora.

Decline in Groundnut output

4337. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the groundnut crop is going to be a total failure on account of failure of monsoon this year;

(b) whether the farmers in Gujarat have made a distress sale of the groundnut seeds; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The production of groundnut crop is likely to be affected heavily during the current kharif season due to the prevalance of extreme drought conditions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Handicapped Registered in Employment Exchanges

4338. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons with their qualifications registered with Employment Exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the quota for handicapped in Government employment;

(c) the number of handicapped persons provided Government services during 1985 and 1986 and what were their qualifications;

(d) the steps being taken to provide more chances to such persons in Government services; and

(e) the details of facilities being provided to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Available information relates to the number of handicapped job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1986. A statement showing number of handicapped persons registered with Employment Exchanges in the country, State-wise is given below.

(b) There is 3% reservation, 1% each for visually handicapped, deaf & dumb and orthopaedically handicapped, in Group C & D posts filled by direct recruitment in Central Government.

(c) The latest available information regarding the number of handicapped persons appointed in Central Government relates to 1985. This is as follows:

Group C	*Group D*
656	638

(d) and (e). Steps taken and facilities provided to promote the employment of handicapped persons include the following:

i) Upper age relaxation by 10 years in Group C & D posts.

ii) Relaxation in medical standards.

iii) Exemption from typing qualification to the orthopaedic handicapped.

iv) Handicapped persons are allowed to be selected under the relaxed standard of selection subject to fitness for appointment to the post (s).

v) Handicapped persons are exempted from payment of application and examination fee.

vi) Jobs which can be handled by the handicapped without loss of efficiency and productivity have been identified.

vii) Training courses are being organised by the National Institute of Handicapped.

viii) Central Government gives grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for developing placement services for the handicapped.

ix) Special Employment Exchanges, Special Cells and Vocational Rehabilitaiton Centres have been set up to assist the handicapped persons in placement.

x) Conveyance allowance @ 5% of the basic pay or Rs. 100/- per month whichever is less is granted to all handicapped Government servants.

xi) Facilities of out of turn allotment of residential accommodation to eligible Government handicapped employees.

xii) A Central Advisory Committee on Employment of Handicapped monitors implementation of reservation orders.

xiii) The entire work of recaning of chairs in Government offices should be done by the blind persons.

xiv) Relaxation of ban order in respect of vacancies earmarked for the handicapped.

STATEMENT

Number of Physically Handicapped Job-Seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1986.

Sl. No.	*States/Union Territories.*	*Number on the Live Register*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-
3.	Assam	2702
4.	Bihar	11884
5.	Gujarat	9692
6.	Haryana	5198
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2656
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	398
9.	Karnataka	10945
10.	Kerala	18794
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10425
12.	Maharashtra	16396
13.	Manipur	564
14.	Meghalaya	71
15.	Mizoram	57
16.	Nagaland	47
17.	Orissa	5633
18.	Punjab	6692
19.	Rajasthan	7888
20.	Sikkim*	-
21.	Tamilnadu	25315
22	Tripura	1568
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27013
24.	West Bengal	25673
25.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	53
26.	Chandigarh	462
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	-
28.	Delhi	5293
29.	Goa	312
30.	Lakshadweep	34
31.	Pondicherry	968
32.	Daman & Diu*	-
	All India Total:	223808

Note:

1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/ Union Territories.

2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory but data are not being received.

3. Information includes data also in respect of Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped.

Facilitation Arrangement at International Airports

4339. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilitation arrangements would be expanded at the international airports as visitors are not allowed inside;

(b) whether Government are aware that because of the ban on visitors, often passengers, particularly women and children, suffer considerably; and

*(c) whether similar facilitation arrangements would be made for domestic airports also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Necessary arrangements already exist for facilitation of passengers at international airports. Airport Hostesses have been positioned by I.A.A.I. round the clock to assist needy passengers for completion of various formalities. Free porter service has been made available for the old sick and lady passengers carrying children. At Bombay and Delhi Airports, pre-paid taxi counters have been set up within the terminals. Free telephone facility has been provided in the transit lounge and medical service made available on round-the -clock basis.

(b) Ban on the entry of visitors is imposed generally on security grounds. Consequently, inconvenience is caused, to some extent, to passengers and visitors which is inevitable.

(c) Facilities such as services of Airport hostesses, free-porterage to needy passengers, pre-paid taxi counter etc. are also available in the domestic wings of international airports. As regards other domestic airports, it is not considered necessary to provide similar facilities as the access of visitors is not restricted as in international airports, except when a total ban on entry is imposed in exceptional circumstances.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Flats to Freedom Fighters

4340. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether if is a fact that Government have allotted flats in the names of the sick freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Dte. of Estates in this Ministry have allotted six flats to Sick Freedom Fighters whose particulars are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

List of Freedom Fighters who are allotted General Pool accommodation on Bonafide Medical Grounds.

S. No.	*Name of the Freedom Fighter.*	*House No. Allotted.*	*Date of Allotment.*
	S/Shri		
1.	Karpoori Thakur,	A-99, Pandara Road ('D' type)	12.2.87
2.	Lakshmi Narain Shukla	337, Laxmibai Nagar ('D' type)	30.7.87
3.	Jainendra Jain	D-1/35, Bharti Nagar ('V' type)	30.6.87
4.	Bhogendra Jha	E-88, Pandara Road, ('D' type)	6.8.87
5.	Tulmohan Ram	E-139, Nanak Pura ('D' type)	5.12.86
6.	Inderdeep Sinha	A-265, Pandara Road ('D' type)	15.10.86

[*English*]

Industrial Training Centres in Andhra Pradesh

4341. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh recognised by Union Government as on 30th June, 1987;

(b) the number and details of the centres to be recognised during the next six months;

(c) the number and details of applications pending with Government for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which, all such applications are expected to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). the details of the Industrial Training Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) including the affiliated ITCs as on 30.6.1987 as well as till date, are given in the statement below.

The affiliation of an ITC to NCVT is accorded after due security of inspection report of the Standing Committee constituted by the State Government and subsequent approval of the recommendation by the sub-Committee of NCVT dealing with affiliation of ITIs/ITCs. As all the inspection reports of ITCs, received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh till date in DGET, have already been processed the number and details of the Centres to be recognised during the next 6 months will depend upon the reports that will be forwarded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during this period.

(c) There are no applications (Inspection reports) pending with this Ministry.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

STATEMENT

Details of Industrial Training Centres (Private Institutes) in the State of Andhra Pradesh Affiliated to N.C.V.T., Up dated upto 17th August, 1987 according to the records of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour.

Sl. No.	Name of the ITC	Trades/Units in operation at the ITC	Units for which affiliation granted	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Kesri Physically Handicapped ITI Tedepalligudam	1) Draughtsmen (Civil)	2	2
		2) Fitter	2	2
		3) Electrician	2	2
2.	A. J. K., I. T. I. Machilipatnam	1) Fitter	3	2
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	4	–
3.	Boys Town Industrial Training Institute, Jaharuma, Hyderabad.	1) Carpenter	1	–
		2) Fitter	2	–
		3) Machinist	2	2
		4) Turner	2	1
		5) Hand Compositor	1	–
		6) Printing Machine operator	1	–
		7) Welder	2	–
		8) Letter Press M/C Minder	1	1
4.	Dimpy I. T. I. Manoharal, Adilabad Distt.	1) Fitter	4	–
		2) Electrician	6	2
5.	Don Bosco I. T. I., Station Road, Cuddapah, Nellore District.	1) Turner	2	2
		2) Fitter	3	3
		3) Carpenter	1	1
		4) Millwright (Mechanic)	1	–
6.	Dr. B. S. R., I. T. I. Atmakur, Nellore District.	1) Wireman	1	–
		2) Fitter	3	2
		3) Draughtsman (Civil)	3	2
		4) Electrician	3	2
7.	Don Bosco I. T. I., Chittor, Guntur	1) Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		2) Hand Compositor	1	1
		3) Carpenter	1	1
8.	Fatima Industrial Training Centre,	1) Fitter	2	1

1	2	3	4	
	Fatima Nagar, Warangal	2) Turner	3	1
		3) Machinist	2	2
9.	G.D. Naidu, I. T. I. Kavali, Distt. Nellore.	1) Mechanic (M/V)	2	–
		2) Wireman	1	–
		3) Draughtsman (Civil)	1	–
		4) Welder	1	2
		5) Fitter	2	2
		6) Electrician	2	–
10.	Hyderabad Technical College, I. T. I. Inside Old M. C. H. Office Building Darushifa, Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	–
		2) Cutting & Tailoring	1	1
11.	H. E. H. The Nizam & Alladin Technical Training Institute Hyderabad.	1) Mechanic (M/V)	1	1
		2) Electrician	1	1
		3) Mechanic (Radio and TV)	1	1
		4) Fitter	1	1
		5) Turner	1	1
		6) Welder	1	1
		7) Cutting and Tailoring	1	1
		8) Machinst	1	1
12.	I.T.I. (Sarda Education Society) Nallakunta, Hyderabad	1) Fitter	4	1
		2) Draughtsman(Civil)	2	-
		3) Draughtsman(Mechanical)	2	-
13.	Indur I.T.I. Phulang Road, Nizamabad	1) Draughtsman(Civil)	8	4
		2) Fitter	6	4
		3) Draughtsman(Mechanical)	2	-
		4) Electrician	5	-
		5) Mechanic (Diesel)	3	-
		6) Cutting & Tailoring	3	-
14.	Jawahar Nehru Momorial Ex-Servicemen I.T.I. Rajamundry	1) Fitter	13	6
		2) Electrician	4	4
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		4) Draughtsman (Civil)	8	4
		5) Draughtsman(Mechanical)	4	2
		6) Welder	1	-
		7) Mechanic(Radio & TV)	2	-
15.	Kodlli Anjuruyulu,ITI Helapion, Denduluru	1) Fitter	6	2
		2) Draughtsmen(Civil)	6	2
		3) Draughtsmen(Mechanical)	2	2

1	2	3		4	
		4)	Electrician	4	2
		5)	Plumber	1	-
		6)	Welder	2	2
16.	Laurel I.T.I. Hanam Konda, Warrangal.	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	16	8
		2)	Fitter	16	8
		3)	Electrician	16	4
		4)	Mechanic (M/V)	8	4
		5)	Mechanic (Diesel)	8	-
		6)	Stenography(English)	2	-
17.	Mukarrám Jah Institute for Vocational Training, Purani Haveli, Hyderabad.	1)	Turner	3	-
		2)	Fitter	4	-
		3)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	-
		4)	Welder	1	1
		5)	Instrument Mechanic	1	-
		6)	Mechanic(Radio & TV)	1	-
		7)	Draughtsman (Civil)	1	-
		8)	Draughtsman(Mechanical)	1	-
		9)	Millwright	1	-
		10)	Wireman	1	-
18.	Madina Technical College Public Garden Road, Nampally Hyderabad.		Draughtsman(Civil)	8	4
19.	Nalanda I.T.I. Governorpeth Vijaywada	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	4	2
		2)	Draughtsman(Mechanical)	4	-
		3)	Fitter	6	4
20.	National I.T.I. Nellore	1)	Fitter	4	2
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
21.	N.C.F. & V.D.A.'s I.T.I. Guddavalleru,Krishna Dishna Distt.	1)	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	4	2
		2)	Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
		3)	Fitter	6	4
		4)	Turner	2	-
		5)	Welder	2	1
22.	N.I.E.TS., I.T.I., Paloncha	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
		2)	Fitter	10	6
		3)	Electrician	4	-
23.	Prestige I.T.I. Ranganayakula Ret, Nellore Distt.	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	4	4
		2)	Fitter	4	4

1	2	3		4	
		3)	Electrician	1	-
24.	Roseiah, I.T.I. Isukapalli, Rapalli Guntur District	1)	Fitter	5	2
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
25.	Rural Vocational Training Centre, ITI Aswqarapet	1)	Fitter	2	2
		2)	Welder	1	1
		3)	Carpenter	1	1
		4)	Diesel Machanic	1	1
		5)	Electrician	2	2
26.	Sri Venkata Rayadu Memorial I.T.I., Kalkinada	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	4	2
		2)	Fitter	6	2
		3)	Electrician	1	-
27.	Surya, I.T.I. Jami, Vizianagaram.	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	4	2
		2)	Fitter	8	4
28.	Shri Sarvodaya I.T.I., Kurnool	1)	Fitter	2	2
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	2
		4)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
29.	Sri Venku Reddy I.T.I. , Srikulahasti Chittoor.	1)	Fitter	4	2
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	-
30.	Sri Sarvodaya I.T.I., Praddatur Cuddapah	1)	Fitter	2	2
		2)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		3)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		4)	Electrician	2	2
31.	S.V. Training-Cum-Production Centre for Physically Handicapped, Tirupati	1)	Fitter	1	1
		2)	Turner	1	1
		3)	Welder	1	1
32.	Sri Raja Rajeswari, ITI, Kakinada	1)	Draughtsman(Civil)	5	-
		2)	Draughtsman(Mech)	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	2
		4)	Fitter	6	-
		5)	Mechanic Instrument	2	-
		6)	Turner	2	-
33.	Sri Ram I.T.I., Chittoor.	1)	Fitter	6	4

1	2	3		4	
		2	Mechanic(M/V)	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	-
34.	Surya I.T.I. Chunchupali, Kothagudem	1)	Fitter	8	1
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	-
		3)	Electrician	2	-
35.	Sri Ummiti Sivaiah I.T.I., Vetapalam Prakasam Distt.	1)	Fitter	4	4
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
36.	Sri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah I.T.I., Banganpalli, Kurnool.	1)	Fitter	8	8
		2)	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	2
37.	Sri Srinivasa I.T.I., Bapulapadu Hanuman Junction, Nuzvid Taluka, Krishna Distt.	1)	Electronics Mechanic	1	-
		2)	Welder	1	1
		3)	Mechanic (M/V)	1	-
		4)	Fitter	1	-
		5)	Mechanic (Diesel)	1	1
38.	Sri Sarda I.T.I. Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2)	Fitter	8	4
		3)	Draughtsman (mechanical)	2	2
39.	Shri Bhavani I. T. I. Nellore	1)	Mechanic (M/V)	1	–
		2)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		3)	Fitter	3	2
		4)	Electrician	1	–
40.	Shree Rama I. T. I. Komeripalam	1)	Fitter	7	4
		2)	Draughtsman (Civil)	6	4
41.	St. Joseph's I. T. I. Gunadala, Vijayawada	1)	Fiter	1	1
		2)	Carpenter	1	1
		3)	Welder	1	1
		4)	Hand Compositor	1	–
42.	Siddharatha I. T. I. Bhimavaram, Rajhagenuklam	1)	Fitter	11	6
		2)	Draughtsman (Civil)	8	4
		3)	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	2	–
43.	Sree Seelam Nageswara Rao Memorial I. T. I. Chinlaagu, Machlipatnam	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
		2)	Fitter	9	2
		3)	Draughtsman (Mech)	2	–
		4)	Mechanic Diesel	2	–

1	2	3	4	
44.	Surya I. T. I. Governerpeth, Vijayawada.	1) Fitter	6	4
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
45.	Smt. Tiyya garu Venkarma I. T. I. Telarrely, Krishna Distt.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	–
		2) Fitter	4	2
		3) Plumber	1	1
		4) Electrician	2	1
		5) Draughtsman (Mech.)	2	–
46.	Sri Venkateswara I. T. I. Ganavaram, Krishna Distt.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	8	6
		2) Fitter	14	12
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	7	4
47.	Sri K. D. R. Charity I. T. I. Vaimpalli, Cuddapah.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
		2) Electrician	4	2
		3) Fitter	4	2
		4) Mechanic (M/V)	4	–
		5) Welder	2	1
		6) Stenography (English)	1	–
		7) Draughtsman (Mech.)	2	–
48.	Sri Balaji I. T. I. Tirupati	1) Fitter	8	4
		2) Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		3) Draughtsman(Civil)	2	2
		4) Welder	1	-
49.	Sri Venkateswar I.T.I., Nagari, Chittoor	1) Fitter	8	4
50.	Sri Venkateswara I.T.I. ,Giddalur	1) Fitter	4	4
		2) Electrician	2	2
51.	St. Xavier I.T.I., Eluru	1) Fitter	1	1
		2) Turner	2	1
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	1	1
		4) Welder	2	2
		5) Carpenter	1	1
52.	St. Alpayusius Industrial School, Beach Road, Visakhapatnam	1) Fitter	1	1
		2) Turner	2	2
		3) Welder	1	1
		4) Mechanic (M/V)	1	1
		5) Electrician	2	2
53.	Sri T.N.V. Subbareddy Memorial	1) Fitter	4	4

1	2	3		4	
	I.T.I. Thamblpolla , Chittoor Distt.	2)	Electrician	4	4
		3)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		4)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	-
		5)	Draughtsman (mech)	1	-
54.	Triputi Tamaswamy Chaudhary	1)	Fitter	6	5
	I.T.I. Godavalli, Guntur	2)	Draugtsman (Civil)	3	2
		3)	Draughtsman (Mech)	2	1
55.	The Adarsh I.T.I.	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
	Satyavarampuram, Nizamabad	2)	Fitter	2	2
		3)	Electrician	3	-
56.	Vivekananda I.T.I., Patamala	1)	Fitter	7	4
	Vijaywada	2)	Mechanic Diesel	2	-
		3)	Draughtsman (Civil)	3	2
		4)	Draughtsman (Mech.	3	2
		5)	Welder	2	-
57.	Vijay Bharti I.T.I.,	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
	Tadepalligudem Distt.	2)	Fitter	4	2
	West Godavari.				
58.	Vikram I.T.I. Vyunaru,	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
	Krishna Distt.	2)	Fitter	12	4
		3)	Draughtsman (Mech.)	3	-
59	The Heraral Syed Sadullah	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
	Hasmani I.T.I.	2)	Fitter	2	2
	Nizamabad.				

Pasture Land

4342. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that grazing land for livestock in the country is on the decrease;

(b) if so, the availability of grazing land, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide sufficient grazing land for livestock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). As per available information for the year 1983-84 (latest year for which land use data have become available) there has been no significant decrease in the area under permanent pasture and other grazing lands i.e. 12.01 million ha. in 1980-81 to 12.00 million ha. (Provisional) in 1983-84. Over the same period, however, there

hasd been increase in the area under fodder crops from 7.92 million ha. to 8.32 million ha.

State-wise break-up of the area under permanent pasture and other grazing lands is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Area under Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands 1983-84-State-wise (Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territory	*Area*
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	901
Assam*	184
Bihar	142
Gujarat*	845
Haryana	27
Himachal Pradesh	1161
Jammu & Kashmir	123
Karnataka	1248
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	2806
Maharashtra	1572
Manipur	-
Meghalaya*	17
Nagaland	-
Orissa	559
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	1846
Sikkim*	97
Tamil Nadu	151
Tripura	-
Uttar Pradesh	298
West Bengal	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Delhi	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
Mizoram*	4
Pondicherry	-
All India	12002

* In the absence of data for the year 1983-84, latest available information has been utilised.

Distribution of Surplus Land

4343. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of land already declared surplus but not yet distributed;

(b) the steps to be taken to ensure speedy and proper distribution of surplus land;

(c) whether Government intend to revise the estimates of surplus land in newly irrigated areas; and

(d) the percentage of the target for distribution of land in the Seventh Five Year Plan achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) 32.24 lakh acres.

(b) The following suggestions have emnated in Revenue Ministers Conference and other discussions for speedy and proper distribution of surplus ceiling land: Expeditious disposal of cases, creation of Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution and/or special Courts/Benches in High Courts, taking possession of area declared surplus and its distribution, verification of land reported to be unfit for cultivation, issue of certificate/pattas of land distributed, physical demarcation on spot, handing over of possession and prompt mutation.

(c) Revenue Ministers in their Conference held in May 1985 had arrived at a consensus that the review application of ceiling laws in newly irrigated areas irrigated by projects and Schemes financed by the public exchequer should be taken up to subject them to the appropriate ceilings. Land being a State subject, it is for State Governments to take appropriate action in the matter.

(d) No target for distribution of land during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been fixed.

Overheads in I.A.

4344. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction amongst passengers due to increase in Indian Airlines fares;

(b) whether such high fares are due to large overheads in Indian Airlines;

(c) the reasons for these over-heads and

(d) the measures introduced to reduce over-heads in Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Increase In fares by Indian Airlines was necessitated mainly due to all-round increase in landing fees, navigation charges, materials and maintenance costs, aircraft insurance, food services and other establishment expenses and not because of large overheads. By and large, increase in fares by Indian Airlines has not been resisted. Only a few representations were received in this regard.

(d) Efforts have been made to reduce overhead costs per unit by maximising production and adopting economy measures such as increasing aircraft utilisation, curtailment of overtime, reduction in expenditure on travelling, publicity, telephones etc. The overhead costs per Available Tonne Kilometres has reduced from Rs. 1.09 per ATKM in 1983-84, to Rs. 1.01 per ATKM in 1984-85 and to Rs. 0.96 per ATKM in 1985-86.

Films Imported by NRI

4345. SHRI DAULATSINH JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of all foreign films imported by NRI, through or in association with NFDC in 1986 and 1987 respectively?

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

STATEMENT

1986

Out of 133 foreign feature films approved by NFDC for import by Non-resident Indians, 88 films were imported. Their names are given below:

1	2
1.	Protector
2.	Return of the Godzilla
3.	High Point
4.	Roaring Fire
5.	Hundra
6.	Adventure At Shaolin
7.	Shaolin V/s Lama
8.	Black Rose
9.	Kill and Kill Again
10.	The Vengeance (Dog)
11.	Barbarian Queen
12.	Golden Queens Commando
13	Passage of the Dragon
14.	Trapped
15.	Endless Love
16.	Final Justice
17.	Killing Machine
18.	Codename Wildgees
19.	Secret Rivals of Lama
20.	Carry on Emmanuelle
21.	Howling -II
22.	No Time to Die
23.	Blood Simple
24.	The Big Score
25.	Trancers
26.	The Doberman Gang
27.	Blame it on Rio
28.	Death Wish-3
29.	Light Blast
30.	The Ark of he Sun God
31.	Jackal
32.	Dog Day
33.	S.A.S. Terminator
34.	Battle Creak Brawl
35.	You Can Do A Lot With 7 Women
36.	The Desert Warrior
37.	The Zero Boys
38.	Lady Football
39.	Runaway Train

1	2
40.	The Eliminator
41.	No. 1 Licenced to Love and Kill
42.	Jungle Raiders
43.	The Hitcher
44.	Target
45.	The Exterminator
46.	Gungala the Black Panther Girl
47.	King Solomon's Mines
48.	Black Moon Rising
49.	Raid on Entebbe
50.	A Time to Die
51.	My Lucky Star
52.	Good Guys Wear Black
53.	Among Wolves
54.	Mob Busters
55.	Octagon
56.	Gold of the Amazon Women
57.	Wheels of Fire
58.	Night Games
59.	The Emerald Forest
60.	Once Bitten
61.	Hands of Steel
62.	The Sword of the Barbarians
63.	Fraternity Vacation
64.	The Big Zapper
65.	Gwendoline
66.	The Throne of Fire
67.	War and Love
68.	Parole De File (Honour of a cap) (Hot Blood)
69.	Treasure of the Amazon (Doom)
70.	Project A
71.	Final Cut
72.	The Mountain of the Cannibals
73.	A Chorus Line
74.	Red Sonja
75.	Bedroom Eyes
76.	Loaded Guns
77.	Lassiter
78.	Detective School Dropouts (Dumb Dicks)
79.	The Bounty
80.	Silver Bullet
81.	The Sword and the Sorcerer
82.	Death Wish
83.	Fox Trap
84.	Shark Hunter

1	2
85.	Keoma
86.	On the Line
87.	Death Warmed Up
88.	The Sin of Adam & Eve.

1987 (upto 31.7.1987)

Out of 37 foreign feature films approved by NFDC for import, 27 films in respect of which canalisation fee has been received by NFDC, have been either imported or are under importation:

1	2
1.	The Wind
2.	Deadlier Than The Male
3.	Sakura Killers
4.	The Mission
5.	Assault on Precint 13
6.	The Deception
7.	Stranger and the Gunfighter
8.	Rip-Off
9.	The Morning After
10.	Silk
11.	Sea Devil
12.	the Girl From Trieste
13.	Police Story
14.	Miami Golem
15.	Thunder Run
16.	Mad Mission - 3 Our Man From Bond Street
17.	In the Claws of the CIA
18.	Ten to Midnight
19.	The Showman
20.	Kill Bots
21.	Bells
22.	Over the Top
23.	Terminal Exposure
24.	Mad Mission
25.	Touch and Go
26.	Castaway
27.	Cocaine Wars

Assistance for Construction of Cinema Halls in Rural Areas

4346. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance/subsidy to construct cinema halls in rural areas;

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

(c) the schemes which are already being implemented to promote the film industry in the country, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration. However, National Film Development Corporation operates a scheme of financial assistance for construction of cinema halls all over the country, including in rural areas.

(c) Besides theatre financing, National Film Development Corporation has other promotional schemes such as film financing, grant of loan for purchase of film production equipment etc. These schemes are not urban/rural location specific schemes.

Appointment of Directors in AI, IA

4347. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers the experiment of making big businessmen as directors in Air India and Indian Airlines a failure; and

(b) the measures taken to improve the functioning of both these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) It is difficult at this stage to say whether the experiment of inducting the experts in the fields of industry, experience of the doyens of Banking Commercial Management into the Board of Air India and Indian Airlines has been successful.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of Air India and Indian Airlines to bring about improvement in their operational, maintenance, commerial and financial management. With a view to providing better facilities to passengers, Indian Airlines and Air India have by introducing computorisation improved reservation systems, airport handling, in-flight services, dissemination of arrival and departure information and baggage handling, etc. The two airlines regularly review the position with regard to the services provided and bring about improvements where necessary.

Foodgrains Production During 1987-88

4348. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of foodgrains during the year 1987-88;

(b) whether there is expected to be a steep fall in the production of foodgrains due to severe drought prevailing in the country; 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). Harvesting of Kharif crops during the current crop year 1987-88 has not yet commenced in most of the States Sowings of rabi crops for the year are also yet to be taken up. As such, it is too early to give a precise estimate of the likely production of foodgrains in the country at present.

Better Service for Air passengers

4349. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to monitor the behaviour of staff of Indian Airlines and India;

(b) whether airlines of other countries offer better service;

(c) whether sufficient orientation and training is given to the staff to help them give better service to passengers; and

(d) what special measures have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Behaviour of Indian Airlines and Air India staff vis-a-vis their interaction with the passengers is closely monitored on board by the inflight supervisors and on ground by the Airport Managers, Duty Managers and Reservation Managers, etc.

(b) Because of the different characteristics, it is not possible to make comparative assessment of the quality of services provided by the airlines of other countries vis-a-vis Air India and Indian Airlines. However, both Air India and Indian Airlines pay utmost attention to the passengers both on gound and on board.

(c) and (d). Apart from the regular training programme, Air India and Indian Airlines have taken the following additional measures to further improve the quality of service to the passengers:-

Air India

1) 30% of all Air India flights are handled by the Airport Managers.

2) 10% of all Air India flights are handled by the Regional Managers/Regional Directors.

3) The Regional Managers/Regional Directors are also required to inspect the airport operations at other stations within their jurisdiction.

4) Every overbooked flight is personally handled by the Airport Manager.

Indian Airlines

Apart from ensuring close supervision of staff, a special note is taken all behaviour related complaints and necassary action taken. Special training programmes have been devised and are administered to ensure proper costomer orientation in the approach of staff.

Development of Ahmedabad Airport

4350. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when has the National Airports Authority been planning to upgrade the Ahmedabad airport to international standards and when the work will be completed;

(b) whether this is holding up playing direct international B-747 flights from Ahmedabad; and

(c) whether an international link service between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The existing facilities at Ahmedabad airport meet the international standards.

(b) The present runway at Ahmedabad airport is not suitable for B-747 flights.

(c) Ahmedabad is already connected with Bombay by Indian Airlines flights where from international flights are available.

All India Labour Appellate Tribunal

4351. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court have suggested the revival of All India Labour Appellate Tribunal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. In its judgment dated 3rd August, 1987, the Supreme Court has *inter alia* observed that there is a great need today to revive and to bring into existence an all-India Labour Appellate Tribunal with powers to hear appeals against' the decisions of all Labour courts, Industrial Tribunals, and even of authorities constituted under several labour laws enacted by the States so that a body of uniform and sound principles of Labour Law may be evolved for the benefit of both industry and labour throughout India.

One of the proposals for amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 relates to the setting up of High-Powered Tribunals under Article 323B of the Constitution, having also appellate jurisdiction over the final orders of the Labour Courts.

Acquisition of Land for Air, Jabalpur

4352. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for establishment of a full fledged radio station at Jabalpur has been acquired from Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) At present a 20 KW MW AIR transmitter is functioning at Jabalpur. In order to make it a full-fledged radio station, it is proposed to set up permanent studios at Jabalpur. The proposed AIR studios are expected to start functioning by March, 1990.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage due to heavy rainfall in Sikkim

4353. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any memorandum from Sikkim Government seeking immediate ad-hoc grant to meet the damage caused by recent heavy rains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have taken any action thereon, if so, the details thereof; 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). Yes, Sir. The Govern-

ment of Sikkim has submitted a memorandum seeking central assistance of Rs. 13.57 crores in the wake of floods.

(c) and (d). A Central Team has been deputed to the State from the 19th August, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation and to recommend the quantum of central assistance.

Veterinary Hospital

4354. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish a full fledged veterinary hospital in every block of the country by the year 2000; and

(b) the number of blocks where such facility exists at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, etc. are established by State Governments and not by the Union Government and as such no projections in this regard have been made by the Union Government. At the end of 1986-87 over 5,100 veterinary hospitals and over 11,100 veterinary dispensaries were functioning in the country, with an overall average of about 3 such institutions per block.

Pump sets for A & N Islands

4355. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water pumping sets supplied by the Agriculture Department for irrigation purposes to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration;

(b) the number out of them working satisfactorily; and

(c) the reasons for the non-functioning of the remaining water pumps?

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 will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Staff quarters of E.P.F. organisation at Chandigarh

4356. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against illegal sub-letting of staff quarters of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Chandigarh;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) The complaints were regarding misuse of Staff Quarters such as subletting or unauthorised letting out of full quarters on rent by the allottees.

(c) These complaints have been investigated into and several allotments have been cancelled where misuse of the Staff Quarters was established.

Output of Apples

4357. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a great fall in the output of apples especially in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no report about the fall in production of apple especially from State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Government of India is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme on improved technology for quality apple production in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Under Indo-Australian Apple Technology Extension Project which has been concluded, improved technology for apple production has been imparted to apple growers in Jammu and Kashmir. Spur varieties of apple which have high productivity have been introduced both in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Government of India through National Horticulture Board has taken up a project for production and supply of quality planting material of apple in these States. Besides, State Governments are implementing a number of programmes for increasing apple production.

P.F. Arrears in Industrial Units in West Bengal

4358. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provident fund arrears of industrial units in West Bengal have increased almost six times during the last six years;

(b) if so, whether Government undertakings and public sector corporations are the largest defaulters;

(c) if so, the details of the firms with the default of more than Rs. five lakhs; and

(d) the steps being taken for the recovery of the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to available information the provident fund arrears in West Bengal have increased by almost 6 times during the last six years under the exempted sector, while it has increased to about 60% under the un-exempted sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) The EPF authorities are generally taking the following action against the defaulting employers, for realisation of outstanding dues:-

(i) Revenue Recovery Certificates are issued under section 8 of the EPF Act;

(ii) Damages are levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act;

(iii) Prosecutions are filed under section 14 or 14 (2A) of the EPF Act;

(iv) Complaints are filed under section

406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees but not deposited.

STATEMENT

S.No.	*Name of he Establishments*	*Provident Fund in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	2	3
I.	*Unexempted Establishments*	
1.	M/s Associated Assby Ind. Cal-50	10.31
2.	Allied Resin and Chemical	8.85
3.	Betrame Scott Titagarh	19.18
4.	Bird & Co. Cal.	8.20
5.	Bengal Fine & Spg. & Wvg. Mill No. 1, Hooghly.	29.30
6.	Bengal Textile Mill, Cossimbazar	6.92
7.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Hooghly.	82.74
8.	Bangadaya Cotton Mills, Panihati.	28.34
9.	Beach Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.	5.16
10.	Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah.	128.57
11.	Basumati Corpn. Cal.	6.82
12.	Bharat Overseas (P) Ltd., Cal.	7.40
13.	Canton Carpentary Works, Cal.	30.12
14.	Cieco (I) Ltd., Cal.	25.31
15.	Chains India (P) Ltd. Cal.	5.08
16.	Carter Pollar & Co. Cal-36.	12.72
17.	Central Cotton Mills Howrah.	33.72
18.	Chandmani Tea Estate, Siliguri.	11.06

1	2	3
19.	Ceder Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	6.81
20.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Assansol.	8.98
21.	Demdima, Jalpaiguri.	37.73
22.	Electrical Inds, Corpn. Calcutta.	5.83
23.	East India Inds., 24 Pgs.	10.27
24.	Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Cal.	29.00
25.	Ganges Printing & Ink Fty. Howrah.	9.34
26.	Howrah Steel & Wire Pdts.	5.67
27.	Keymer Bogshouse Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.	27.25
28.	Kumai Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.	10.78
29.	Kerala Valley Tea Estate.	11.44
30.	Krishan Silicate Glass Works, Cal.	23.49
31.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Hooghly.	19.30
32.	Looksan Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.	7.44
33.	Majerdabari T.E. Jalpaiguri.	8.52
34.	Mandeko T.E. Darjeeling	9.29
35.	National Screw & Wire Products, Cal.	9.17
36.	National Iron & Steel Ltd. Howrah.	67.88
37.	Poddar Sanitary Works Cal.	8.05
38.	Hooghly Dock & Port Eng. Ltd., Howrah.	37.33
39.	Precision Inds. (P) Ltd. Cal.	9.90
40.	Pashok T.E. Darjeeling.	8.21
41.	Pandoom Tea Estate. Darjeeling.	5.13

1	2	3
42.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hooghly.	16.36
43.	Rangmock T.E. Darjeeling Tea Plantation.	14.89
44.	Shalimar Works.	46.24
45.	Sur and Co. Cal.	5.77
46.	Sree Maha Laxmi Cotton Mills, Falte, Titagarh.	21.99
47.	Shalimar Rope Works, Howrah.	10.00
48.	Satali Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	15.80
49.	Sarugaon Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	10.50
50.	Sonali Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri	8.73
51.	Wire Machinery MFG. Co. 24-Pgs.	5.40
52.	Eastern Paper Mills.	53.03
53.	Motor Machinery Mfg.	7.28
54.	Albraco Metal Works.	9.06
55.	Mayurakshi Cotton Mills, Ltd.	7.47
56.	The S.G.R. Inds. (P) Ltd.	11.64
57.	Eastend Paper Inds. Ltd.	8.90
58.	The Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	13.58
59.	Das Consultants, 21A Shakespeare Sarani.	15.80
60.	India Hard Metals Ltd.	58.36
61.	Teasta Valley T.E.	7.71
62.	Chongtong T.E.	32.08
63.	Joybirpara T.E.	8.23
64.	Makrapara T.E.	7.21

1	2	3
65.	Gopalpur T.E.	8 60
66.	Manjha T.E.	5 41
67.	Maxalbari T.E.	12.24
68.	Toonbarie T.E.	7.10
69.	Ajkal Publication (P) Ltd.	5 02
70.	Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd.	13.02
71.	East Asia Skin Corpn.	5.11
72.	Shree Engg. Product Ltd. Hooghly.	15.60
73.	Hind Galvanising & Engg. Co. Ltd.	16 06
74.	East Coast Paper & Products (P) Ltd., Howrah.	8 91
75.	Bamandanga Toondu T.E.	7.09
76.	Bharnobari T.E.	8 81
77.	Giele T. Estate.	11 56
78.	Shikarpur T.E.	8.58
79.	Poddar Project Textiles Ltd.	21.23
80.	Roberts Mcleans & Co. Ltd.	12.96
81.	Bengali Enamel Works Ltd.	39.08
82.	Associated Porcelain (P) Ltd.	5.89
83.	Bagree Steel Industries Ltd.	7.51
84.	Hindustan Iron & Steel Co.	8.97
85.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	7.57
86.	Apollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12.39
87.	Indian Red Cross Hosptl Scty.	5.76

1	2	3
88.	Emprainon Jute Co. Ltd.	208.00
89.	Banerjee and Chakraborty Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.49
90.	Howrah Iron & Steel Works Pvt-	6.20
91.	Shree Bajrang Electrical Steel Co. (P) Ltd. Howrah	12.87
II.	*Exempted Establishments (Position as on 30.11.1986)*	
1.	Shree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd.	238.52
2.	Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	379.82
3.	Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd-	36.30
4.	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	262.69
5	Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd.	16.99
6.	Howrah Mills Ltd.	352.00
7.	Delta Jute Industries Ltd.	242.33
8.	Megna Mills Ltd.	364.00
9.	Caledonian Jute Mills Ltd.	12.59
10.	Fort William Co. Ltd.	32.36
11.	Gouri Sankar Jute Mills Ltd.	81.08
12.	Agarpara Co. Ltd.	113.54
13.	Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.	175.98
14.	Angus Co. Ltd.	416.03
15.	Shamnugger Jute Mills Ltd.	420.98
16.	Victoria Jute Mills Ltd.	269.12
17.	Nuddea Mills Ltd.	368.78
18.	Gouripore Co. Ltd.	287.2E

1	2	3
19.	Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	269.24
20.	Wavery Jute Mills.	71.93
21.	Titagarh Jute Co. Ltd.	481.93
22.	Bird Jute & Exports Ltd.	16.18
23.	Budge Budge Jute Co Ltd.	180.00
24.	Dalhousie Jute Mills Ltd.	150.00
25.	New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	590.00
26.	Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	136.50
27.	North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02
28.	Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	61.26
29.	India Jute Mills Ltd.	29.14
30.	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.50
31.	Burn & Co. Ltd.	124.50
32.	Indian Standard Wagon Ltd.	54.50
33.	Hooghly Docking Engg. Co. Ltd.	53.93
34.	Calcutta Chemicals Ltd.	7.90
35.	Jugantar Ltd.	7.64
36.	Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	32.50
37.	Bengal Potteries Ltd.	156.26
38.	Bharat Breaks & Valves.	22.56
39.	Westing House Saxby Forener Ltd.	120.00
40.	Royal Calcutta Turf Club Ltd.	18.25
41	Beni Ltd.	22.75

1	2	3
42.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	41.08
43.	Ramnuggar Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.	40.58
44.	India Capacitors Ltd.	10.06
45.	West Bengal State Electricity Board.	334.00
46.	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	84.50
47.	Scott & Saxby Ltd.	21.00
48	Oriental Metal Industries Ltd.	7.23
49.	India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	77.34
50.	Mohini Mills Ltd.	98.64
51.	Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.	19.15
52.	Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	230.00
53.	Minning & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	350.00
54.	Ambootia Tea Estate.	11.50
55.	National Rubber Co. Ltd.	12.64
56.	India Jute Co. Ltd. (Cotton Division).	10.04
57.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	133.00
58.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	231.78

Allotment of shops etc. by DDA to handicapped persons

4359. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority allots flats/shops/kiosks to physically handicapped persons on the recommendations of Directorate of Social Welfare;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and action taken during the last two years (year-wise);

(c) whether DDA has allotted some flats/shops/kiosks without the recommendations of Directorate of Social Welfare, if so, the number of flats/shops/kiosks allotted during the last last two years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many appli-

cations have been rejected which were recommended by Directorate of Social Welfare, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that only stalls/kiosks are allotted to physically handicapped persons on the recommendations of the Directorate of Social Welfare.

(b) 82 applications for stalls/kiosks were received during the last 2 years out of which 27 applications in 1985-86 and 10 in 1986-87 were recommended by the Social Welfare Directorate. Remaining applications are pending for verification with them. Allotment by draw of lots to recommended applicants is being made by DDA shortly.

(c) 15 shops/kiosks/stalls were allotted by DDA on out of turn basis on the approval of LG, on compassionate grounds. 77 flats have also been allotted on out of turn basis as per guidelines of the Government.

(d) No application recommended by Directorate of Social Welfare has been rejected.

T.V. coverage in Arunachal Pradesh

4360. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Television coverage in Arunachal Pradesh vis-a-vis all-India coverage;

(b) the target for T.V. coverage during Seventh Plan in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) TV service is, at present, available to about 4.9 per cent population of Arunachal Pradesh against national average of about 70.6 per cent.

(b) Expected to be 48% of population at the end of 7th Plan.

(c) It is envisaged to set up a high power (1 KW) TV transmitter at Itanagar (in replacement of the existing 100 W transmitter there) along with Studio facilities, and low power (100 W/2x10W) TV transmitters at 18 (eighteen) places in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period. Sites for all the above centres have been identified and civil works taken up at Itanagar. Orders for the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment have also been placed in all the cases. Besides, 104 direct reception sets are also envisaged to be installed which will further increase the service.

Unauthorised occupation of Government Accommodation by Retired employees

4361. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notices issued by the Directorate of Estates to the retired Central Government employees in Delhi under Section 4(1) of the Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act, 1971 in October, 1986;

(b) the particulars of the retired Central Government Employees against whom notices were subsequently withdrawn in November, 1986 due to the fact that their serving sons/wards are likely to get allotment on their retirement;

(c) whether all the serving sons/wards

of the retired Central Government employees in Delhi have been allotted Government accommodation;

(d) if not, the details of the cases where no allotment has been made; and

(e) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 118.

(b) As per statement given below.

(c) to (e). The serving wards of retired government employees in Delhi, who are eligible for General Pool accommodation and who fulfil the requisite conditions are sanctioned government accommodation. However, in certain sanctioned cases, actual allotment is made on the basis of the position in the waiting list for specific area of their choice.

STATEMENT

Annexure-I.

	Name	*Address*
1	Shri Satya Narain, Cabinet Secretariat.	J-105, Kasturba Nagar.
2.	Shri Mehra, Matrological Department	533, Aliganj
3.	Shri Ram Lal, Ministry of Home Affairs	K-196, Clive Square.
4.	Shri Akbar Ali, Ministry of Defence.	6/28, Andrews Ganj
5.	Shri Hari Ram, INS India	E-333, Kidwai Nagar
6.	Shri Baldev Singh, Ministry of Industry.	S-III/482, R.K. Puram
7.	Shri Ghanshyam Mallick,	309, Aliganj
8.	Shri Dil Raj, CPWD.	611, Aliganj,
9.	Shri Datta Ram, Civil Aviation Deptt.	D-418, Netaji Nagar,
10.	Shri R.N. Joshi,	S-V/567, R.K. Puram,
11.	Shri K.S. Rawat,	S-VII/101, R.K. Puram,
12.	Shri P. Sahai,	39, II-B (h-17), Timarpur.
13.	Shri Jumman Dte. of Estates.	K-132, Clive Square
14.	Shri Y.P. Kelra,	H-285, Kali Bari Marg.
15.	Shri S.S.J. Teckchandani	48 (29II-A), Lancer Road.

Retaining of government accommodation by retired employees

4362. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to allow the retired or retiring Government servants who do not have their own houses or are suffering from heart disease to retain their present Government accommodation till they are allotted accommodation or flats under "Retired and Retiring Person Scheme", 1985;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to allow them to retain their quarters at the same rate of rent which they were paying at the time of retirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Government is finding it difficult to allot residential accommodation even to the serving employees. In view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation for allotment to serving employees, it is not possible to allow the benefit of retention of accommodation indefinitely by the retiring/ retired Government servants.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to part (a) and (b) the question do not arise.

Dharna by National Federation of the Blinds

4363. SHRI U. H. PATEL:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether the blind persons under the auspices of National Federation of the Blinds staged at Dharna, demonstration and protest march to All India Radio and Doordarshan office at Delhi on 22 July, 1987;

(b) whether their representatives had met the officials of AIR and Doordarshan and submitted the charter of demands;

(c) if so, the details of their demands; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to concede their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Representatives of the National Federation of the Blinds had met officers of All India Radio and Doordarshan on 22.7.1987 and had presented their grievances for non-coverage of their agitation/ activities. Their grievances were passed on to the concerned officers of All India Radio and Doordarshan. However, the allegation made that All India Radio and Doordarshan do not give any coverage to their activities is not factually correct. Details regarding the coverage given by All India Radio and Doordarshan to the activities of the federation are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

ALL INDIA RADIO:

(i) On 3.7.87 the Press Conference addressed by the General Secretary of the Federation of the Blind Shri S.K. Rungta, was covered by All India Radio.

(ii) On 6.7.1987, the National Federation of the Blind staged a dharna near the residence of the Prime Minister. This events

was noticed in the 2100 hrs. (English) bulletin and 1950 hrs. (Hindi) bulletin of A.I.R. on the same day.

(iii) A 'Dharna' was organized by the National Federation of the Blind at Rail Bhavan, Shastri Bhavan and Udyog Bhavan in New Delhi on 22.7.1987. This item was noticed in the Pradeshik bulletin of All India Radio in the same day. It was also noticed by All India Radio, the next day, in its morning bulletins at 0600 hrs. (Hindi), 0605 hrs. (English), 0800 hrs. (Hindi) and 0810 hrs. (English)

(iv) A rally organized by the Members of the Federation on 27.7.1987 was covered in the National Hindi bulletin of All India Radio at 1805 hrs. on the same day.

DOORDARSHAN:

A function organised by the National Federation of the Blind on 28.7.87 was covered and telecast by Doordarshan in its regional news bulletin the same day.

Issue of Licence to private parties for recruiting workers for jobs abroad

4364. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued licences to private parties for recruiting persons for jobs or agencies abroad;

(b) if so, the number of such parties which have been issued such licences and the number of persons sent abroad by each company;

(c) whether many bogus companies are operating in the country in this field, if so, their approximate number;

(d) the number of such companies detected and the action taken against them so far; and

(e) whether there is any Government agency dealing in this trade, if so, the details thereof and the number of persons sent by these companies/agencies so far?

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

(b) So far 1148 Registration Certificates have been issued to private parties/ firms. The information about persons sent abroad by individual firms is not maintained.

(c) and (d). During 1986 police cases were registered against 414 unauthorised agencies for cheating & fraud. 480 persons were arrested and 8 were convicted.

(e) Yes, Sir. 8 State Owned Manpower Corporations as in the statement below, have been registered with this Ministry. About 10,000 workers have been sent abroad by them.

STATEMENT

List of Names & Addresses of State Manpower Corporations

M/s. Andhra Pradesh State Non-Resident Indian Investment Corporation Limited,
5th Floor, Parisram Bhavan,
Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad-29,
Andhra Pradesh.

Tele. No. 224050, 220566
Tlx. No. 0155-274
Registered on 5-9-84

2.	M/s. Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited., CID, Colony, Mylapore, Madras-4.	Tel. No. 74429 Tlx. No. 042-7602 OMC IN Registered on 21-6-84
3.	M/s. Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants, Limited, Vellayamba-Sasthamangalam Road, TC 9/908, Trivandrum-10.	Tel. No. 64504 Tlx. No. 0884-234 ODEC IN Registered on 17-5-84
4.	M/s. Overseas Employment and Export Promotion Corporation Maharashtra Limited., J.K. Building, 2nd Floor, N. Morarji Marg, Bombay-38.	Tel. No. 262374 Tlx. No. 011-75044 MOPC IN Registered on 7-5-84
5.	M/s. Orissa Industrial Infrastraucture Development Corporation, IDCO Towers, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751007.	Tel. No. 52828 Tlx No. 0675-204 IPCO IN
6.	M/s. U.P. Alp Shankhyak Vittiya Avam Vikas Nigam Limited, 25, Nishat-ganj, Paper Mill Colony, Lucknow	Tel. No. 73133 Registered on 22-11-85
7.	Punjab Ex-Servicemen Corporation, 1377, Sector 33-C, Chandigarh-160031	Tel. No. 32210 32150
8.	M/s. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, A-3/4, State Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.	Registered on 15-10-85 Tel No. 44206 44208 Tlx. No. ND 081-2935

Development of wool Industry

4365. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big scope to develop wool industry in the coun try, if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether Union Government propose to establish sheep and wool development board to develop wool industry in the country;

(c) if so, the time by which the proposed board is likely to be constituted; and

(d) the steps taken to boost sheep breeding activities in the country to encourage the wool industry?

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

WANA): (a) Yes Sir, Government have recently constituted a wool development board to facilitate the harmonious development of the Woollen industry.

(b) and (c). A wool development board has already been constituted by the Ministry of Textiles on 7th July, 1987.

(d) A large number of Central/State Sheep and Wool Development programmes have been initiated to boost the sheep breeding activities in the country. For this purpose, one Central Sheep Breeding Farm located at Hissar (Haryana) has been established for the production and distribution of acclimatised exotic inheritance to various States for cross-breeding programme in order to increase the sheep breeding farms set-up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 4th & 5th Five Year Plans are being strengthened during the 7th Five Year Plan. To modernise the marketing of sheep products for the benefit of sheep breeders, the formation of sheep and wool boards/corporations is already being undertaken in different States. The States in which such organisations exist are being financed under the 7th plan to build up the equity capital.

In addition there are several State plan schemes on sheep & wool development which help to produce more quantities of quality wool for woollen industry.

Rural Development programmes for rural women

4366. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development programmes that have been introduced in the country for the benefit of rural women;

(b) the number of women so far benefited under the programme State-wise;

(c) whether the women in adivasi areas have been neglected; and

(d) the steps being taken to popularise the rural development programmes for women in rural areas particularly in adivasi areas, during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the allocation made for the purpose in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The major programmes for development of rural women are 'Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas' (DWCRA), reservation of women beneficiaries in Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and similar reservations under a sub-plan of IRDP, 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment' (TRYSEM). The programme of "Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas" which was introduced in September, 1982 is exclusively meant for providing income generating activities to rural women. Besides, in the 'Integrated Rural Development Programme', there is a provision that atleast 30% beneficiaries should be women. In the programme of 'Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment, it is provided that a minimum of 33 1/3% of youth trained should be women.

(b) Statement showing number of women so far benefited under each of the above mentioned 3 programmes, State-wise, is given below.

(c) Women in adivasi areas have not been neglected. In IRDP and TRYSEM, which cover all the districts in the country, including adivasi areas, there is a provision for 30% coverage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. DWCRA is presently in

operation in UTs and 74 selected districts including districts in tribal areas.

(d) Rural Development programmes have largely relied upon institutional participation in the programme and inter personal communication to create awareness and generate popular areas of their consent. Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions from Gram Sabha level in various formulation and implementation stages is itself designed to elicit a broad spectrum of popular participation. Institutional arrangements of beneficiaries committees at panchayat, block and district levels have also been provided for grievances settlement and programme improvement. Steps have also been taken to secure involvement of some educational institutions in preparation of publicity material in simple Hindi, Urdu and English and copies are being distributed to various States for translation into regional languages for further distribution to beneficiaries and their organisations. No separate allocations are provided for this activity and normal programmes budgets take care of such expenditure.

STATEMENT

Number of Women benefited under IRDP, DWCRA and TRYSEM till 30th June, 1987.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of women beneficiaries IRDP	DWCRA	TRYSEM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138151	33147	31795	203093
2.	Assam	37232	5375	15855	58462
3.	Bihar	107884	24688	38229	170801
4.	Gujarat	82565	5597	13616	103778
5.	Haryana	57979	9381	3440	70800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21350	4123	6317	31790
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2502	2515	4911	9928
8.	Karnataka	122862	7144	21299	151305
9.	Kerala	147503	11599	22558	181660
10.	Madhya Pradesh	83977	22591	26544	133112
11.	Manipur	8214	3367	1635	13216
12.	Maharashtra	119025	7183	17769	143977

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Meghalaya	7902	1514	44	9460
14.	Meghalaya	878	1460	1038	3376
15.	Orissa	34410	29623	11857	75890
16.	Punjab	54359	9975	58454	122788
17.	Rajasthan	48290	14641	27836	90767
18.	Sikkim	1643	340	655	2638
19.	Tamil Nadu	486121	18920	92803	597844
20.	Tripura	3096	5315	3629	12040
21.	Uttar Pradesh	177157	29366	70152	274475
22.	West Bengal	110922	9211	5617	125750
23.	Mizoram	2755	216	2231	5202
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5356	60	242	5658
25.	Goa	19280	900	8401	28581
	UNION TERRITORIES:				
1.	Delhi	1871	—	2053	3924
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	358	—	64	422
3.	Lakshadweep	616	336	30	982
4.	Pondicherry	2780	—	622	3402
5.	D & N Haveli	811	—	76	887
6.	Chandigarh	48	–	6	54
	GRAND TOTAL:	18,87,897	2,58,587	4,89,778	26,36,362

Minimum wages

4367. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agricultural labour suffers because of unsatisfactory implementation of schemes for minimum wages;

(b) if so, what are the lacunae in the implementation; and

(c) whether Centre has suggested uniform guidelines to different States in regard to minimum wages to agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c)The State Governments/Union Territory Adminstrations are the appropriate Governments under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act for the implementation of the minimum wages for most of the agricultural workers. An evaluation study regarding implementation of the Minimum Wages Act conducted by the Labour Bureau in 4 States reveals that lack of awareness amongst workers about the rates of minimum wages, shortage of staff and lack of transport facilities, etc; were the major difficulties in enforcement of minimum wages. Various aspects relating to fixation/ revision and enforcement of minimum wages were recently discussed in the Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 20th May, 1987 and the conclusions of the Conference in this respect are given in the statement given below . The State Governments have been requested to take necessary follow-up action on these conclusions.

STATEMENT

1. In order to raise the status of unorganised labour it is essential to implement the labour laws which most closely concern them. Among these are the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 197o; the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1986; the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; etc.

2. Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act should bear a relation to the concept of the "Poverty Line". After discussion, it was generally felt that a level of wages not lower than Rs. 11.00 per day should be fixed. It was indicated by many States that the minimum wages notified by them were already at or above this level.

3. The need for addition of specific employments in the schedule and periodical revision of minimum wages once in at least over 2 years or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Index Number, first set out by the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference in July, 1980, is reiterated. It is agreed that minimum wages, particularly, in respect of agricultural employment under the Minimum Wages Act, will be immediately reviewed and new rates of minimum wages notified within six months, wherever required.

4. The difficulties in implementation of the Minimum Wages Act need to be specifically addressed, and ways found to remove these difficulties. Particularly, action will have to be directed towards the following:

(a) Removing the lack of awareness among labour as well as employers of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, and other Acts, affecting unorganised labour, through a substained publicity campaign both by the Central and the State Governments;

(b) Strengthening and upgrading the enforcement machinery of the State Governments with assistance from the Central Government, as may be required;

(c) Ensuring that inspection staff have the necessary mobility by giving them transport facility and extending to them security in the course of their work involving enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and other Legislation governing agricultural and other labour especially in rural areas. Central Government may consider extending suitable assistance to State Governments for this.

(d) The assistance of other Departments of State Governments like the Revenue Department, Rural Development Department, Welfare and other Departments should also be taken, depending upon the conditions obtaining in individual States/ Union Territories for the effective enforcement and implementation of the laws above mentioned.

5. Claims authorities under the Minimum Wages Act and other Acts would be appointed at the block levels to see that workers get relief quickly; also, prosecuting authorities should exist, ideally, at block level.

6. State Level Advisory Boards and Tripartite Boards/Committees should meet regularly to review monitoring and implementation of the legislation governing unorganised labour.

7. In order to raise income levels of unorganised labour, States would also adopt an integrated approach involving increase in general awareness about the laws governing unorganised labour, acceleration of antipoverty programmes, accelerating employment generation programme, and the enforcement of minimum wages.

Bonded Labour

1368. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have failed to liberate large number of bonded labour in their States;

(b) if so, whether guidelines were sent to the States by the Centre to expedite the liberation of large number of bonded labour in the States; and

(c) whether a time bound programme has been suggested by the Centre to fully solve the problem of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers lies with the State Governments concerned. A statement showing the number of bonded labour identified and released as on 31.3 1987, as reported by the State Governments, is given below:-

State	Number of bonded labourers identified and released.
1 2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	26,740
2. Bihar	12,102
3. Gujarat	62

1	2	3
4.	Haryana	295
5.	Karnataka	62,689
6.	Kerala	823
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,911
8.	Maharashtra	933
9.	Orissa	45,777
10.	Rajasthan	6,920
11.	Tamil Nadu	33,180
12.	Uttar Pradesh	23,853
	Total	2,19,285

(b) State Governments have been requested from time to time to conduct surveys etc. for identification of bonded labourers. They have also been advised to issue release certificates to the freed bonded labourers immediately after their release to enable them to be eligible for assistance under various programmes.

(c) Point No. 6 of New 20-Point Programme of 1986, *inter-alia*, envisages full implementation of laws relating to abolition of bonded labour system. Annual targets are fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the States. Progress of rehabilitation is monitored every month and suitable instructions are issued to State Governments where the progress is found inadequate.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Civic Amenities of Maya Puri press colony

4369. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not transfering the civic amenities of Government Press Colony, Mayapuri, West Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation so far; and

(b) the difficulties in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The final assessment of deficiencies in regard to roads, drainage, sewerage system and water supply by the MCD and payment of deficiency charges to them are in process of finalization.

Storage facilities for germplasm

4370. SHRI R.M BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country could not preserve more than 48,000 accessions so far, though it had a rich resources for rice germplasm numbering over one lakh, due to poor storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the systematic efforts being made to collect preserve, test and utilise these accessions in the development of new varieties for increasing productivity and reducing cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) At National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, the present capacity of 48,000 accessions for long term storage is being enhanced to 2 lakh by the end of the current year.

(b) The National Bureau of Plant Ge-

netic Resources has been organizing explorations for collecting the germplasm of different plant species, including rice. These accessions, so collected, are extensively screened, evaluated and utilized for crop breeding programmes by the I.C.A.R. Institutes, Agricultural Universities and other organisations engaged on crop improvement activities.

Guidelines on pest control for grape, fruits and banana

4371. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any new guidelines from specialists regarding pest control for grape fruit and bananas; 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). No new schedule has been developed regarding pest control for grape fruit. However, during the recent years following pest control schedule has been developed by the specialists for banana:

1. Carbofuran and Phorate have been found effective against Rhizome weevil.

2. Intercrop with Corriander acts as repellant to Nematodes in Banana fields and Inter-crop with *Crotolaria* was found to be the best in reducing Nematode population.

Enhancing sale price of goat skin

4372. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to enhance the sale/ procurement price of goat skins for the benefit of its producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Some of the slaughter houses in some States have been modernised/improved for economic recovery of slaughter by-products which include goat skin. Carcass utilisation centres have also been established for proper utilisation of dead animals including goats which enhance the sale/procurement price of goat skin for the benefit of its producers.

Production of films in different languages/dialects

4373. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4251 on 1 December, 1986 regarding production of films in different languages/dialects and state:

(a) the names of the languages and dialects, other than those recognised in the Constitution of India, for which the National Film Development Corporation has extended any financial and technical assistance during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any demands/requests for such assistance are pending with the Corporation as on date and the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard; and

(c) the names of such languages/dialects for which the request for financial assistance was received by the National Film Development Corporation and the details of assistance provided, language-wise?

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

to (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, so far the National Film Development Corporation has not received any proposal for financial and technical assistance for production of films in the languages and dialects other than those recognised in the Constitution of India.

Recording of Interviews of freedom fighters

4374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4521 on 31 March, 1986 regarding recording of interviews of freedom fighters and state:

(a) whether any more freedom fighters/Ex-INA Personnel have since been interviewed by the AIR regarding their experiences in the freedom struggle, especially in the States/languages which did not find adequate coverage till then;

(b) if so, the names of those interviewed since then, State-wise/language-wise;

(c) whether any representations for providing adequate coverage to freedom fighter/Ex-INA Personnel on extensive scale were received, if so, the action taken; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the likely date by which the action would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. AIR stations have standing instructions to record freedom fighters residing in their area. As such this is a continuous process. 610 more freedom fighters have been interviewed by AIR from 1.4.1986 to 31.3.1987. Names of these freedom fighters State-wise/language-wise are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STATE: ANDHRA PRADESH

Name of the Station	*Sl. No.*	*Name of the Freedom Fighter*	*Language*
1	2	3	4
AKASHVANI : CUDDAPAH	1.	T. Subba Rao	Telugu
	2.	M. Venkatachalam	Telugu
	3.	R. Rajagopal Reddy	Telugu
	4.	G. Malla Reddy	Telugu
	5.	B. Venkatarami Reddy	Telugu
	6.	Gargi Reddy	Telugu
AKASHVANI: HYDERABAD	1.	B. Ramaraju	Telugu

1	2	3	4
	2.	N. Giri Prasad	Telugu
	3.	K.V. Gangadhar	Telugu
	4.	G. Ramakrishna Raju	Telugu
	5.	F.V. Narsinha Rao	Telugu
	6.	C.H. Lingaiah	Telugu
	7.	B. Ranganayekuli	Telugu
	8.	N. Narayan Rao	Telugu
	9.	K.V. Pandarinath	Telugu
	10.	V. Srikrishna	Telugu
	11.	E. Ayyapa Reddy	Telugu
	12.	U. Keshav Rao	Telugu
	13.	G.H. Satyanarayna	Telugu
	14.	C.H. Vishwanatham	Telugu
	15.	Chandrappa	Telugu
	16.	Sadashivam	Telugu
	17.	K. Brahmanand Reddy	Telugu
	18.	B.V. Gupta	Telugu
	19.	N.V. Seshaih	Telugu
	20.	G. Sreeram Murthy	Telugu
	21.	L. Lakshmi Narayana	Telugu
	22.	K.L. Mahendra	Telugu
	23.	G. Narayanaswami	Telugu
AKASHVANI: VISHAKAPATNAM	1.	K. Nakyar Rao	Telugu

1	2	3	4
	2.	N.R. Appa Rao	Telugu
	3.	K.S. Shastri	Telugu
	4.	G.B. Apparao	Telugu
	5.	Dr. B. Gopalaswami	Telugu
	6.	V.V. Bhandram	Telugu
	7.	V. Sitaramaiah	Telugu
	8.	Smt. D. Saraswati Devi	Telugu
	9.	G.V.R. Babu	Telugu
	10.	D. Gurumurthy	Telugu
AKASHVANI: VIJAYAWADA	1.	N. Nagabhushanam	Telugu
	2.	V. Gopalakrishnaiah	Telugu
	3.	V. Koteshwar Rao	Telugu
	4.	V.G. Krishnamurthy	Telugu
	5.	Smt. R. Samrajyam	Telugu
		STATE: ASSAM	
AKASHVANI: SILCHAR	1.	Naryana Choudhary	Bengali
	2.	Jogneshwar Das	Bengali
	3.	Jatindra Mohan Deb Laskar	Bengali
	4.	Sunil Chakravarty	Bengali
	5.	Rathindra Nath Sen	Bengali
	6.	Paresh Chandra Sen	Bengali
	7.	Kiron Bala Devi	Bengali
AKASHVANI: GAUHATI	1.	Bijoy Chandra Bhagwati	Assamese

1	2	3	4
	2.	Pushpalate Das	Assamese
	3.	Bishnu Ram Kakoti	Assamese
	4.	Mahadonand Dev	Assamese
	5.	Harendranath Baruah	Assamese
	6.	Ratneshwar Ram	Assamese
	7.	Kamini Mohan Sharma	Assamese
	8.	Sarbeshwor Borodoloi	Assamese
	9.	Mahendranath Hazarika	Assamese
	10.	Maheshwar Nath	Assamese
	11.	Nagen Chutia	Assamese
	12.	Ghan Shyam Saikia	Assamese
	13.	Rup Ram Sut	Assamese
AKASHVANI: DIBRUGARH	1.	P.C. Barooah	Assamese
	2.	Bijaya Chandra Bhagwat	Assamese
	3.	Mahendra Bore	Assamese
	4.	Lok Nath Bhuyan	Assamese
	5.	Sagar Bora	Bengali
	6.	Sonamani Bora	Bengali
	7.	Kush Bora	Bengali
	8.	Punya Prabha Hazarika	Bengali
	9.	Gopal Chandra Handique Baruah	Bengali
	10.	Trilokya Saikia	Bengali

1	2	3	4
		STATE - BIHAR	
AKASHVANI: RANCHI	1.	Shaligram Singh	Hindi
	2.	Karamvir Singh	Hindi
	3.	Vishwanath Modi	Hindi
	4.	Krishnadev Prasad Singh	Hindi
	5.	Moti Ram	Hindi
	6.	Jung Bahadur Rai	Hindi
	7.	J.P. Yadav	Hindi
	8.	I.P. Gupta	Hindi
	9.	Visheshwar Singh	Hindi
	10.	Gopi Lal Sharma	Hindi
	11.	R.N. Sinha	Hindi
	12.	Mahavir Maheto	Hindi
	13.	R.A. Anand Khetan	Hindi
	14.	R. M. Prasad	Hindi
	15.	J.B. Bhattacharya	Hindi
	16.	Ganga Prasad	Hindi
		DELHI (UNION TERRITORY)	
AKASHVANI: NEW DELHI	1.	Gopal Krishna Khanna	Hindi
	2.	Ganesh Singh Premi	Hindi
	3.	Baba Prithvi Singh	Hindi
	4.	Ch. Ranbir Singh	Hindi
	5.	Vazir Chand	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	6.	Narayan Singh	Hindi
	7.	Shashi Bhushan	Hindi
	8.	Ram Chandra Sharma	Hindi
	9.	Mehar Chand Ahuja	Hindi
	10.	Sheelbhadra Yaaji	Hindi
	11.	Madan Gopal	Hindi
	12.	Dungar Gopal	Hindi
	13.	Shakti Prasad	Hindi
	14.	Kunwar Mehmood Ali	Hindi
	15.	Raghuveer Sharan Mitra	Hindi
	16.	Rajendra Pal	Hindi
	17.	Anup Singh Tyagi	Hindi
	18.	Laxmi Narayan Premi	Hindi
	19.	Comrado Maqsood Ali	Hindi
	20.	Kailash Prakash	Hindi
	21.	Prithvi Singh Jee Premi	Hindi
	22.	Puran Chand Puran	Hindi
	23.	Jagdish Prasad Sharma	Hindi
	24.	Balwant Singh	Hindi
	25.	Krishan Warrier	Hindi
	26.	Babu Ganga Sharan Singh	Hindi
		STATE: GUJRAT	
AKASHVANI: AHMEDABAD	1.	Narhari Bhatt	Gujrati

1	2	3	4
	2.	N.D. Parekh	Gujrati
	3.	Babubhai Patel	Gujrati
	4.	Jayaben Shah	Gujrati
	5.	Shankerbhai Joshi	Gujrati
	6.	N.L. Pandit	Gujrati
	7.	Somabhai Sanva	Gujrati
	8.	Bhanu Shanker Dave	Gujrati
	9.	Deviben Pandit	Gujrati
	10	Kamlaben Patel	Gujrati
	11.	Uttam Chand Patel	Gujrati
	12.	T.L. Khubchandani	Gujrati
	13.	Jeevanram Jairamdass	Gujrati
		STATE: HARYANA	
AKASHVANI: ROHTAK	1.	B.L. Dhahiya	Hindi
	2.	Ram Singh Jakhar	Hindi
	3.	Roshan Lal Yash	Hindi
	4.	K.N. Gulati	Hindi
	5.	Ram Krishan Gupta	Hindi
	6.	Suraj Bhan Mittal	Hindi
	7.	Devi Dayal	Hindi
	8.	Hari Singh Saini	Hindi
	9.	Patram Verma	Hindi
	10.	S.S. Sharma	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	11	Chaman Lal Ahuja	Hindi
	12.	Com. Gurumukh Singh	Hindi
	13.	Ch. Ranbir Singh	Hindi
	14.	Pt. Shri Ram Sharma	Hindi
	15.	Nishan Singh	Hindi
	16	Pt . Chotey Lal	Hindi
	17.	Dr. Ranjit Singh	Hindi
	18.	Khushiram	Hindi
	19.	Babu Ram Gupta	Hindi
	20.	Manohar Dass	Hindi
	21.	Mahavir Prasad Jain	Hindi
	22.	Bhimsen Sehgal	Hindi
	23.	Pooran Chand Azad	Hindi
	24.	Prem Sarup Datta	Hindi
	25.	Capt. Fateh Singh	Hindi
	26.	Jai Kishan Sharma	Hindi
	27.	Gyani Menar Singh	Hindi
	28.	Parbrahm Parmarthi	Hindi
	29.	Ram Krishan Verma	Hindi
	30.	R.P. Kaushik	Hindi
	31.	Sohan Lal	Hindi
	32.	Diwan D.R. Gupta	Hindi
	33.	Ram Saran Chand Mittal	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	34.	Jai Gopal Sharma	Hindi
	35.	Devi Singh	Hindi
	36.	Pritam Singh	Hindi
	37.	Maj. Tika Ram	Hindi
	38.	Bhanwar Lal Hira Lal	Hindi
		STATE - HIMACHAL PRADESH	
AKASHVANI: SHIMLA	1.	Bakshi Pratap Singh	Hindi
	2.	Geeta Ram Sharma	Hindi
	3.	Shaligram Tajta	Hindi
	4.	Laik Ram Justa	Hindi
	5.	Mela Ram Sawaa	Hindi
	6.	T.S. Sharma	Hindi
	7.	Thakur Das Nidar	Hindi
	8.	Rattan Chand Dohlu	Hindi
	9.	Giyan Chand Almust	Hindi
	10.	Capt. Bhagirath	Hindi
		STATE: KARNATAKA	
AKASHVANI: BHADRAWATI	1.	Balaji Singh	Kannada
	2.	A.G. Narayana Naik	Kannada
	3.	Annappa Shresth	Kannada
	4.	V. Gurunath Aradhya	Kannada
	5.	B.R. Shyam	Kannada
	6.	T.D. Shankar Narayana	Kannada

1	2	3	4
AKASHVANI: BANGALORE	1.	R.R. Divakar	Kannada
	2.	V.S. Narayan Rao	Kannada
	3.	Kadaba Krishnappa	Kannada
	4.	H. Narasimhaiah	Kannada
	5.	S. Nijalingappa	Kannada
	6.	H.H. Srikantaiah	Kannada
	7.	Khadri Shamanna	Kannada
	8.	H.S. Doreswamy	Kannada
	9.	D.M. Anjanappa	Kannada
	10.	Mahadevi Targi	Kannada
AKASHVANI: MANGLORE	1.	Raghuvir Kodiyal	Kannada
	2.	L.V. Kakkilaya	Kannada
	3.	K.K. Shetty	Kannada
AKASHVANI: DHARWAR	1.	Nilakanth Gangachari	Kannada
	2.	Narasinha Dabade	Kannada
	3.	B.M. Horkeri	Kannada
	4.	K.F. Patil	Kannada
	5.	Shakuntra Kurtkoti	Kannada
	6.	Annu Guruji	Kannada
	STATE: KARNATAKA		
AKASHVANI: MYSORE	1.	A.P. Srinivasamurthy	Kannada
	2.	Agram Rangaiah	Kannada
	3.	G.S. Subramanya	Kannada

1	2	3	4
	4.	V. Muddalinganna	Kannada
	5.	Pt. Srikrishna	Kannada
	6.	K. Srinivasan	Kannada
	7.	H.V. Subbarmaiah	Kannada
	8.	M.N. Ramachandra Jois	Kannada
	9.	T.L. Yasudeva Murthy	Kannada
	10	Bhadraiah	Kannada
	11.	S. Anantanarayana	Kannada
	12.	Y. Bhagwan	Kannada
	13.	B.R. Praneshrao	Kannada
	14.	A. Ramanna Kotgi	Kannada
	15.	Siddalingappa	Kannada
	16.	K.S. Suryanarayan Rao	Kannada
	17.	M.R. Venkatesh	Kannada
	18.	L. Srikantaiah	Kannada
	19.	P. Parashuram	Kannada
	20.	B.R. Kaveramma	Kannada
	21.	S. Dakshinamurthy	Kannada
	22.	D.R. Krishnamurthy	Kannada
		STATE: KERALA	
AKASHVANI: CALICUT	1.	T.V. Anandan	Malayalam
	2.	Kinhanna Rai	Malayalam
	3.	T.C. Narayanan Nambiar	Malayalam

1	2	3	4
	4.	A.V. Srikanta Poduval	Malayalam
	5.	Tarammal Krishnan	Malayalam
	6.	P. P. Ummer Koya	Malayalam
	7.	Kallat Krishnan	Malayalam
	8.	Haji A. Mohammad Koya	Malayalam
	9.	K. Radhakrishna Menon	Malayalam
	STATE : MADHYA PRADESH		
AKASHVANI: CHATARPUR	1.	Ramanand Jaur	Hindi & Urdu
	2.	Ganesh Lal Mudhulia	Hindi & Urdu
	3.	Dashrath Jain	Hindi & Urdu
	4.	Narendra Vidyarthi	Hindi & Urdu
	5.	Pt. Shyam Narayan Kashmiri	Hindi & Urdu
	6.	Jwalaprasad Jyotishi	Hindi & Urdu
	7.	M.S. Newalkar	Hindi & Urdu
	8.	Mahendra Kumar Manav	Hindi & Urdu
	9.	Smt. Vidyarati Chaturvedi	Hindi & Urdu
AKASHVANI: JABALPUR	1.	Prof. Mahesh Dutt Sharma	Hindi & Urdu
	2.	Sawaimal Jain	Hindi & Urdu
	3.	D.P. Mishra	Hindi & Urdu
	4.	M.C. Jain	Hindi & Urdu
	5.	Madhav Prasad Tiwari	Hindi & Urdu
	6.	Satyendra Mishra	Hindi & Urdu
	7.	Lakshmi Prasad Joshi	Hindi & Urdu

1	2	3	4
	8.	Rashila Lal Sharma	Hindi & Urdu
AKASHVANI: BHOPAL	1.	Shamuddin	Hindi
	2.	Sunder Lal Tripathi	Hindi
	3.	Dhannalal Shah	Hindi
	4.	Bhai Ratankumar	Hindi
	STATE: MADHYA PRADESH		
AKASHVANI: RAIPUR	1.	Dr. B.C. Jain	Hindi
	2.	B.R. Rao	Hindi
	3.	Manik Lal Chaturvedi	Hindi
	4.	Moolchand Deshlahre	Hindi
	5.	Narayanrao Ambilkar	Hindi
	6.	Mahant Laxmi Narayandas	Hindi
7.	Vyonar Rajendra Singh	Hindi	
	8.	Pt. Shyamnarayan Kashmiri	Hindi
	9.	Kamal Narayan Sharma	Hindi
	10	Motilal Tripathi	Hindi
	11.	Sambhoodayal Shukla	Hindi
	12.	Parasram Soni	Hindi
	13.	Hajariprasad Verma	Hindi
	14.	Hari Thakur	Hindi
	15.	Keyurbhushan	Hindi
	16.	Ranvirshing Shastri	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	17.	Purushottam Laharia	Chhattisgarhi (Dailact)
	18.	Tulsiprasad Mishra	Chhattisgarhi (Dailact)
	19.	Gajanan	Chhattisgarhi (Dailact)
	20.	Usha Vijayram Nayak	Chhattisgarhi (Dailact)
	21.	Girdhari Das	Chhattisgarhi (Dailact)
		STATE: MADHYA PRADESH	
AIR: Gwalior	1.	Yashwant Singh Kushwaha	Hindi
	2.	Bala Prasad Dubey	Hindi
AIR Rewa	1.	K.P. Shukla	Hindi
	2.	Yamuna Prasad Shastri	Hindi
	3.	Ram Sundar Gautam	Hindi
	4.	A.P. Pandey	Hindi
	5.	Gulsher Ahmed	Hindi & Bagheli
	6.	Champa Devi	Hindi
	7.	Dr. Bhagwan Das Saphadia	Hindi
	8.	Dr. B.P. Shukla	Hindi
	9.	Narendra Pratap Singh	Bagheli
	10.	Susheel Chandra Dikshit	Bagheli
	11.	Akhtar Hussain Nizami	Bagheli
	12.	M.P. Gautam	Bagheli
	13.	Chandra Sekhar Tripathi	Bagheli
	14.	Doodhnath Singh	Bagheli

1	2	3	4
	15.	Ramsia Gautam	Bagheli
	16.	J.P. Pandey	Bagheli
	17.	M.P. Shukla	Bagheli
AIR: JAGDALPUR	1.	Mainu Gond	Hindi
	2.	Bhira Manjhi	Hindi
	STATE: MAHARASHTRA		
AKASHVANI: BOMBAY	1.	Sh. D.B. Karnaik	Marathi
	2.	Anant Bhale Rao	Marathi
	3.	Dr. S.R. Kulkarni	Marathi
	4.	Mewaram Gupta	Hindi
	5.	Dr. Tatnakar Pande	Hindi
	6.	Pran Lal Vora	Gujarati
	7.	Baldev Gajra	Sindhi
	8.	Tirath Sabhani	Sindhi
	9.	S.D. Gaitonde	K-onkani
	10.	P.D. Gaitonde	K-onkani
	11.	Dr. Alu Dastur	English
	12.	Dr. Surendra Barlins	English
	13.	Dr. Satwant Ghose	English
AKASHVANI: NAGPUR	1.	R.K. Patil	Hindi
	2.	Deendayal Gupta	Hindi
	3.	Magan Lal Bagri	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	4.	H.S. Nayak	Hindi
	5.	Bala Sahib	Marathi
	6.	Smt. Malti Hoshi	Marathi
	7.	Kamal Lalee	Marathi
	8	Giridhar Gadde	Marathi
	9.	Smt. Malti Dhatti	Marathi
	10.	Waman Rao Gawardee	Marathi
	11.	Anand Rao Kolankar	Marathi
	12.	Bulad Rao Wad	Marathi
	13.	Taratel Manshruwala	Marathi
	14.	Siri Ram Dhody	Marathi
	15.	Baqubai	Marathi
	16.	Madhav Lal Dubey	Marathi
	17.	Vinay Kumar Parashar	Marathi
AKASHVANI: PUNE	1.	Bapurao Mohite	Marathi
	2.	Kishnarao Haribhau Jadale	Marathi
	3.	Shirurbhau Limaye	Marathi
	4.	J.D. Deshpande	Marathi
	5.	Sopanrao	Marathi
	6.	Kundali Ghorpade	Marathi
	7.	Ramchandra Vitthal Nisal	Marathi
	8.	Annasaheb Shinde	Marathi
	9.	Bapu Salvi	Marathi

1	2	3	4
	10.	Baburao Jangam	Marathi
	11.	G.P. Pradhan	Marathi
	12.	Manibhai Desai	Marathi
	13.	S.M. Joshi	Marathi
	14.	Smt. Shantabai Tandulwadhar	Marathi
	15.	Kaveru Inamdar	Marathi
	16.	Vijaya Chitale	Marathi
	17.	Anutai Limaye	Marathi
AKASHVANI: AURANGABAD	1.	Vinayak Rao Charthank	Marathi
	2.	Ganga Prasadji Agarwal	Marathi
	3.	Annatrao Bhale Rao	Marathi
	4.	Babasaheb Paranjape	Marathi
	5	Jagganthrao Bardapurkar	Marathi
	6.	Badri Prasad Sharma	Marathi
	7.	Smt. Tarabai Paranjape	Marathi
	8.	Smt. Asha Tai Waghmare	Marathi
	9.	Smt. Pratibahabai	Marathi
	10.	Vaishampayan	Marathi
	11.	Karunatai Chaudhari	Marathi
	12.	Rajkuwar Kabara	Marathi
	13.	Chandra Gupta Chaudhari	Marathi
		STATE: MANIPUR	
AKASHVANI: IMPHAL	1.	Indumunhi Devi	Manipuri

1	2	3	4
	2.	N. Ibemcha Devi	Manipuri
	3.	Ragani Devi	Manipuri
	4.	H. Nilaman Singh	Manipuri
	5.	M. Kuiren Singh	Manipuri
	6.	Sanatombi	Manipuri
	7.	T. Ibemhal Devi	Manipuri
	8.	Leitaklai Devi	Manipuri
	9.	M. Amuba	Manipuri
	10.	Singhson	Manipuri
	11.	Jugeshar Singh	Manipuri
	12.	Potomal Singh	Manipuri
		STATE: ORISSA	
AKASHVANI: CUTTACK	1.	Nityanand Kanoongo	Oriya
	2.	Binod Kanoongo	English
	3.	Dr. Harkekrisnna Mahatab	Oriya
	4.	Rama Devi	Oriya
	5.	Dr. Radhanath Rath	Oriya
	6.	Nandini Satpathy	Oriya
	7.	Adwitya Ballav Roy	Oriya
	8.	Annapurna Moharana	Oriya
	9.	Banka Bihari Das	Oriya
	10.	Biraja Prasad Ray	Oriya
	11.	Bishwanath	Oriya

1	2	3	4
	12.	Pandit Bibhudendra	Oriya
	13.	Dr. Belarani Dutta	Oriya
	14.	Banchhanidhi Das	Oriya
	15.	Chintamani Panigrahi	Oriya
	16.	Jadunath Das Mohapatra	Oriya
	17.	Girija Bhusan Patnik	Oriya
	18.	Krushna Kumari Devi	Oriya
	19.	Rabi Ray	Oriya
	20.	Radha Mohan Gadanayak	Oriya
	21.	Gangadhar Mohapatra	Oriya
	22.	Nityananda Mohapatra	Oriya
	23.	Manmohan Mishra	Oriya
	24.	Matrurananda Sahu	Oriya
	25.	Parsanna Kumar Das	Oriya
	26.	Sriharsa Mishra	Oriya
	27.	Dr. Shradhakar Sarupakar	Oriya
	28.	Satyapriy Mohanty	Oriya
	29.	Ved Prakash Nath	Oriya
	30.	Biswambharnath Pande	English
AKASHVANI: JEYPORE	1.	Mohammed Baji	Oriya
	2.	Sadhu Mahuria	Oriya
	3.	Narsingh Behra	Oriya
	4.	Durlabha Hantal	Oriya

1	2	3	4
	5.	Arjun Patnaik	Oriya
AIR: Sambalpur	1.	Dr. Sradhakar Supkar	Oriya
	2.	Brahmananda Pujari	Oriya
	3.	Dayalal Joshi	Oriya
	4.	Parbati Giri	Oriya
		PONDICHERRY (UNION TERRITORY)	
AKASHVANI: PONDICHERRY	1.	Paul Rodjanedasson	Tamil
		STATE: PUNJAB	
AKASHVANI: JULLUNDUR	1.	Piara Singh	Punjabi
	2.	Banarsidass Azad	Punjabi
	3.	Dev Raj Gulati	Punjabi
	4.	Capt. Hira Singh Sachdeva	Punjabi
	5.	Hem Raj	Punjabi
	6.	Maj. Gurbax Singh	Punjabi
	7.	Tekchand	Punjabi
	8.	Chetan Dev	Punjabi
	9.	Naubat Rai	Punjabi
	10.	Dardi Chanan Singh	Punjabi
	11.	Karam Singh	Punjabi
	12.	Sohan Singh Naurangabad	Punjabi
	13.	Sarwan Singh Gill	Punjabi
	14.	Baba Prithvi Singh Azad	Punjabi
	15.	Ujagar Singh Bilga	Punjabi

1	2	3	4
		STATE: RAJASTHAN	
AKASHVANI: UDAIPUR	1.	Balwant Singh Mehta	Hindi
	2.	Nanak Madhukar	Hindi
	3.	Dr. K.L. Shreemali	Hindi
	4.	Gulab Chand Mewari	Hindi
	5.	Ram Chandra Nandwana	Hindi
	6.	Gokul Chandra Dhakar	Hindi
	7.	Karuna Shankar Pandya	Hindi
	8.	Kuri Chand Jain	Hindi
	9.	Chandu Lal Gupta	Hindi
	10.	Shiv Lal Kotdia	Hindi
	11.	Panna Lal Piyush	Hindi
	12.	Chandresh Vyas	Hindi
AKASHVANI: JODHPUR	1.	Jatashankar Vyas	Hindi
	2.	Lal Chand Jain	Hindi
	3.	Kishore Singh	Hindi
	4.	Akshay Singh Kachhawah	Hindi
	5.	Kundan Lal Shahani	Hindi
	6.	Shankarlal Mehta	Hindi
AKASHVANI: BIKANER	1.	Moolchand Pareek	Rajasthani
	2.	Ramnarain Sharma	Rajasthani
	3.	Gangadutt Ranga	Rajasthani

1	2	3	4
		STATE: TAMILNADU	
AKASHVANI: NAGARCOIL	1.	Avinashilingam Chettiyar	Tamil
AKASHVANI: TIRUNELEVELI	1.	S.N. Somayajulu	Tamil
	2.	L. Krishnasamy Bharathi	Tamil
	3.	K. Lakshmi Kanthan Bharathi	Tamil
	4.	P. Shunmugampillai	Tamil
	5.	G. Hariharasubramniam	Tamil
	6.	T.S. Ramnathan	Tamil
	7.	Gopalakrishnan	Tamil
	8.	Ramchandra Iyer	Tamil
	9.	M. Venkatakrishnan	Tamil
	10.	V.S. Venkatachari	Tamil
AKASHVANI: COIMBATORE	1.	Dr. T.S. Avinashilingam	Tamil
	2.	P. Kuppuswamy	Tamil
	3.	P.R. Ramakrishnan	Tamil
	4.	P.S. Chinnadurai	Tamil
	5.	P.P. Kunjuraman	Tamil
	6.	Gandhi Dasan	Tamil
	7.	Chinnaswamy Desai	Tamil
AKASHVANI: TIRUCHIRAPPALLI			
	1.	Anbu Vedachalam	Tamil
	2.	P. Govindan	Tamil
	3.	K. Chinnasami Desai	Tamil

1	2	3	4
	4.	N.S. Naryan	Tamil
	5.	V. Sakaran	Tamil
	6.	T.M. Subramaniapillai	Tamil
	7.	Ramakishana Thevar	Tamil
	8.	M.P. Sivagnanam	Tamil
	9.	V.P. Paramasivam	Tamil
	10.	M. Chinnasamy	Tamil
	11.	S.V. Rangaswamy	Tamil
	12.	K.A. Muthuswamy	Tamil
	13.	K.M. Subbiah Sadasivam	Tamil
	14.	S. Armugam	Tamil
	15.	S. Kanniah Naidu	Tamil
	16.	K.R.N. Rajan	Tamil
	17.	R. Naryanan	Tamil
	18.	S. Kishnamoorthy	Tamil
	19.	P. Subramanian	Tamil
	20.	K. Ramasamy	Tamil
	21.	N. Venkatesan	Tamil
	22.	S. Subramanian	Tamil
	23.	K.R.S. Mathu	Tamil
	24.	C. Krishnasami Karuppan	Tamil
	25.	M. Paramasivam	Tamil
AKASHVANI: MADRAS	1.	C. Subramaniam	English

1	2	3	4
	2.	Sarojini Varadappan	Tamil
	3.	G. Rajagopal	Tamil
	4.	R.R. Dhaiwai	Tamil
	5.	V.C. Subramaniam	Tamil
	6.	K.U. Rajavelu	Tamil
	7.	Mugavai Rajamaniekam	Tamil
	8.	M.S. Rukmini Ammal	Tamil
	9.	SAVI (S. Viswanathan)	Tamil
	10.	T.D. Thirumalai	Tamil
	11.	C. Nagarajan	Tamil
	12.	T. Chengalvayan	Tamil
	13.	K.S. Ekambaram	Tamil
	14.	P. Isaac	Tamil
	15.	Kovai Subrai Kovai Subri	Tamil
	16.	M.K.T. Subramaniam	Tamil
	17.	C.R. Pattabhiraman	English
	18.	V. Rajagopal	Tamil
	19.	Thookhumedai P. Rajagopalan	Tamil
	STATE: UTTAR PRADESH		
AKASHVANI: ALLAHABAD	1.	Shrinath Singh	Hindi
	2.	Ram Kumar Verma	Hindi
	3.	Kedar Nath Malviya	Hindi
	4.	Devendra Mani Tiwari	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	5.	Vishnu Kant Malviya	Hindi
	6.	Suresh Ram Bhai	Hindi
	7.	Komal Gohindi	Hindi
	8.	Vinodini Sinha	Hindi
	9.	Kamala Prasad Mohile	Hindi
AKASHVANI: VARANASI	1.	Kamlapati Tripathi	Hindi
	2.	Krishna Rai Haridayesh	Hindi
	3	Dudhnath Chaturvedi	Hindi
	4	Roop Narain Tripathi	Hindi
	5	Shrinarayan Singh	Hindi
	6	Thakur Prasad Singh	Hindi
	7.	Nirmala Deshpande	Hindi
	8.	Keyur Bhushan	Hindi
	9.	Dr. Ramchandra Singh	Hindi
	10.	Nageshwar Dwivedi	Hindi
	11.	Saligram Gupta	Hindi
	12.	Rudra Dutt Giri	Hindi
	13.	Prof. Raja Ram Shastri	Hindi
	14.	Shyam Lal Yadav	Hindi
	15.	Siya Ram Matraiye	Hindi
	16.	Baldev Pandey	Hindi
	17.	Sagar Singh	Hindi
	18	Prof. Yadunanandan Upadhyay	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	19.	Ishwardeo Mishra	Hindi
	20.	Dina Nath Gupta	Hindi
	21	Sharad Kumar Sadhak	Hindi
	22.	Salamullah Siddiqui	Hindi
	23.	Ganesh Dass	Hindi
	24.	Sadanand Mishra	Hindi
AKASHVANI: RAMPUR	1.	Raghunath Prasad Lohiya	Hindi
	2.	Mohan Lal Acharya	Hindi
	3.	Ramswaroop Gupta	Hindi
	4.	Chandra Dutta Tyagi	Hindi
	5.	Dev Dyal Khanna	Hindi
	6.	Bhagwan Singh	Hindi
	7.	Dunger Singh Bisht	Hindi
	8.	Dina Nath Mishra	Hindi
	9.	Laxmi Narayanan Shukla	Hindi
	10.	S.K. Bose	Hindi
	11.	Chaudhary Budhi Singh	Hindi
	12.	Uma Devi	Hindi
AKASHVANI: NAJIBABAD	1.	Keshav Saran Sharma	Hindi
	2.	Sheetal Singh	Hindi
	3.	Ram Niwas Gupta	Hindi
	4.	Shyam Lal	Hindi
	5.	Guru Prasad Sharma	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	6.	Narain Singh	Hindi
	7.	Sukhram Singh	Hindi
	8.	Sunder Lal Kothari	Hindi
	9.	Mahant Indresh Charan Das	Hindi
	10.	Shanti Prakash Sharma	Hindi
	11.	Bhairav Dutt Shrotiya	Hindi
	12.	Roop Chand Verma	Hindi
	13.	Anand Sharma Raturi	Hindi
	14.	Paripoorna Nand Panuli	Hindi
	15.	Hari Prasad Sharma	Hindi
	16.	Ram Ratan Rastogi	Hindi
AKASHVANI: GORAKHPUR	1.	Deep Narayan Mani	Hindi
	2.	Tripathi	Hindi
	3.	V. Narasingh	Hindi
	4.	Narayan Pandey	Hindi
	5.	Shiv Kumar Pandey	Hindi
	6.	Madan Pandey	Hindi
	7.	Purushottam Kaushik	Hindi
	8.	Jitendranath Sanyal	Hindi
	9.	Krishna Kumar Bajpai	Hindi
	10.	Doodh Nath Sharma	Hindi
	11.	Shyam Ram	Hindi
	12.	V.C. Vichar Pandey	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	13.	Ghan Shyam	Hindi
	14.	Pratap Dargal Ram	Hindi
	15.	Abodh Singh	Hindi
	16.	Akshaybir Singh	Hindi
	17.	Hamim Abdul Kalam	Urdu
	18.	R. N. Sanyal	English
AKASHVANI: MATHURA	1.	Digambar Singh	Hindi
	2.	Devaki Nandan Vibhav	Hindi
	3.	Kasinath Gupta	Hindi
	4.	Chakleshwar Singh	Hindi
	5.	Nand Kumar Shukla	Hindi
	6.	Narendra Mitra	Hindi
AKASHVANI: LUCKNOW	1.	Chandroday Dixit	Hindi
	2.	Rajnikant Misra	Hindi
	3.	Laxmi Raman Acharaya	Hindi
	4.	Sunderlal Bahuguna	Hindi
	5.	Karan Bhai	Hindi
	6.	Leeladhar Sharma	Hindi
	7.	Parvatiya	Hindi
	8.	Amrit Lal Nagar	Hindi
	9.	Krishanand Gupt	Hindi
	10.	Ram Murti Anchal	Hindi
	11.	Ramgopal	Hindi

1	2	3	4
	12.	Mathura Prasad Pande	Hindi
		STATE: WEST BENGAL	
AKASHVANI: SILIGURI	1.	Samrondra Dattarey	Bengali
	2.	Haripado Bhattacharya	Bengali
	3.	Robindra Nath Sikdar	Bengali
		STATE: JAMMU	
AKASHVANI: JAMMU	1.	Maulana Abdul Rehman	Urdu
	2.	Ved Bhasin	Urdu
	3.	Balraj Puri	Urdu

Implementation of Plantation Labour Act, 1951

4375. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Plantation Labour Act, 1951 is not being fully implemented for the welfare of workers in tea gardens;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any directions to Tea Planters Association in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of tea planters thereto; and

(c) the number of workers, and their dependents in each tea garden in Doars and Tarai areas of West Bengal according to 1981 census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Tea Garden Hospitals

4376. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea gardens hospitals in Duars and Tarai, West Bengal are running without qualified doctors, nurses and the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether there is scarcity of medicines in the tea gardens run hospitals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide necessary health care to tea garden workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and wil be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Suspension for DDA Officials

4378. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of DDA suspended for their alleged involvement in corruption and irregularities since January, 1987; and

(b) the main charges against these officers, the number of officers against whom enquiry is being conducted and the time by which the enquiry will be completed and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 43 officers/officials were placed under suspension by the D.D.A. on the alleged charges of corruption/ other irregularities since January, 1987 till 31/7/87.

(b) A statement showing the main charges against these officers is given below. Out of these 43 officers/officials, departmental proceedings have been ordered to be initiated against 16, and cases in respect of the remaining 27 persons are under investigation by the D.D.A.

While all efforts will be made to take speedy action, it is not possible for the D.D.A. to intimate the time by which the enquiry will be completed and action taken, as it would take some time to complete investigation and seek Chief Vigilance Commission's advice whenever necessary.

STATEMENT

Main charges against the officers/officials suspended by the D.D.A.

(i) Delay in submission of files.

(ii) Bribery.

(iii) Pilferage.

(iv) Delaying issuance of possession letter.

(v) Non-recovery of Secured Advance from construction company.

(vi) Irregularity in issue of allotment letters.

(vii) Falsification of documets.

(viii) Sub-standard construction.

(ix) Non-seeking timely demolition order.

(x) Non-submission of lottery accounts.

(xi) Missing of files.

(xii) Demanding money from allottee of a flat.

(xiii) Derelietion of duty.

(xiv) Wrong assessment of damages of property etc.

Sale and Purchase of Land on Power of Attorney

4379. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in various parts of Delhi, sale and purchase of land is done on the basis of power of attorney and the houses are got constructed in collusion with the officers and the police; and

(b) if so, what action is contemplated to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As and when cases of sale and purchase of land in Delhi on the basis of power of attorney and unauthorised construction therein come to the notice of the DDA, action is taken to stop the construction as also to book the persons involved.

Unauthorised Construction in Karol Bagh

4380. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised constructions are going on in full swing in commercial area of Karol Bagh, New Delhi and the employees and officers of Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Municipal Corporation are inactive; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The building plans in the commerial area of Karol Bagh are sanctioned by the MCD. Action to stop the unauthorised construction/deviation or demolition is taken under DMC Act. Since the properties in Karol Bagh are on lease-hold basis, action under the terms of lease deed is initiated by DDA as and when unauthorised constructions are detected which includes cancellation of the lease of the plot.

[*English*]

Committee in Pesticides Residues in Food

4381. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee on Pesticides Residues in Food was set up in 1984;

(b) if so, the details of work completed so far and action taken on their recommendations to safeguard consumer interest;

(c) when the Committee is likely to complete its work;

(d) the number of Reports submitted by the Committee made public;

(e) whether Department of Science and Technology had also set up a working group on the same subject:

(f) if so, details thereof and whether the Report has been finalised; and

(g) if so, the follow-up action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, a Pesticide Residues Sub-Committee had been constituted long back by the Central Committee for Food Standards to advise on pesticide residues in food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955. The Committee has fixed pesticide residues tolerance limits for 31 pesticides in different food commodities which have been notified by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Any food commodity carrying residues in excess to the prescribed tolerance limits, can be confiscated and its

owner can be punished as per rules.

(e) to (g). The Programme Advisory Group for the Department of Science & Technology Plan scheme "Consumer Protection through Science & Technology", in November, 1986, had constituted a Working sub-Group on Pesticide Residues in Food. The Group's terms of Reference are to prepare a Status Report on Pesticide Residues in Food and to suggest action points. The Group is composed of eight Specialists including those from the consumer interest groups. The sub-group has prepared the draft report. The Programme Advisory Group has to examine the report for making suitable recommendations to the Government. Follow up action can be taken only after final decision on the report

H.F.C. Dealership

4382. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marketing Division of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. at Lucknow, has restored dealership of 10-12 big buffer dealers in utter in disregard of all the rules of the Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that buffer dealers of Allahabad have sold out nearly 200 Tonne Urea by terming it as an incident of theft; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU: (a) The Marketing Division of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. has appointed eight of its existing regular dealers as buffer stockists in U.P. after following the due procedure. It is not true that dealership has been restored to 10-12 big buffer dealers in utter disregard of the rules of the Corporation.

(b) It is not a fact that buffer dealers of Allahabad have sold out nearly 200 tonnes of Urea by terming it as an incident of theft. There was a case of theft of 14.9 MT Urea from the stock of a buffer stockist at Allahabad on 24.12.86. A complaint was lodged with the police and the matter is under investigation.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

Families Under Purview of the IRDP Loan Scheme

4383. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor families which have been brought under the purview of the Integrated Rural Development Programme loan scheme, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of such families, State-wise, which have thereby been pulled above the poverty line upto 31 March, 1987; and

(c) the estimated number of eligible poor families, State-wise, not yet covered by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a credit linked programme. The assistance to the beneficiary is provided by way of subsidy given by the Govt. and term credit financed by the financial institution. However, in case of petty investment where the total cost of the project does not exceed Rs. 1000/-, the credit link-

age is not necessary and the beneficiary can meet this portion of the cost by way of self-finance. A statement indicating families assisted under IRDP from 1980-81 to 31st March, 1987 is given in the Statement-I below. This also includes beneficiaries covered under petty investment under the programme.

(b) Crossing the poverty line is a continuous and gradual process. Department of Rural Development has undertaken a monthly concurrent evaluation of the programme since October, 1985 through 20 reputed research organisation. A 12-monthly consolidated report of the concurrent evaluation for the period from October, 1985 to September, 1986 has been compiled. According to this report, about 52% old beneficiaries has crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500. Applying the percentage for the different states as come in the concurrent evaluation, the total number of poeple who may have crossed the poverty line as on 31st March, 1987 has been worked out and is given in Statement-II below. A copy of the concurrent evaluation report referred to above has been put in the Lok Sabha Library for reference purposes.

(c) According to the 38th Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report of 1983-84 about 44 million families i.e. 40.4% of rural population were below the poverty line of Rs. 6400. Under IRDP, assistance is given to rural families having income less than cut of line of Rs. 4800. According to above survey, it is estimated that about 24 million families were eligible for assistance under IRDP in whole of the country. State-wise number of eligible poor families yet to be covered is not available.

STATEMENT -I

Families Assisted Under IRDP 1980-81 to 1986-87

Sl. No.	*Name of the States/UTs*	*Total families assisted 1980-87*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1649758
2.	Assam	426503
3.	Bihar	2879425
4	Gujarat	1000239
5.	Haryana	580208
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285738
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	242051
8.	Karnataka	1009170

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	744754
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2039166
11.	Maharashtra	1390807
12.	Manipur	52309
13	Meghalaya	42944
14.	Nagaland	59736
15.	Orissa	1303060
16.	Punjab	560309
17.	Rajasthan	1015051
18.	Sikkim	14874
19.	Tamil Nadu	1864535
20.	Tripura	82350
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4679625
22.	West Bengal	1248324
23	A & N Islands	3908
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69038
25.	Chandigarh	1442
26.	D & N Haveli	3423
27.	Delhi	23371
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46832
29.	Lakshadweep	2508
30.	Mizoram	23554

1	2	3
31.	Pondicherry	25662
	All India:	23370674

STATEMNT-II

Families Assisted and Families Crossing Poverty Line Estimated on the Basis of Concurrent Evaluation Report.

Sl. No.	*Name of State/UTs.*	*Total families assisted 1980-1987*	*Estimated families crossing poverty line of Rs. 3500*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1649758	984576
2.	Assam	426503	323929
3.	Bihar	2879425	1435681
4.	Gujarat	1000239	397395
5.	Haryana	580208	239336
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285738	157384
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	242051	131579
8.	Karnataka	1009170	389641
9.	Kerala	744754	396507
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2039166	839729
11.	Maharashtra	1390807	711259
12.	Manipur	52309	7334
13	Meghalaya	42944	22447
14.	Nagaland	59736	
15.	Orissa	1303060	223996

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	560309	510442
17.	Rajasthan	1015051	679272
18.	Sikkim	14874	5950
19.	Tamil Nadu	1864535	781613
20.	Tripura	82350	53042
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4679625	2825089
22.	West Bengal	1248324	735138
23.	A & N Islands	3908	1975
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69038	34898
25.	Chandigarh	1442	729
26	D & N Haveli	3423	1730
27.	Delhi	23371	11814
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46832	23674
29.	Lakshadweep	2508	1263
30.	Mizoram	23554	11907
31.	Pondicherry	25662	12972
	All India:	23370674	12164436*

* Difference in all India and States/UTs total is due to certain approximation errors

[*Translation*]

Daily Operation of Delhi-Gorakhpur Flight

4384. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to operate Delhi-Gorakhpur flight daily instead of four days a weak;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will also con-

sider to extend this flight upto Kathmandu; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The present passenger demand between Delhi and Gorakhpur does not justify increase in the frequency of Delhi-Gorakhpur service from 4 days a week to a daily service.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The present demand between Gorakhpur and Kathmandu will not be adequate to justify operation of Gorakhpur-Kathmandu-Gorakhpur service. This apart, Indian Airlines is operating F-27 service 4 days a week on the sector Calcutta-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Calcutta, and also a daily B-737 service between Varanasi and Kathmandu. Passengers desirous of travelling from Gorakhpur to Kathmandu can travel via Varanasi.

Linking Delhi, Varanasi, Mayourpur Patti with Vayudoot Service

4385. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Delhi, Varanasi and Mayourpur Patti with Vayudoot service as southern part of Mirzapur has been developed into a big industrial area; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Constraints of aircraft capacity and non-availability of infrastructural facilities at Mayourpur do not permit inclusion of Mayourpur in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot Ltd.

[*English*]

Per Capita Availability of Drinking Water in Metropolitan Cities

4386. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of drinking (Potable) water in Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi;

(b) whether the target fixed by the Planning Commission has been achieved; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to bring the level of water supply to the basic requirement set up by Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the information furnished by the concerned authorities, the per capita availability of drinking (Potable) water in the 4 metropolitan cities is as follows:

Bombay	-	112.5 to 135 litres per capita per day.
Madras	-	73 litres per capita per day.

Calcutta	-	259 litres per capita per day.
Delhi	-	238.5 litres per capita per day.

(b) No target has been fixed by the Planning Commission in this ragard.

(c) Does not arise.

Market Intelligence Centre

4387. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal for setting up market intelligence centre at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon;

(c) whether a comprehensive plan is proposed to be made for effective market intelligience throughout the country; and

(d) whether statutory Agricultural Marketing and Price Authorities are to be set up in order to protect producer and consumer interests in the country?

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

(b) The proposal stresses the need for establishing a market intelligence centre for fruits like mango, banana and lime at Vijayawada for protecting small and marginal farmers from exploitation by trade and is under examination.

(c) The National Horticulture Board of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have launched a project for establishment of Market Information Service on important fruits and vegetables. The project covers twenty specific centres in various States in the country. It is proposed to establish one centre in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The project for establishment of Market Information Service on Fruits and Vegetables has been sanctioned recently. Necessary action for locating suitable places for establishment of telex service and recruitment of staff for the proposed centres is being initiated.

Exports of Poultry Products

4388. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on commercial Poultry production to promote export of poultry products has been undertaken by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features 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.

Supply of Quality Seeds to Assam

4389. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation supplied seeds of various crop to the cultivators of Assam during the last three

years; and

(b) if so, the quantity supplies year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Seeds Corporation supplied seeds of various crops for the cultivators in Assam through National Seeds Corporation dealers, State Department of Agriculture, Assam State Cooperative Marketing and Consumer Federation Limited and Assam State Seeds Corporation during the last three years.

(b) The year-wise quantities of seeds of various crops supplied are as follows:-

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crops	*Years*		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Wheat	20,137	24,515	18,482
Paddy	10,063	7,162	4,153
Maize	112	96	3
Pulses	1,542	340	10
Oilseeds	-	85	10
Fodder	-	32	-
Fibre	1,588	1,633	416
TOTAL	33,442	33,863	23,074

Assistance Under National Pulses Development Project

4390. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts released to various States under the centrally sponsored National Pulses Development Project sicne 1986; State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the financial assistance given under NPDP to Assam was Inadequate; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of districts covered by the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) State-wise amount released under Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto June 1987) is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the National Pulses Development Project, 206 Districts have been covered.

STATEMENT

State-wise Amount Released Under Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project

Sl. No.	*State/U.T.*	*Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)*	
		1986-87	*1987-88 (upto June, 1987)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.89	5.90
2.	Assam	1.08	0.43
3.	Bihar	23.24	6.88
4.	Gujarat	6.76	2.15
5.	Haryana	4.71	2.52
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	0.53
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.69	0.46
8.	Karnataka	21.32	6.75
9.	Kerala	3.76	0.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	67.75	22.26
11.	Maharashtra	7.31	8.60
12.	Manipur	0.59	0.18
13.	Meghalaya	0.35	0.12
14.	Nagaland	0.22	0.06
15.	Orissa	5.00	5.42
16.	Punjab	5.05	1.72
17.	Rajasthan	27.53	12.73
18.	Sikkim	1.41	0.12

1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	11.52	3.54
20.	Tripura	0.60	0.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	67.04	23.85
22.	West Bengal	8.76	2.90
23.	A & N Islands	-	0.13
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.06
25.	Delhi	0.28	0.12
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.88	0.11
	Total All India:	287.74	107.94

Plant Genetic Resources

4391. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAARC countries met in New Delhi on 25 May, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any discussion took place on the scope of exchange/collaboration in plant genetic resources;

(c) whether member countries urged to collaborate with one another to utilise plant resources for crop improvement programmes and to increase agricultural production; 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) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The area in which need for collaboration had been felt are given in statement given below.

STATEMENT

Areas of Collaboration Among SAARC Member Countries with Respect to Plant Genetic resources.

1. Joint explorations for under-explored and/or untapped areas in the following regions were recommended:

(a) North-western Himalayan region-cold arid temperate/alpine tracts in India and Pakistan.

(b) Central Himalayan region-Nepal, Bhutan and in India-Sikkim and North Bengal.

(c) Eastern Himalayan region, including the Chittagong hills in Bangladesh and the north-eastern hills in India.

(d) Thar desert-part of Sind in Pakistan and the arid belt of Rajasthan and Gujarat in India.

(e) Indian ocean islands - Sri Lanka, Maldives; and in India, Lakshadweep and Andman Nicobar group of Islands, also in coastal/littoral belt of Bangladesh.

2 Medicinal plants, tuber crops, pome and stone fruits and nuts, temperate and tropical forage legumes and grasses, wild rices and maize were identified for joint explorations

3. The Governments under SAARC regions may work for joint strategy for implementing quarantine regulations.

4. Third country quarantine system and off-shore quarantine facilities need to be created and help of Indian off-shore quarantine facilities, in offing, can be availed of by SAARC member nations

5. Need for training in plant explorations was strongly felt and such trainings may be organised by NBPGR.

6. It was recommended to publish SAARC agricultural newsletter covering all cooperative activities.

7. Need for exchange of scientists and consultants engaged in plant genetic resources activities among SAARC countries was felt.

8. The gene bank facilities may be created in all countries for long term storage and for posterity. Possibilities of a common gene bank on pattern similar to NORDIC gene bank may be explored.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Land Prices by Delhi Development Authority

4392. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has increased the price of the land to be given to the Government housing societies in Delhi in the recent years to Rs. 474 per sq yard;

(b) if so, whether this price has been fixed on 'no loss no profit' basis,

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the reasons for rise in land price by the Delhi Development Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Cooperative Group Housing Societies are allotted land at pre-determined rates worked out on 'no loss no profit' basis which includes the cost of acquisition, development and administrative charges. Due to the increase in the cost of aceuisition and development, this rate was assessed by the DDA at Rs. 474/- per sq. mtr. on provisional basis. The decision on the rate to be finally fixed is yet to be taken by the DDA.

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

Import of Seeds of Oilseeds

4393. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have imported seeds of oilseeds with a view to encourage production of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any research for improving varieties of oilseeds being produced in the country;

(c) the details of the progress made in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the target fixed for the next three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) With a view to encourage production of oilseeds in the country small quantities of seeds of oilseeds are imported from time to time for research and trails puposes. As a result of such trials recently 35 MTs sunflower seed of 'Improved Peredovik' variety from Russia has been imported for further multiplication by various States.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its institutes and coordinated research programmes conducts research on a continuing basis for evolving improved and superior varieties for profitable production of various oilseeds in the country. A list of new varieties of oilseeds evolved/identified in the last three years in given in the statement below.

(d) During the next three years it is proposed to enhance and stablise production through improved rainfed farming, intercropping, development of drought, disease and pest resistant varieties.

STATEMENT

Varieties of different oilseed crops evolved/identified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last three years

Variety	*Recommended for*	*Salient feature*
1	2	3
GROUNDNUT		
1. SG 84	Punjab	Suitable for spring cultivation (Irrigated)
2. GG 2	Saurashtra region of Gujarat	Early flowering, suitable for irrigated areas in Rabi/Summer, yields higher than GAUG-I and J-11 (16 to 18% higher)
3. UF 70-103	Vidharbha and Western region of Maharashtra	Suitable for summer cultivation, gives 27% higher yield than SB-11

1	2	3
4. ICGS-II	Parts of M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.	Suitable for Rabi/Summer cultivation, tolerant to bud necrosis.
5. ICGS-44	Gujarat and West Rajasthan	Suitable for Rabi/Summer cultivation, gives 23% higher yield than GAUG-I.
6. RSHY-1	Orissa and Northern Districts of Andhra Pradesh.	Suitable for Summer Season (Irrigated), Bold Kernel, gives 12% more yield than AK 12-24.
7. DH 8	Transitional tract of northern Karnataka.	Suitable for Kharif and Rabi/Summer cultivation, tolerant to late leaf spot, possesses fresh seed dormancy of one week.
8. Chitra	Uttar Pradesh	Oil content 49%, testa varigated.
9. Kaushal	All India	Wide adaptation, early maturity (108-111 days), compact plant type.
10. GG-11	Gujarat	Gives 14-3% higher yield than GAUG-10.
11. M-335	Sandy soils of Punjab	Bold Kernels, suitable for irrigated areas in Kharif.
12. ICGS-1	Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar	Gives 33% higher yield than existing vatieties of the region
13. ICGS-4	In Kharif areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra	Foliar disease resistance, Higher yielding than the local.
14. CGC-4018	In Kharif areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra	Foliar disease resistance, higher yielding.
RAPESEED-MUSTARD		
1. Bhawani	Uttar Pradesh	Early (80 days)
2. PT 30	Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh	Tolerant to alternaria blight, while rust and downy mildew diseases.

1	2	3
3. PT 303	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Orissa, H.P. and Sikkim.	Tolerant to alternaria blight white rust and downy mildew diseases.
4. Bhagirathi	West Bengal and Orissa	Suitable for both rainfed and irrigated conditions.
5. Vaibhav	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pr.	Suitable for rainfed conditions
6. Vardan	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pr.	Suitable for intercropping with wheat and for irrigated areas.
7. Rohini	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pr.	Fairly tolerant to diseases and pests.
8. Pusa Bold	Eastern India	Shattering resistant and bold seed size.
9. RH 30	Haryana	Shattering resistant, suitable for late sowing and mixed cropping, bold seed size.
10. RLM 514	All India	Suitable for rainfed conditions.
11. RLM 619	Punjab	Suitable for sowing after cotton
CASTOR		
1. TMV 5	Tamil Nadu	Rose coloured stem, longer spike length, Capsules spiny, Number of spikes per plant 4 to 6, moderately resistant to Jassids.
2. SHB 18	All India	Resistant to wilt, Suitable for irrigated and rainfed conditions, gives 30% and 15% more yield than GAUCH-1 under respective conditions.
SESAME		
1. TC 289	Punjab and northern India	White seeds, oil content about 52%.
2. CST 785	Uttar Pradesh and Central India.	Early maturity (75-80 days), suitable for Kharif season, white bold seeds.
3. RAUSS-17-4	Semi-Rabi/Summer growing conditions of central and northern India.	Suitable for multiple cropping situations after late paddy/potato etc. in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa etc., oil content about 51%

1	2	3
4. BS 5-18-6	North-eastern conditions particularly Orissa.	Suitable for Kharif season.
5. Soma	Kerala	Suitable for paddy fallows.
6. Surya	Kerala	Suitable for paddy fallows.
NIGER		
1. IGP-72	Maharashtra	Early maturity (85 days).
2. RCR-66	Karnataka	Early maturity (80 days).
3. GA-10	Orissa	Full season crop (90-95 days), bold seed, oil content about 40%.
4. GA-1	Orissa	Full season crop (90-95 days), bold seed, oil content about 38%.
5. GA-2	Orissa	Full season crop (90-95 days), bold seed, oil content 38%.
LINSEED		
1. Jawahar-23	Central and peninsular region.	Resistant to powdery mildew, tolerant to wilt and rust, matures in about 120 days, oil content 43%.
2. Sweta	Indo-gangetic alluvium	Resistant to rust and tolerant to powdery mildew and alternaria blight, suitable for rainfed cultavation, matures in about 130 days, oil content 44%.
3. Garima	Indo-gangetic alluvium	Resistant to rust, tolerant to powdery mildew, alternaria blight and wilt diseases, well-suited for irrigated lands, matures in about 125 days, oil content 42%.
4. Shubhra	Indo-gangetic	Resistant to rust, tolerant to alternaria blight and moderately resistant to powdrey mildew, widely adaptable to rainfed and irrigated lands, matures in about 130 days, oil content 45%.

1	2	3
5. RLC-6	Central and peninsular region.	Multiple resistant to rust, wilt and powedry mildew diseases
6. LCK-152	Indo-gangetic alluvium	Double purpose, average seed and fibre yields 1033 and 796 Kg/ha. respectively.
7. DPL-21	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, parts of Rajasthan and entire Indo-gangetic alluvium.	Double purpose, average seed and fibre yields 964 and 924 Kg/ha, respectively, resistant to rust and tolerant to powdery mildew.

In addition, a number of varieties such as VG-18(SB), MA-16(VB), C-364 (VR), OG-52-1 (SB) in groundnut; APSH-11, MSFH-1, TNAV-SUF-3 (CO-2, KBSH-1 and MSFH-8 in sunflower; HUS-305, NRS-209 in safflower; and YSB-19-7-C-6 (3-II), YSK-I and RH-819 in rapeseed-mustard have been identified for pre-release multiplication by the Annual Oilseeds Workshop during 1986.

[*English*]

Use of Liquid Fertilizers

4394. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of liquid fertilisers has been tried as a more efficient method of infusing nitrogen in the fields;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any programme for use of liquid fertilisers has been formulated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Fertilizers Limited, Panipat, have recently introduced a nitrogenous liquid fertilizer containing 32% nitrogen under the product name "Ankur". Field experiments using this product on wheat and maize have been carried out in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. These trials have shown that the efficiency of this liquid fertilizer is almost at par with that of urea and calcium ammonium nitrate.

(c) No, Sir. The Department has not formulated any programme for liquid fertilizer use in the country. The economics of liquid fertilizer use will depend on logistics of storage, transportaion, application methodology etc. These need to be perfected before formulating any programme for large scale use.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of A.I.R. Station at Surat

4395. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the radio station at Surat has been started and if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which facility of radio station will be made available to the people of Surat and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The site required for the proposed radio station at Surat has still not been handed over by the Municipal Corporation, Surat to AIR. As soon as the site is handed over it will be surveyed and building plans finalised. Soon thereafter the constructiion of the building will be started, which will take about an year, for completion.

(b) The scheme has been approved at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 174.20 lakhs

(c) The proposed radio station at Surat is to be equipped with 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter, multi-purpose studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters. Work relating to the project planning has been initiated. Letter of intent has been placed for procuring studio and transmitter equipments. Subject to early transfer of site to AIR, the proposed radio station at Surat is expected to be ready for commissioning by March, 1990.

[*English*]

Export of Prawn

4396. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sea fish known as prawns has a large export potential; and

(b) if so, the quantum of prawn exported during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) The quantum of prawn exported during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:

Year	*Quantum of prawn Export (in tonnes)*
1984-85	55398
1985-86	50349
1986-87	49203

[*Translation*]

Vayudoot Services in Uttar Pradesh

4397. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state·

(a) the name of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where Vayudoot services are proposed to be introduced during the 1987-88, 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to link Azamgarh district with Vayudoot; and

(c) the formalities to be observed to link a district with Vayudoot?

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

Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure facilities and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Faizabad and Ghazipur in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The criteria adopted for selecting new stations for airlinking by Vayudoot are as follows:-

(i) Economic viability of operations.

(ii) Geographical terrain.

(iii) Tourism and industrial potential.

(iv) Availability of infrastructural facilities.

(v) Potential to feed services on major routes.

(vi) Affinity of the new station with the base and other stations in the region.

(vii) Utilisation of surplus aircraft capacity.

[*English*]

Information on Welfare Schemes through Audio Visual Media

4399. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is laying emphasis on the quality of the programmes and information output;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to educate the people about welfare schemes and their benefits through Doordarshan and other audio-visual media?

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

(b) According to the instructions and guidelines issued by this Ministry, all the Media Units constantly endeavour to attain excellence. It is ensured that various assignments are given to suitable officers who have the requisite background and aptitude for the jobs involved. The programmes are monitored and evaluated regularly. Their formulation and implementation is supervised by senior level officers of various Media Units. Advisory bodies have also been set up wherever considered necessary for advising these units to improve their programmes and output.

(c) Doordarshan, All India Radio, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song & Drama Division and Films Division, etc. have been actively engaged in educating the people about the welfare schemes of the Government through their programmes in different formats. These areas include Government's major campaigns like 20-Point Programme-1986, National Integration & Communal Harmony, New Education Policy, Family Welfare, Consumer Protection, Drug Abuse, Prohitition, Women Welfare, Immunisation, Labour Welfare, Literacy and various schemes for rural and urban development.

[*Translation*]

Repair to Roads in Resettlement Colonies

4400. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foot paths have not been constructed along the main roads in the resettlement colonies of Delhi and the time by which dense carpet will be laid on the roads which are in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) the time by which dilapidated pavements (Kharanjas) and roads will be repaired in those resettlement colonies where sewerage lines have been laid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In most of the resettlement colonies foot paths have been constructed along the main road. The repair of Kharanjas in lanes and roads which were damaged due to laying of sewer lines, water lines etc. is being done progressively in these colonies. The work of dense carpeting/premix carpeting of roads/lanes is proposed to be taken up as and when funds are available.

[*English*]

Share of Government Advertisements in Newspapers

4401. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the share of English, Hindi and Urdu papers in Government advertisements in terms of percentage of the total expenditure for the last three years;

(b) whether any English, Urdu or Hindi papers were delisted during 1986-87 or during the current year; and

(c) if so, their names and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Statement-I is gven below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names are given in Statement-II below. The use of these publications was discontinued/suspended because they ceased to fulfil the empanelment criteia laid down in the advertisement Policy of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

STATEMENT-I

Share of English, Hindi and Urdu papers as well as percentage of the total expenditure in Government advertisements for the last three years.

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Amount	*%age*	*Amount*	*%age*	*Amount*	*%age*
English	Rs. 108,01,184	24.81	Rs. 133,57,542	29.39	Rs. 241,30,818	35.87
Hindi	Rs. 144,00,120	33.08	Rs. 136,93,597	30.13	Rs. 204,43,512	30.39
Urdu	Rs. 33,30,702	7.65	Rs. 26,83,229	5.90	Rs. 28,83,150	4.28

STATEMENT-II

List of English Hindi and Urdu Newspapers/ Periodicals whose use was Discontinued During the Year 1986-87 and 1987-88 (Till Date)

ENGLISH

DAILIES:

Skyline, Hyderabad

Searchlight, Patna

Nagpur Post, Nag pur

Orissa Times, Bhubaneshwar

Samiksha Bharti, Agra

National Herald, Delhi

National Herald, Lucknow

Eastern Express, Gangtok

WEEKLIES:

Weekend Review, Delhi

Link, Delhi

Radience, Delhi

Democratic World, Delhi

Commercial Fortune, Delhi

Commerce, Bombay

New Republic, Ranchi

FORTNIGHTLIES:

Indian & Foreign Review, New Delhi

One India, Irinjalakuda

Garments India, Madras

Indian Poultry Review, Calcutta

MONTHLIES & OTHERS:

Lok Udyog, Delhi

Industrial Science, Delhi

Other Side, Delhi

Khoshir Khabar, Delhi

Your Astrologer, Delhi

Service Technology, Delhi

Female, Delhi

Jabalpur Law Journal, Gwalior

Jantak Lahar, Jallandhar

Teenager, Allahabad

Education, Lucknow

Bharat Protiva, Calcutta

Prabhudha Bharat, Calcutta

Yoga & You, Delhi

Indian Food Packers, Delhi

Pan View, Delhi

Maintenance, Delhi

Citizen Gazette, Delhi

Vidyut Bharti, Delhi

Pathway to God, Belgaum

Indus Chronicle, 24-Parganas

Marketology, New Delhi

HINDI

DAILIES:

Bilaspur Times, Bilaspur

Acharan, Gwalior

Rituraj Basant, Bhind

Digant, Bhopal

Karar, Durg

Jan Nayak, Kota

Jalte Deep, Jaipur

Rajasthan Times, Alwar

Prantadoot, Nagpur

Roj Mail, Ajmer

Jai Mewar, Chittorgarh

Trimurti Sandesh, Hanumangarh

Alok, Bhopal

Sabera Sanket, Rajnandgaon

Mahakaushal, Raipur

Yugdharma, Raipur

Sandhya Rapat, Bhopal

Naveen Indore, Indore

Shipra Ke Swar, Ujjain

Jeevan Tara, Delhi

Hind Vyapar, Delhi

Amar Delhi, Delhi

Haryana Nirman, Rohtak

Dainik Pilot, Bhatinda

Lagam, Kanpur

Ganesh, Kanpur

Bharat Mail, Patna

Chakra Gati, Hardoi

Swatantra Jagran, Gorakhpur

Aligarh Mail, Aligarh

Pradesh Path, Banda

Banita Parisar, Patna

Viswa Manav, Bareilly

Viswa Manav, Saharanpur

Nishpax Jan Manch, Lucknow

Mona Times, Muzaffarpur

Sahar Hogi, Chas

Himalay, Moradabad

Mrigesh Sandesh, Patna

Sangram, Aligarh

Muzaffarnagar Bulletine, Muzaffarnagar

Dainik Dehat, Muzaffarnagar

Samachar Surbhi, Muzaffarpur

Pataliputra Chronical, Patna

Vishwa Parivar, Jhansi

Madhur Samachar, Moradabad

Yug Dainik, Aligarh

Panch, Patna

Nyayadhis, Allahabad

Dainik Deewan, Orai

Tulsi Darpan, Banda

Pradeep, Patna

Taj Time, Agra

Vikassheel Bharat, Agra

Bhartiya Basti, Basti

Bihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur

Super Hit, Lucknow

WEEKLIES

Kisan Stambh, Muzaffarpur

Shanti Mitra, Lucknow

Manav Sambad, Muzaffarpur

Prasasan Prakash, Kanpur

Rashtra Sandesh, Sitapur

Rashtra Bhawana, Patna

Shram Sangam, Gorakhpur

Adwitiy, Unnao

Dusri Azadi, Deoria

Khas Jagran, Kanpur

Rang Biranga Bharat, Mathura

Sarhadi, Lucknow

Mithileswar, Gorakhpur

Orai Shees Mahal, Orai

Deoriya Express, Deoria

Vani Pravah, Nainital

Lok Ashtha, Patna

Poorvanchal Dhara, Varanasi

Samhita, Khadagpur

Navrakta, Meerut

Hind Terenam, Muzaffarpur

Bharat Bhakta, Virindavan

Rashtra Samachar, Dhanbad

Him Sagar, Dehradun

Lanka Dahan, Varanasi

Amiy Prabhat, Kanpur

Janvikrant Sasaram

Palamu Times, Palamu

Priy Prabhat, Bhagalpur

Gorkh Dhanda, Gorakhpur

Reporter Rajesh, Hardwar

Viswa Mat, Varanasi

Ayachi, Saharsa

Atoot, Patna

Andhi Pani, Mirzapur

Bihar Ki Hakikat, Muzaffarpur

Samachar Sansriti, Kanpur

Samajwadi Salakhar, Muzaffarpur

Varanasi Times, Varanasi

Shakti Sandesh, Haridwar

Sahkari Yug, Rampur

Akas Deep, Meerut

Kal Pravah, Saharanpur

Karmbhoomi, Kotdwar

Yaspatra, Patna

Shoshit Samta, Meerut

Dekha Lekha, Patna

Haridwar Gaurav, Haridwar

Pliz, Muzaffarpur

Viswa Jagran, Gaya

Surkh Suraj, Jhansi

Surkh Suraj, Lalitpur

Dard Deed, Jaunpur

Chita Ki Lapat, Meerut

Doon Jagriti, Dehradun

Basant Bihar, Patna

Voice of Mirzapur, Mirzapur

Mujhe Jeene Do, Roorki

Roorki Darpan, Roorki

Rajdhani Gaurav, Patna

Kal Swar, Patna

Pas-Pas, Patna

Nari Pukar, Agra

Elavrit, Patna

Seewan Sambad, Seewan

Gandesh, Patna

Rangeela Times, Chandosi

Manbhawan, Moradabad

Bharat Ka Romanchak, Pilibhit

Apna Bihar, Chhapra

Bihar Kiran, Patna

Dakshin Bihar, Patna

The Pilot, Bhatinda

Bharat Desh Hamara Hai, Patiala

Lahoo Tarang, Nagpur

Zamana, Akola

Kanta, Gondia

Saran Express, Seewan

Hind Himalaya, Amravati

Nagsen, Chandrapur

Janadesh, Calcutta

Parixat, Calcutta

Bengali Mail, 24-Parganas

Khabar Yar, Bhopal

Tarun Duniya, Bhopal

Jan Dharan, Bhopal

Narad Rukh, Gwalior

Bhopal Khabar, Bhopal

Jan Samarthan, Ujjain

Khel Halchal, Indore

Lal Ghati, Bhopal

Bhel Halchal, Bhopal

Yuva Pravartak, Itarsi

Koot Lekh, Bhopal

Pitz, Indore

Udovano Kisan, Bhopal

Awantika Herald, Ujjain

Bhopal Tal Tallaya Samachar, Bhopal

Sarvajan Hitaya, Bhopal

Kirdar, Jaipur

Rajasthan Statesment, Jaipur

Fermane Rajasthan, Tonk

Gram Samaj, Bhilwara

Godwar Times, Rani

Matrichhya, Banswara

Ghora Dharti, Badmer

Banas Times, Tonk

Mewar Jan, Udaipur

Rim Zim, Ajmer

Dinman, Delhi

Movie Jagat, Delhi

Ekta Sandesh, Delhi

Ek Nazar, Delhi

Vipra Sandesh, N. Delhi

Pratipakash, Delhi

Manav Udgar, Delhi

Amrit, Karnal

Khattarvani, Rohtak

Jagat Kranti, Jind

FORTNIGHTLIES:

Apanivani, Calcutta

Tajjub Varta, Calcutta

Sarika, Delhi

Swatantra Jyoti, Delhi

Akashvani, Delhi

Prabhat Farishta, Delhi

Milowal Sandesh, Delhi

Madhu Priya, Delhi

Khel Bharati, Delhi

Yuvak Dhara, Delhi

FTAD Patrika, Delhi

Star Sandesh, Delhi

Haryana Samvad, Chandigarh

Yuva Janpaksh, Delhi

Gyan Jyotish Darpan, Delhi

Bhartiva Rail, N. Delhi

Vigyan Pravah, Delhi

Dharma Shetra Kurukshetra, Delhi

Amar Vijayata, Delhi

Utpadakta, N. Delhi

Bal Jagat, Delhi

Amrit Kumbh, Delhi

Sanchetna, Delhi

Dhariga, Delhi

Anama, Sonipat

Him Chayanika Simla

Roma Banjara, Bombay

Samaj Pravah, Bombay

Jan Jagriti Dhara, Bhopal

Ulat Palat, Bhopal

Gandhi Jagat, Bhopal

Sanskritik Chetna, Jaipur

Mukti Sandarbh, Kishangarh

Jain Thirthankar, Badmer

Mandarshee, Jodhpur

Haroti Ki Dharti, Kota

Shramik Sandesh, Bikaner

Jan Lahar, Dehradun

Tax Salahkar, Saharanpur

Kosi Varta, Khudagpur

Safar Nama, Lucknow

Suryarath, Agra

Journal of U.P. Medicine, Lucknow

U.P. Visthapat Samachar, Meerut

Ubharata Sansar, Meerut

Shrota Samachar, Allahabad

Manveey Chetna, Meerut

Swatantra Yug Ki Pukar, Kot Putli

Sujla Express, Sujangarh

Sadulpr Times, Sadulpur

King, Bharatpur

MONTHLIES & OTHERS:

Nutan Kahaniyan, Allahabad

Workers, Kanpur

Sailsata, Kanpur

Apka Swathya, Varanasi

Avasar, Patna

Panchayati Sewa Sandesh, Patna

Darshan Manthan, Muzaffarpur

Apne Hath Jagannath, Sahranpur

Braj Sushma, Mathura

Chhatra Yuva Darpan, Indore

Khushboo, Indore

Usha, Indore

Tax Guide, Sriganganagar

Sushama, Delhi

Jagat, Delhi

Sarva Priya, Delhi

Krishi Darshan, Delhi

Hansadesh, Delhi

Pavitra Desh, Delhi

URDU

DAILIES:

Faisal Jadid, Delhi

Eisar, Patna

Khidmat, Srinagar

Hamdard, Srinagar

Rajasthan Leader, Jaipur

Roshan Kirdar, Tonk

Chhota Akhbar, Madras

Indinon, Delhi/Patna

Deccan Today, Hyderabad

Sada-e-Aam, Patna

Kohkan, Patna

Qaumi Awaz, Delhi

Hilale-Nav, Anantnag

Srinagar Times, Srinagar

Aftab-e-Jadid, Bhopal

Inquilab, Bombay

Qaumi Awaz, Lucknow

Noor-e-Bareilly, Bareilly

Amal, Kanpur

Aman-w-Aashti, Kanpur

Anware-Qaum, Kanpur

Shane-Millat, Calcutta

WEEKLIES/FORTNIGHTLIES:

Chirage-Dill, Hyderabad

Rattan, Hyderabad

Rudad-e-Hayat, Hyderabad

Goonj, Nizamabad

Sharare, Warrangal

Times of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

Aftab-e-Hind, Hyderabad

Shahkar, Hyderabad

Naveed-e-Shaar, Hyderabad

Bharti, Hyderabad

World News, Hyderabad

Nizam Gazette, Hyderabad

Saijas, Hyderabad

Iqdam, Hyderabad

Udyog, Hyderabad

Siasi Eqtedar, Hyderabad

Masawat, Hyderabad

Rahbare-Film, Hyderabad

Yawar, Hyderabad

Rahbar-e-Zamana, Hyderabad

Warning, Hyderabad

Gulzar, Hyderabad

Namood, Gaya

Sham-e-Bihar, Patna

Aurang, Patna

Mashwara-e-Awam, Muzaffarpur

Jagat, Delhi

Nai Duniya, Delhi

Dawat, Delhi

Jaraim, N. Delhi

Zewar-e-Talim, Udhampur

Chand, Jammu

Be-Kafan Janaza, Jammu

Caravan, Bangalore

Aroma, Ludhiana

Avahon, Batala

Murad, Gorakhpur

Basti Ki Awaz, Basti

Shahpan, Jaunpur

Jafta-e-Rafta, Kanpur

Rampur Times, Rampur

Avadh Bazar, Lucknow

Tahreek-e-Awam, Kanpur

Arzoo-e-Hind, Calcutta

Awaz, Delhi

Jarida Tarjuman, Delhi

Sachi Kalam, Jammu

Sehat-o-Science, Malegaon

Qaumi Ekta, Ferozepore

MONTHLIES & OTHERS

Aahang, Gaya

Subh-e-Umeed, Bombay

Batool, Rampur

Haqiqat Byani, Delhi

[*Translation*]

Cultivation of Mushrooms

4402. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the places selected in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for promoting the cultivation of mushroom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Mushroom cultivation is concentrated in Nainital and Dehradun districts located in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Utilisation of Organic Manure

4403. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether organic manure is being fully utilised for agriculture and biogas plants;

(b) whether organic manure have been shown to be as effective and more advantageous than chemical fertiliser; and

(c) whether any controlled trials have been made in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Organic manures are used for crop production to the extent possible. Under National Project on Biogas Development, animal waste is utilised for generation of biogas and manure.

(b) The organic manure when applied alone was not found to be so effective and advantageous as the chemical fertilisers. This is because of their low nutient content and slow release. However, when organic manure is applied in conjunction with chemical fertiliser the response was found to be more than when either of these constitutents is used alone.

(c) Experiments have been conducted on the integrated use of organic manures and fertilisers on various vegetable and cereal crops in India under the ICAR Coordinated Projects and in Agricultural Universities.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Funds to Uttar Pradesh Under R.L.E.G.P.

4404. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this year Uttar Pradesh has been allotted less amount under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme as compared to the amount allotted to it during the previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the amount allotted to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). The initial allocations of resources to Uttar Pradesh in 1986-87 were Rs. 113.84 crores (Rs. 87.38 crores cash funds and Rs. 26.46 crores value of foodgrains). The resources released during the year were Rs. 129.94 crores, the increase was on account of diversion of savings from elsewhere to Uttar Pradesh. The allocation in the year 1987-88 to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 115.19 crores (Rs. 84.37 crores cash funds and Rs. 30.82 crores value of foodgrains).

[*English*]

Allotment of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

4405. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had made allotment of various kinds of fertilisers, specially nitrogenous fertilisers, during the last 3 years to the States; and

(b) if so, the quantity and details thereof State-wise?

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

(b) The details of allocation of fertiliser nutrients, specially nitrogenous fertilisers, during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Allocation of fertiliser nutrients to different States.

('000 tonnes,

Sl. No.	State	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Nitrogenous (N)	Total nutrients (N+P+K)	Nitrogenous (N)	Total nutrients (N+P+K)	Nitrogenous (N)	Total nutrients (N+P+K+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	715.00	1061.00	775.00	1195.00	775.00	1160.00
2.	Karnataka	307.00	554.00	390.00	720.00	374.00	695.00
3.	Kerala	71.90	150.00	76.57	164.70	72.28	163.74
4.	Tamil Nadu	410.00	690.00	540.00	900.00	197.00	848.00
5.	Gujarat	356.00	571.00	377.37	578.00	350.00	560.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	235.00	388.00	305.00	510.00	350.00	575.00
7.	Maharashtra	450.00	732.00	515.00	825.00	507.20	836.84
8	Rajasthan	189.00	251.00	186.60	252.40	187.00	259.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3 10	6 80	3 50	7.30	3.87	8.27
10.	Haryana	293 00	374.00	312 00	400.00	340.50	447.00
11.	Punjab	790 00	1110 00	816 00	1150.00	840.00	1185.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1410.00	1910.00	1630.00	2300.00	1580.00	2220.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17.60	23.10	20.33	26.59	19.36	27.11
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.80	35.50	28 74	38.44	34.77	48.91
15.	Assam	15.00	26.20	14 35	27.47	13.00	23.70
16.	Bihar	285.00	388 00	415.00	580.00	410.00	576.00
17.	Orissa	80.00	131.00	97.00	155.00	98.90	162.10
18.	West Bengal	290.00	460.00	295.00	490.00	293.00	485.00
19.	Tripura	2.80	4 23	4.90	8.18	5.22	8.78
20.	Manipur	2.75	3.37	3.83	5.31	5.70	8.00
21.	Meghalaya	1.80	3.43	2.37	4.72	2.40	4.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Nagaland	0.17	0.33	0.40	0.61	0.12	0.25
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.11	0.24	0.19	0.28	0.12	0.20
24.	Mizoram	0.11	0.25	0.14	0.36	0.11	0.23
25.	Sikkim	1.20	1.75	1.10	1.76	0.81	1.44

Air Taxi Service

4406. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to introduce air taxi service in the country and when the decision was taken;

(b) the steps taken so far to implement the decision to introduce air taxi service;

(c) the number of aircrafts introduced in this service;

(d) whether his Ministry has requested the Finance Ministry to reconsider the question of import of aircrafts for running air taxi service in the country and provide funds; and

(e) if so, reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Guidelines on the operation of air taxi service in the country were made public on 14.11.86 vide A.I.C. No. 26/1986. Any citizen of India, or a group of individuals of Indian nationality, or public sector undertakings of the Government of India/State Governments shall be eligible to apply for Air Taxi Operating Certificate.

(c) No formal application for Air Taxi Operating Certificate has been received so far.

(d) and (e). Government is contemplating modification of the existing scheme of Air Taxi.

Crash Programme for Implementation of Labour Laws

4407. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the labour laws are not being implemented properly;

(b) whether Government propose to launch a crash programme to ensure implementation of labour laws;

(c) if so, whether the State Governments have also been asked to launch the programme effectively; and

(d) if so, the results achieved and steps that Government propose to take against those who violate the labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There have been occasional complaints regarding non-implementation of Labour Laws.

(b) and (c). The Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation of the Ministry has already launched following two Crash Programmes in the unorganised sector in the Central sphere covering two important Labour Laws viz. Minimum Wages Act and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act:

1. Crash Progamme on Inspection from 9.3.87 to 21.3.87.

2. Crash Programme on creating general awareness amongst the workers from 22.6.87 to 27.6.87.

The State Governments have been addressed in January, 1987 to ensure effective implemenation of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

(d) The results of the two Crash Programmes were as follows:-

I. Crash Programme on Inspection in Unorganised Sector *from 9.3.87 to 21.3.87.*

(i) No. of establishment inspected-2085

(ii) No. of inspections under Minimum Wages Act-1994

(iii) No. of inspections under Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act-459.

(iv) No. of cases where less/non payment of minimum rates of wages were detected-1259

II. Crash Programme on general awareness amongst the workers in Unorganised Sector *from 22.6.87 to 27.6.87*

A programme of publicity was launched through All India Radio, T.V., distribution of brochures, pamphlets in Hindi and Regional language and by explaining the provisions of Minimum Wages Act and Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act to both workers and employers.

Besides this, results of inspections during the Crash programme were as follows:

(i) No. of inspections under the Minimum Wages Act-1094

(ii) No. of cases where less/non payment of minimum rates of wages were detected-898

(iii) No. of inspections under Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act,-293

Action for violation of Labour Laws is taken under the relevant laws.

Advanced Centre for Wheat Production Technology

4408. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up an advanced centre of training in wheat production technology at Ludhiana in Punjab;

(b) if so, the time by which the centre is likely to be set up; and

(c) the extent to which the centre will assist farmers to boost the production of wheat by latest technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir, there is a proposal to set up an advanced centre of training in wheat production technology at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana in Punjab.

(b) At present, the exact date of setting up of the proposed centre cannot be anticipated.

(c) This centre when established will be training Agricultural Extension personNel from Punjab and other wheat growing States. The Agricultural Extension personnel thus trained will train other field extension functionaries who in turn will train farmers in

latest methods and techniques of wheat production technology.

Setting up TV Centre at Jeypore

4409. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the television relay centre proposed to be set up at Jeypore in Orissa is likely to be commissioned during the current year;

(b) whether the location has been selected for the relay centre; if so, by what time it will start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasonS therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). the proposed 100W TV transmitter at Jeypore is expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88. Site for this centre has been selected.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Schemes by National Pulses Development Project

4410. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Pulses Development Project has started a special compaign in the main pulse producing districts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of districts of Bihar included therein and the financial assistance made available for the purpose since 1986;

(c) whether Government propose to impose a total ban on the production and consumption of 'Khesari' dal in Bihar and other States of the country, if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 districts of Bihar are included in the National Pulses Development Project. The funds released to Bihar under National Pulses Development Project are as under :-

Year	*Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)*
1986-87	23.24
1987-88 (upto June, 1987)	6.88

(c) The sale of Khesri dal and its products of mixture Khesari dal with other dals or for use as an ingredient for preparation of any article of food is prohibited under the P.F.A. Rules 1955 (Rule 44A).

ii) State Governments have been requested to ban the sale of Khesari dal. All States excepting the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have banned its sale.

iii) The State Governments have been advised to educate the consumers on the harmful effects of Khesri dal for removing the neurotoxin before consumption by the methods available.

iv) The State Governments have been advised to cultivate 1 neurotoxin varieties of

Khesari dal in the Khesari growing ban.

v) Cultivation of Khesari dal is baned in Uttar Pradesh. The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have taken steps to replace its cultivation with other suitable pulse or oilseed crops.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Effect of Junior Engineers Strike on the Work of Calicut Airport

4411. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent, the CPWD Junior Engineers strike, has affected the work on the Calicut Airport at Karippur;

(b) the action Governmer' have taken in this ragard; and

(c) whether the work on the said Airport is likely to be completed by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Strike has not made any significant impact on the progress of work at Calicut airport.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Purchase of Aircrafts for Indian Airlines

4412. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase 747 Jets for the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, how many are being purchased;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of aircrafts flights are being delayed and the passengers are put to hardships; and

(d) if o, when the deal will be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In order to augument its fleet, Indian Airlines has signed an agreement with M/s Airbus Industrie for the purchase of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft. The aircraft will be delivered between April 1989 and March, 1990. In order to meet the interim capacity requirement, both before and during induction of A-320 aircraft in its fleet, Indian Airlines has also leased Airbus/B-737 aircraft from M/s Airbus Industrie.

Telecast of Lunch Interval T.V. Programmes

4413. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have Lunch Interval Television programme throughout the country;

(b) when such programme will be started; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this regard so far?

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

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

Fish Breeding Project in Delhi

4414. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set-up a new project for fish breeding in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and site selected for the purpose; and

(d) how far it will help in developing fisheries in Delhi and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). There is no new project proposal for fish breeding by Delhi Administration. However, under a continuing scheme, farms at Okhla and Motibagh, besides expansion of existing farms at Shahdra, Silampur and Barwala. There are already three Existing fish farms for fish seed production at Shahdra (6 ha.), Silampur (3 ha.) and Barwala (1 ha.).

The fund allocation for 1987-88 for the continuing shceme is Rs. 12 lakhs out of the total allocation of Rs. 55 lakhs for development of Inland fisheries during 7th Plan.

Through the implementation of these ongoing schemes, the fish seed production in and around Delhi, is like to go upto 3 million fingerlings by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) from the present level of 2.40 millon seed (1986-87) to 3000 tonnes in 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Plinth Area of DDA Flats

4415. DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plinth area of the flats constructed for middle income groups by Delhi Develpment Authority is less than the area published in their brochure;

(b) if so, whether the allottees have drawn the attention of Government;

(c) whether Government have initiated any action in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that the plint area of the flats constructed for MIG is not less than the area published in the brochure.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

[*English*]

Allotment of Accommodation to Dependents of Retired/Deceased Employees

4416. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for the allotment of residential accommodation from the dependents of the retired/deceased Central Government Employees in the Union Territory of Delhi during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) the number of cases in which the allotment has been made and occupation given in respect of each of the two categories for each of the years; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider further liberalisation of the rules presently in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Such statistics are not being maintained.

(b) As per statement given below.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

STATEMENT

Number of Ad-Hoc Allotments made on Retirement/Death Grounds during 1984-1986.

Type of Accommodation	*Year*					
	1984		*1985*		*1986*	
	Death	*Retirement*	*Death*	*Retirement*	*Death*	*Retirement*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
'A'	75	93	85	164	102	178
'B'	90	156	133	334	52	128
'C'	5	7	14	47	21	68
'D'	-	3	2	-	8	43
'E'	-	1	-	2	-	2
'S'	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hostel	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total:	170	260	234	548	183	423

Telecast/Broadcast of Wrong News

4417. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints/protests over the inadequate coverage of omission or wrong reporting in news bulletins by Doordarshan/AIR during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and whether any investigation has been made into the complaints/protests;

(c) the action taken in cases of serious lapses so far, year-wise with details; and

(d) if not, whether any mechanism would be evolved to provide a balanced news coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). AIR broadcasts 273 news bulletins from Delhi and 42 from its Regional News Units through out the country in different languages and dialects everyday. Similarly, all the major Doordarshan Kendras telecast daily bulletins in the concerned regional languages. Every effort is made by the media to maintain the highest statndards of accuracy and professional efficiency in giving up-to-date and authentic information. Excepting possible rare instances where official/news sources themselves might have given different information later, no instance of incorrect broadcasting or telecasting of news has come to notice; save in the following two cases:-

(i) Wrong annoncement of death of Babu Jagivan Ram on 4th July, 1986. An enquiry was conducted in the matter and it was decided to suitably warn the concerned AIR Correspondent and the Assistant News Editor.

(ii) Complaint by the Bharatiya Janata Party of Jammu & Kashmir on wrong election news broadcast on 9.5.1987 by Radio Kashmir, Jammu that Shri Narain Das was supported by both MUF and BJP in the election to the Bhadarwah Constituency. The name of the BJP candidate was omitted in these bulletins. The Matter has been enquired into suitable action taken.

Setting up of Air and T.V. Centres

4418. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Low Power and High Power T.V. centres and radio stations opened during the Seventh Plan period so far location-wise; and

(b) the places where T.V. centres and radio stations are to be opened during the rest of the Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Information is given in Statement - I and II below.

(b) Information is given in Statements - III and IV below.

STATEMENT-I

New Radio Stations Opened during the 7th Plan Period so Far.

S. No.	*A.I.R. Station*	*Location*
1.	Interim set up with 1 KW MW Transmitter.	Itanagar
2.	Local Radio Station	Sholapur
3.	New Radio Station	Almora
4.	Local Radio Station	Kota
5.	Local Radio Station	Adilabad
6.	New Radio Station	Madurai

STATEMENT-II

TV Transmitters set up during the VII Plan period so far.

State	*High Power Transmitter (10 KW)*	*Low Power Transmitter (100 W)*	*Low Power Transmitter (2 x 10 W)*
1	2	3	4
Assam	Diphu	Nazira	
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam** Vijayawada*	Ongole Produttur	
Bihar	Patna*	Darbhanga Bettiah	
Goa	Panaji*		
Gujarat	Ahmedabad* Dwarka**	Bhuj Palanpur Amreli	
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli*	Mandi	

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu** Poonch*		
Kerala	Trivandrum* Cochin**		
Karnataka		Hassan Udipi	
	Madikeri		
Madhya Pradesh		Khandwa Korba Damoh Shahdol Singrauli Guna Jagdalpur	
Maharashtra	Nagpur*	Satara Beed Ratnagiri Buldana	
Manipur		Ukhrul	
Orissa		Bhawanipatna	
Punjab	Bhatinda**		
Rajasthan		Pilani	Rawatbhata
Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal*	Neyveli Nagarcoil	
Tripura	Agartala**		
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi**	Ballia Tanakpur	
West Bengal	Kurseong*	Darjeeling	
Union Territory			
Lakshadweep			Amini

1	2	3	4
	Islands		Andrott Minicoy Kavaratti

* Power augmented from 1 KW to 10 KW

** Low Power Transmitter replaced by High Power Transmitter.

STATEMENT-III

Statement Places where AIR Stations are to be set up during the Remaining 7th Plan Period

Sl. No.	*State/Union Territory*	*Location of A.I.R. Station*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	i) Tirupathi ii) Warangal iii) Kurnool iv) Nizamabad v) Markapuram vi) Anantpur vii) Kottagudam
2.	Assam	i) Tezpur ii) Kokrajhar iii) Jorhat iv) Nowgong v) Hadlong vi) Dhubri
3.	Bihar	i) Jamshedpur ii) Daltonganj iii) Hazaribagh iv) Purnea v) Singhbhum vi) Sasaram
4.	Gujarat	i) Ahwa ii) Surat iii) Godhra
5.	Haryana	i) Kurukshetra ii) Hissar

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	i) Kinnaur ii) Lahul Spiti iii) Dharamshala iv) Kulu v) Hamirpur	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	i) Kargil ii) Bhadarwah (Doda) iii) Poonch iv) Kathua	
8.	Karnataka	i) Mercara ii) Hassan iii) Karwar iv) Hospet v) Bijapur vi) Chitradurg vii) Raichur	
9.	Kerala	i) Cannanore ii) Idduki iii) Cochin	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Shahdol ii) Shivpuri iii) Chhindwara iv) Sagar v) Guna vi) Bilaspur vii) Balghat viii) Raigarh ix) Khandwa x) Betul	
11.	Maharashtra	i) Kolhapur ii) Nasik iii) Ahmednagar iv) Bir v) Dhule vi) Chandrapur vii) Nanded viii) Akola ix) Osmanabad x) Satara xi) Yavatmal	

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	i) Churachandpur	
13.	Meghalaya	i) Jowai	
14.	Nagaland	i) Mokokchung	
15.	Orissa	i) Keonjhargarh ii) Bhavani-patna iii) Rourkela iv) Baripada v) Berhampur vi) Bolangir	
16.	Punjab	i) Bhatinda ii) Patiala	
17.	Rajasthan	i) Barmer ii) Jaisalmer iii) Churu iv) Mount Abu v) Banswara vi) Alwar vii) Jhalawar viii) Chittorgarh ix) Swai Madhopur x) Nagaur	
18.	Tamil Nadu	i) Tuticorin ii) Ootacumund iii) Kodaikanal	
19.	Tripura	i) Kailashahar ii) Belonia (Sub-Divisions)	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Agra ii) Chamoli iii) Pithorgarh iv) Uttarkashi v) Pauri/Srinagar vi) Obra vii) Jhansi viii) Bareilly ix) Aligarh x) Faizabad	

1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	i) Asansol ii) Murshidabad	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	i) Ziro	
23.	Mizoram	i) Lungleh	
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	Daman & Diu	i) Daman	
2	Pondicherry	i) Karaikal	

STATEMENT-IV

Places where TV Transmitters are Expected to be Set up during the remainder part of 7th Plan period

State/Union Territory	High Power Transmitter (10 KW)	Low Power Transmitter (100 Watt)	Low Power Transmitter (2x10 Watt)	Transposer
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM	Dibrugarh * Silchar *	Jorhat Kokrajhar	— —	— —
ANDHRA PRADESH	Anantapur *	Adilabad Kahmmam Srikakulam		Visakhapatnam Vijayawada
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Itanagar * (1)	Passighat Tezu	Along Anini Basar Bomdila Changlang Daporijo Dirang Hayuliang Khonsa Miao Namsai Raga Roing Seppa	

1	2	3	4	5
			Tawang Ziro	
BIHAR	Daltonganj Katihar	Bokaro Begusarai Giridih Forbesganj Gopalganj Madhubani Motihari Saharsa Sasaram Singhbhum Sitamarhi Siwan		
GUJARAT	Bhuj *	Ahwa Godhra Junagadh Porbander Surendranagar Valsad Veraval		
HARYANA	Capital (1)	Rewari		
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Shimla * (1)	Bilaspur Dhrarmsala	Chamba Hamirpur	Solan

1	2	3	4	5
			Kalpa	
			Keylong	
			Una	
JAMMU & KASHMIR			Bhandarwa	Rajouri
			Doda	
			Khalatse	
			Kistawar	
			Kupwara	
			Pahalgam	
			Ramban	
			Udhampur	
KERALA		Idukki		
		Kalpetta		
		Kasaragod		
		Malappuram		
KARNATAKA	Dharwad *	Bidar		
	Shimoga	Chikamagalur		
		Chitradurga		
		Karwar		
MADHYA PRADESH	Gwalior *	Ambikapur		
	Jabalpur	Bailadila		
	Jagdalpur (1)	Balaghat		
	Raipur	Betul		
		Chhatarpur		

1	2	3	4	5
		Chhindwara Jhabua Khargaon Mandla Mandsaur Narsimhapur Neemuch Panna Raigarh Rajgarh Satna Seoni Sidhi Shivpuri Tikmgarh		
MEGHALAYA	Shillong * (1) Tura *	Jowai	Nongstoin	
MAHARASHTRA	Ambajogai Aurangabad * Pune	Gadhchiroli Ichalkaranji Osmanabad Pusad Yavatmal		Aurangabad Jannar
MANIPUR	Churachandpur (1) Imphal* (1)		Chandel Senaputi Tamenglong	

1	2	3	4	5
MIZORAM	Aizawal* (1) Lunglei (1)		Saiha Lunglei**	
NAGALAND	Kohima* (1) Mokokchung (1)	Dimapur Tuensang	Mon Wokha Zunheboto	
ORISSA	Bawanipatna*	Baleshwar Baripada Bhanjanagar Bolangir Jeypore Keonjhargarh Phulbani Sundargarh		
PUNJAB		Gurdaspur		Talwara
RAJASTHAN	Barmer* Kota* Jaisalmer*	Abu Banswara Chittaurgarh Churu Dungarpur Jhalawar Jhunjhunu Nagaur Pali Sawaimadhopur Sikar		

1	2	3	4	5
SIKKIM	Gangtok* (1)		Gyalshing Mangan Namchi	
TAMIL NADU	Rameshwaram	Cuddalore Dharmapuri		Courtelam Udagamandlam
UTTAR PRADESH	Bareilly*	Amethi Banda Hardoi Hardwar Lakhimpur Lalitpur Orai Puranpur Mainpuri	Almora Gangotri Gopeshwar Haldwani Kausani Ranikhet Uttarkashi Mankapur	Narendranagar Obra Srinagar
WEST BENGAL		Alipurduar Kalimpong Medinipur		
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS			Car Nicobar Diglipur Hutbay Mayabunder Nancowry Rangat Campbell Bay	

1	2	3	4	5
DAMAN & DIU		Daman	Diu	
PONDICHERRY			Karaikal Mahe Yanam	
LAKSHADWEEP			Agatti Chetlat Kadı Kalpeni Kilton	Direct Reception Sets (8 nos) at Bitra Island
CHANDIGARH		Chandigarh		
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI			Silvassa	

(1) High Power Transmitter -1 KW
* Low Power Transmitter existing
** To be replaced subsequently by HPT (1KW) under VII Plan

Performance of Indian Immunuologicals

4419. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Indian Immunologicals during the last three years indicating the profits before and after tax; and

(b) the sales turn-over, the production and actual quantities sold and stocks in hand during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House as and when received.

Unutilised Funds of Special Nutrition Fund

4420. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Special Nutrition Fund was set up under Operation Flood I, in 1970;

(b) whether assistance provided under the fund was spent for the benefit of weaker sections of the society; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Rs. 2 crores of the fund are lying in banks unutilised and if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Fund for the Special Nutrition programme was available from 1971-72 onwards.

(b) The assistance under Special Nutrition Programme was intended for the Weaker Section. The programme was implemented in selected integrated child development services (ICDS) projects in cooperation with Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Under the Special Nutrition Programme, till 1980 some 12 crores beneficiaries have been benefitted.

(c) The unspent balance of funds available as on 31.3.1987 was Rs. 236.31. Special Nutrition Programme is in State sector and each State/ UT implements it separately. As on 31st July, 1987, the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development has recommended funding of 14 plants and allied requirements in six States amounting to Rs. 178.05 lakhs.

Interest free advances by I.D.C. to Milk Cooperatives

4421. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation have given interest free advances to various milk coooperatives and federations as working capital and if so, the sums advanced and details of beneficiaries during last one year;

(b) whether all cooperatives who sought such a facility from the IDC were given such advances and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the guidelines, if any, for the advancement of interest-free advances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

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

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

Financial Crisis in Kerala Agricultural University

4422. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala Agricultural University is reeling under financial crisis; and

(b) if so, then steps taken by Union Government/ICAR to overcome it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK WANA): (a) and (b). The Government/Indian Council of Agricultural Research are not aware of any acute financial crisis in the Kerala Agricultural University. The Kerala Agricultural University is an autonomous institution established under an Act passed by the Kerala State Legislatures. The responsibility of providing adequate funds to the university rests with the Kerala State Government. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural University during VII Plan, as development assistance under its scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities". An amount of Rs. 99.00 lakhs has been released so far.

Decrease in Area under Paddy cultivation in Kerala

4423. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the area under the paddy cultivation in Kerala is fast depleting gradually;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop conversion of paddy fields into other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The long term trend in area under paddy in Kerala has been showing a negative growth rate. This could be principally attributed to a possible shift in area from paddy cultivation to other crops.

(c) For increasing the area and production of paddy, a Central Sector Rice Minikit Programme is under implementation in Kerala. The objective of the programme is to increase the coverage under location specific high yielding varieties of paddy and propagate the adoption of improved production technology. Rice minikits of high yielding varieties are distributed amongst the farmers with a view to popularise these varieties. State level training programmes are also organised for training Extension Workers in improved paddy production technology, who in turn, organise trainings for field fuctioneries at district and block levels and for farmers at village levels. The achievements under the scheme during the last four years are as under:

Year	No. of seed minikits distributed	No. of State level training programme organised
1	2	3
1982-83	756	4
1983-84	11,827	4
1984-85	8,051	3
1985-86	25,577	5

Mandays Worked in Cashew Industry in Kerala

4424. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days worked by the labourers of the cashew industry in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the working days of these labourers?

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

Vayudoot Booking Office at Bangalore

4425. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Vayudoot's booking office at Bangalore;

(b) how many Vayudoot flights operate in a week from Bangalore; and

(c) whether Government propose to open Vadudoot's own booking office at Bangalore?

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

(b) Vayudoot is operating following two flights on thrice a week basis from Bangalore

(i) Hyderabad-Tirupathi-Bangalore
(ii) Bangalore-Mysore-Bangalore:

(c) Vayudoot has plans to open its own booking office at Bangalore.

X-Ray Equipments at Airports

4425. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Airports in the country;

(b) the number of airports which do not have X-ray equipment for luggage check;

(c) how many airports will be provided

with X-ray equipment for luggage check during this year;

(d) the cost of each X-ray equipment; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide one such equipment at Bajpe Airport, Mangalore during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Total number of operational airports, inclusive of civil enclaves, is ninety three.

(b) 65 (Sixty five).

(c) The X-ray equipment is likely to be provided at 12 additional airports during this year.

(d) Rs. 20.86 lakhs each.

(e) No, Sir.

Traffic on Mangalore-Bombay, Mangalore-Bangalore Flights

4427. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IA flights to Bombay and Bangalore from Mangalore per week;

(b) whether there is always a long waiting list for flights to Bombay and Bangalore from Mangalore;

(c) what action has been taken to cope with the heavy demand; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of flights to Bombay and Bangalore from Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presently, Indian Airlines are operating 14 B-737 flights between Bombay-Mangalore and 7 B-737 flights, per week, between Bangalore-Mangalore.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The capacity provided on these routes is considered adequate. However, Indian Airlines has provided adequate stand by capacity at Bombay to operate additional flights as and when required.

Books Brought out by Publications Division

4428. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in books "Freedom movement" and "India's struggle for freedom" published by the Publications Division, Government of India, the names of Kittur Channamma and other heroic freedom fighters were omitted;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) who are the authors of these books; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that proper scrutiny is being made before publishing such books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). The eminent historian late Dr. Tara Chand was the author of "The History of the Freedom Movement in India" and Shri P.N.

Chopra wrote the book entitled 'India's Struggle for Freedom. In such matters, authors use their own discretion. While a scrutiny is always done with due regard to the materials made available by the authors, it is not feasible ensure that the names of all the persons who participated in the Freedom Struggle are included in the books brouhgt out by the Publications Division. Constant efforts are made to ensure that these books are as comprehensive as possible.

Documentary Films about Chilka Lake

4429. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for production of documentary films about Chilka Lake in district Puri, Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any documentary film about Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar are also being produced; 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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No documentary film is being produced by Films Division at present. However, they have in the past made following films on land and people as well as on arts and crafts of Orissa:

1. Konark
2. Orissa — The Land and the People
3. The Glory of Konark
4. Chariot of the Sun God
5. Orissa — Faith and the Festive Wheel
6. Applique of Orissa
7. Delightful Nature
8. Flok Paintings of Orissa
9. Handcrafts of Orissa
10. Orissan Arts and Crafts
11. Pride of Nature
12. Wood Carvings of Orissa

Indian Workers in Gulf Countries and their Service Conditions

4430 . SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian workers working in Gulf countries:

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the Gulf countries are discriminating against the Indian workers in matters of recuritment and wage structure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) An estimated 9.26 lakhs of Indian workers are working in Gulf countries at present.

(b) to (d) . No case of discrimination in

matters of recruitment and wages has come to the notice of the Government.

Sanctioning of Short Term Credit to Orissa

4431. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government sanctioned short term credits for the input supply during Kharif and Rabi every year;

(b) If so, the amount sanctioned to Orissa for 1987 Kharif and Rabi;

(c) the amount allocated to Orissa for the above purpose during the last three years; and

(d) 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. The Union Government provides short term loans to various States, separately for Kharif and Rabi seasons, for distribution of agricultural inputes viz. Fertilisers, Seeds and Pesticides

(b) During Kharif 1987 season, an amount of Rs. 6 55 crores has been sanctioned to Orissa as short-term loans assistance. The shorrt-term loan for Rabi 1987-88 (October, 1987 to March, 1988) will be sanctioned later.

(c) and (d). The short-term loan sanctioned to Orissa during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:-

Year	*Season*	*Rs. in crores*
1	2	3
1984-85	Kharif	8.20
	Rabi	4.92
	Total:	13.12
1985-86	Kharif	7.50
	Rabi	4.00
	Total:	11.50
1986-87	Kharif	3.75
	Rabi	7.00
	Total:	10.75

Master Plan for Delhi

4432 DR. B.L SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modified draft master plan for Delhi has been finalised,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof,

(c) the progress made so far in shifting the Central Government Offices outside Delhi; and

(d) the particulars of such Offices and those of the Central Public Undetakings marked for shifting outside Delhi in the above plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The relevant information is given in the statement below.

(d) The Perspective Development Plan for Delhi-2001 which is yet to be finalised by the Government has proposed that only

such new Central Government offices which directly serve the Ministries of the Government of India and the liason offices of the undertakings should be located in Delhi. Existing offices of the Public Sector Undertakings in Delhi should be encouraged to shift while new offices of the Public Sector Undertakings to the extent these are possible within their operational areas should be set up outside Delhi.

STATEMENT

The under mentioned offices of the Union Government have been shifted out of Delhi after Ist August, 1983:—

1. Chemical Laboratory of the Geological Survey of India
2. Inspectorate of Engineering Equipment and Inspectorate of Eastern Fleet Stores
3. Chief Engineer & Administrative Officer Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works
4. Advance Level Telecommunication Training Centre.

Role of Technology Mission for Drinking Water

4433. DR B L. SHAILESH: Will the M nister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the success achieved by the Technology Mission constituted some two years ago which was assigned a substantial and critical role by way of evolving a cost effective technology mix within the constraints of plan allocations for providing safe drinking water to the rural population;

(b) the number of problem villages identified and targetted by it and provided with at least one source of drinking water in first two years of the current plan;

(c) whether any community drive has been launched for enlisting participation at various levels and creating public awareness in the proper utilisation of ground water resources and maintenance of handpumps in the problem villages; and

(d) what machinery has been or is being devised for making the data collection foolproof and scientific and formulating a meaningful information management system on the rural water supply front to assist the Technology Mission in its task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (d). A stater ent is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) The Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and related water management was set up in August, 1986. The main achievements of the Technology Mission are given below:-

The works in 11 Mini Mission Pilot Projects (Districts) have already been started from 1.3.87. Impact of Technology Mission is being felt in various parts of India especially in Mini-Mission Pilot Project areas where through scientific source finding approach failure rate has come down considerably. 39 more Mini-Mission Pilot Projects have been identified and approved. Preliminary works in 12 Mini Mission Pilot Projects have been initiated. The work in the remaining 27 Mini-Mission Pilot Projects will start by the end of December, 1987.

Identification of location specific technologies for problem of water

has been finalised and technology packages have been developed.

* For transfer of technology, agreement with consultant has been finalised by CSIR.

* For artificial recharging aquifers, two research projects, one in Gujarat and second for Rajasthan have been taken up.

* Hydrogemorphological maps have been prepared for 6 States and geophysical exploration work in 11 mini-mission Pilot Projects districts are being carried out.

* Water quality assessment in 11 mini-mission Pilot Projects district have been started.

* Water quality testing Kits developed by Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur have been sanctioned to all states/UTs.

* One computer has been sanctioned to each State for Monitoring of activities in Rural Water Supply and Technology Mission.

* 3 Mobile R.O. plant for Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat have been approved.

* Design and construction of Ferro-Cement tank have been developed.

* 18 R.O. plant for Andhra Pradesh, 13 E.D. Plants for Rajasthan and have been approved.

* First News letter on Technology Mission released in July, 1987.

First Regional Seminar for Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and UTs of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep held in July, 1987.

(b) One of the main objectives of the Technology Mission is to cover 2.27 lakhs residual problem villages/habitations by 1990. During the first 2 years, against target of 64107 villages have been 93598 problem villages (incldiuing partial coverage) provided with safe drinking water facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The computerised Management Information System has been introduced for making the data collection foolproof and scientific and for formulating the meaningful Management Information System in rural water supply and Technology Mission through grant of Central Assistance for one computer to each State and use of computer in the Mission Directorate Assistance of professional organisations for developing of MIS have also been obtained.

Houses for Weaker Section In Orissa

4434. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister for URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the constructon of houses for the economically weaker sections of society in the State of Orissa for the year 1986-87;

(b) whether the target fixed have been fully achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A target of 3000

houses was fixed for Orissa under the Scheme of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections during the year 1986-87.

(b) Yes, sir,

(c) Question does not arise.

Bio-Pollution from Agricultural Practices

4435. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the agricultural practices followed by farmers around the country are gradually causing bio-pollution in the country;

(b) If, so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the suggestion made by the study and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No report has come to the notice of the Government on the gradual bio-pollution in the country due to recommended agricultural practices by the farmers. There are also no reports about any systematic study being conducted in this regard. For each agricultural practice, there are well laid out guidelines/package of practices that must be followed. These agricultural practices are prescribed by the agricultural universities/sciencists/experts after a lot of research and taking into consideration all relevant factors. Research being a continuous effort, the agricultural practices are revised and improved upon from time to time. These prescribed guidelines are carried to the fields by extension workers and others concerned, including government machinery. If used properly, no significant harm is likely to take place, including bio-pollution. Government efforts and strategies are already directed towards ensuring adoption of scientific crop husbandry practices including judicious use of inputs in prescribed dosages and in the prescribed manner.

(c) and (d). Questions do not arise.

Survey on Potential of Brackish water prawn culture of Orissa

4436. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made for assessing the potential for brackish water prawn culture in coastal Orissa, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any systematic endeavour is being made to exploit the large potential available in coastal Orissa, especially on the periphery of the Chilka lake, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the infrastructural and financial support being provided by Union Government for development of brackish water prawn culture in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The brackish-water area available in Orissa is about 80,000 ha., out of which an area of about 20,000 ha. has so far been identified as suitable for prawn culture and microlevel survey.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of

India have sanctioned six brackish-water projects for exploiting the brackishwater prawn/fish potential available in coastal Orissa out of which three project sites are located on the periphery of the Chilka lake. They are at Banaspada, Binchinapalli and Agreepalli.

Two Brackishwater Fisheries Development Agencies have been set up by the Government of Orissa during 1983, which have so far developed 858 ha. brackishwater area/ponds. The Government of India have also approved one Brackishwater Fish Farmers's Development Agency for Orissa during 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 33.95 lakhs has so far been released to the Government of Orissa for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of brackishwater fisheries development in six project sites.

The Marine Products Exports Development Authority is establishing a prawn hatchery at Gopalpur in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 256.43 lakhs.

Installation of Powerful Transmitters for Second Channel

4437. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to install more powerful sophisticated transmitters for its TV second channels;

(b) if so, the names of the T.V. centres where second channel is proposed to be upgraded with installation of more powerful and sophisticated transmitters;

(c) the time by which the second channel would be made powerful in all the metropolitan cities; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes provision for replacement of the existing 1 KW TV transmitters for Second Channel service at Delhi and Bombay by 10 KW transmitters. Besides, establishment of 10 KW transmitters for introudction of Second Channel service at Calcutta and Madras is also included in the VII Plan.

(c) The second channel 10 KW transmitters at Calcutta and Madras are expected to be commissioned into service during 1987-88. Replacement of the existing 1 KW Transmitters at Delhi and Bombay by 10 KW transmitters for second channel service is expected to be completed during 1988-89.

(d) Orders for 10 KW transmitters for all the four places, along with allied equipment, have already been placed. One of these has been received at site and is under installation.

Pradeep Fishing Harbour

4438. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4206 on 1st December, 1986 regarding fishing harbour at Paradeep port and state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the final project report on fishing harbour at Paradeep;

(b) if so, the salient features for the project;

(c) the estimate cost of project;

(d) the date of the commencement of

construction work and the target date fixed for tis completion; and

(e) the latest progress made in this regard?

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.

Telecast of Oriya Songs in Chitramala

4439. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oriya films songs are not telecast in Chitramala to the required extent; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Information system on Housing

4440. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to have an appropriate information system of housing at various levels, and the details in this regard;

(b) the extent to whic efforts have been made for the development of a data bank at the National level; and

(c) to what extent non-Government organisations have been made to involve in housing activities to meet the demands of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing being a State subject, all social housing schemes are implemented by the States/UTs as per their requirements and plan priorities. Union Government only monitors the progress of the implementation of the chemes forming part of 20 Point Programme. However, the need for developing an appropriate management information system on housing at various levels is recognised. The possibility of setting up a data bank on housing at the central level will be explored.

(c) The Seventh Plan document has recognised the importance of the involvement of non-govermental organisations who are expected to contribute with their local knowledge, skill and practical experience to effectively meet the demand of the poor for affordable shelter.

Construction Projects by NBCC

4441 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NBCC has been taken up various construction rojects within the country as well as in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of such projects during the past two years;

(c) the number of workers engaged in such projects, project-wise;

(d) the broad rules, regulating, pay and other service conditions of workers engaged by the Corporation in these projects;

(e) whether these rules are same for workers engaged by sub-contractors of the Corporation and by other Public Sector Undertakings, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is proposed to ensure that uniform steps of rules governing the pay and others service conditions are followed in all the Public Sector Undertakings as well as their sub-contractors for workers engaged by them?

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

(b) The NBCC took up 91 projects in India and 2 projects in Nepal during the past two years.

(c) As per statement given below.

(d) The workers engaged on home projects are paid wages as per the rate prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. They are also provided other facilities as admissible under the Contract Labour Regulation & Abolition) Act. In the case of projects in Nepal, the workers have been engaged localy and they are paid wages etc. as per local laws.

(e) and (f). Notwithstanding that the terms & conditions of the workers engaged by the sub-contractors are settled by themselves, the sub-contractors like the Public Sector Units are required to abide by the provisions made under the Minimum Wages Act and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act.

STATEMENT

No. of workers engaged on the NBCC Projects.

S.No.	Name of the work.	No. of Departmental workers.
1	2	3
1.	Construction of additional office accommodation in Bal Bhavan Complex at New Delhi.	9
2.	Construction of Tamil Nadu Pavilion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.	14
3.	Construction of RCC and compaction piles at Aonla Fertilizer Project.	56
4.	Construction of Civil Works for Bagging plant at Vijaypur Fertilizer Project off site Distt. Guna (MP).	53
5.	Construction of 192 Qrs. for Rajya Sabha Sectt. employees Co-operative Group Housing Society Limited at Pitampura, New Delhi.	25
6.	Civil works in piling and foundation for 2 x 67.5 MW Rajghat Thermal Power Station at New Delhi.	60

1	2	3
7.	Construction of EWS's LIG, and MIG Qrs. at Rohini (About 4000 nos flats).	3
8.	Construction of Sub-ways proposed to be constructed adjoining Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Marg, New Delhi.	19
9.	Construction of civil works at New Mint Project at NOIDA.	40
10.	Construction of one Clinker and two cement silos at CCI site Okhla, New Delhi.	12
11.	Construction of sewerage pump House in BHEL Township at Hardwar.	35
12.	Construction of on emergency wing for the main Hospital at BHEL Hardwar.	36
13.	Development/construction work of BHEL Yojna Ranipur.	20
14.	Construction of Hostel for CISF fire staff in BHEL townshin Hardwar.	14
15.	Construction of Sub-way across :-	
	(i) Pant Marg-Church Road, Near Kendriya Terminal	27
	(ii) Mandir Marg. (Opp: Laxmi Narain Temple)	
16.	Development of site and construction of the office building, Guest House, residential accommodation etc. at Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus, New Delhi for ICSSR.	9
17.	Construction of Tube making Plant at New Telcom Factory at Jabalpur.	38
18.	Construction of Staff Training Institute at Panvel, Phase II, Bombay.	46
19.	Construction of Staff Qrs. for ONGS at Ankleshwar.	16
20.	Construction of CISF Barracks at Factory premises Thal.	24
21.	Construction of Rural Rehabilitation Centres at Virar.	15
22.	Construction of boundry well at Salt Lake City, Calcutta.	5
23.	Laying of ballastless tracks in Section 14-C, residual at Calcutta.	9
24.	Construction of Road and Footpaths including road diversion in Sect. 10 at Calcutta.	7

1	2	3
25.	Construction of MS, RCC office building of the board of Secondary Education at Gauhati.	14
26.	Construction of Container Terminal Project at MS Dock at Calcutta.	4
27.	Site Clearance work SGC Burapur (jog x)	5
28.	Civil works including services facilities for project AGNI at Gandipur Balasore, Distt. Orissa.	21
29.	Construction of Buildings inclusive of all civil works water supply, sanitary etc. at Kharagpur.	15
30.	Construction of 32 Nos. type C and 4 nos. type D housing in Durgapur Steel Plant.	18
31.	Tender for Builders work sanitary and water supply installation and Anoilliary works for the proposed Investment building at Calcutta.	-
32.	Construction of Boundary wall at Paradeep Fertilizer project.	10
33.	Construction and Development work in Phase. I in Falta Export processing zone at Calcutta.	1
34.	Construction of Fruit Juice construction plant alongwith the other Ameiliary structures and services at Balkhata Kumarghat, Tripura.	-
35.	Construction of buildings for University of Manipur.	-
36.	Construction of Technical Complex in RCX Phase II, Hyderabad.	72
37.	90 MLD Water Treatment plant with Rapid gravity filters ind. construction of all civil works at Kilpart Water works, Madras.	7
38.	Construction of Computer Centre Building at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	5
39.	Construction of Cement silos and Misc. works for job no. 4 at Yaraguntala Cement Factory.	16
40.	Construction of three buildings for space Oriented project at Bangalore HAL Complex.	-
41.	Construction of residential type D at Angul.	132
42.	External Sewerage and Water Supply system at Angul.	132

1	2	3
43.	Construction of two hangers with Central Annexe, Plant shop etc. in HAL, Kanpur,	54
44.	Design, manufacture, testing and supply of line material and arection testing, commissioning of 33 KV single circuit transmission line at Shalimar to Dual and Shalimar to Hasti.	8
45.	Construction of Institute of Production Technology at Panvel Phase II.	46
46.	Construction of Vasant Club at Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	4
47.	Construction of 96 Scientists Apartments at NML, Jamshedpur.	5
48.	Construction of Academic Complex at South Delhi Campus.	23
49.	Construction of Residential complex at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Patna.	23
50.	Construction and Commissioning of one No. Single Flue 220 M High Chimney at Kolaghat Thermal Power Station.	14
51.	Construction of high power laboratory building in CPRI Complex, Bangalore.	20
52.	Construction of Scientist Apartments at Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.	26
53.	Rihand-Delhi AVDC Contract for Civil Works Package II at Dadri.	21
54.	Construction of building for National Institute of Mentally Handicapped at Hyderabad Phase-II.	11
55.	Construction of non-structural building works.	-
56.	Construction of Transfer Tower for NFL project at Vijaipur.	50
57.	Construction of TG and BFP Foundations for 3 x 210 MW Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Stage-II.	14
58.	Construction of Simla Airport at Simla.	4
59.	**Contract-I.** Construction and completion of 7 Nos. of major bridges from chainage 0 to 45 Km.	-

1	2	3
60.	**Contract-II** Construction and completion of 3 Nos. of major bridges from chainage 45 to 92.8 km.	-
61.	**Contract-IV** Construction and completion of 14 Nos. of Overbridges and 4 Nos. of under phase from chainage 45.1 to 92.85 kr	-
62.	**Contract-III** Construction and completion of 12 Nos. overbridges and 7 Nos. of underpasses from Chainage 0 to 45 Km.	-
63.	Construction of Office-cum-Laboratory building and Residential quarters at Barapani for Research Complex Shilong	4
64.	Construction of Laboratory and Residential quarters of the C.A.R.I. Port Blair.	5
65.	Additional works for Phase-III at BHEL, Hardwar.	19
66.	Construction of NC Machine Shop at Prithvi Project at Bangalore.	20
67.	Construction of work under Ganga Pollution Control Scheme at Hardwar.	14
68	Construction Halipad in Helicopter Division Bangalore.	5
69.	Construction of Post Doctoral Students Hostel at Bangalore.	6
70.	Construction of 3.5 m high 500 cum. capacity overhead tank and 1300 cum capacity Reservoir at BHEL Hardwar.	24
71.	Construction of bridges a cross Sutlej and White Bein rivers in Punjab between Km. 252. 250 to 372.799 (World Bank Aided Programme Contract.II).	-
72	Construction of bridges across Bhakhra and Sirhind Canals-Contract.I in Punjab between Km. 252.250 to 372.700 (World Bank Aided Programme).	-
73.	Construction of process shop for PSLV and Prithvi Projects at Bangalore.	7
74.	Construction of Second floor over Engineering Block for Prithvi Project at Bangalore.	8

1	2	3
75.	Construction of Under-Ground Tank	8
76.	Construction of External Sewerage, Drainage and Water supply Services for Residential complex of I.G.I.M.S. Patna.	4
77.	Construction of Road Works in Residential Complex of I.G.I.M.S. Patna.	5
78.	Construction of I.G.I.M.S. residential Complexes Group-VIII Campus filling works.	3
79.	Construction of BHEL Township at Hardwar (Phase-IV).	29
80.	Construction of OPD, Polyclinic, Road Etc. for IGIMS Complex at Patna Group-I.	5
81.	Construction of diagnostic Wards, Service blocks and other ancillaries for Hospital Complex Group-II at Patna.	6
82.	Construction of 131 Flats for Mausam Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd. at Pitampura, New Delhi.	3
83.	Construction of Scientists Apartments, Director General's House and Director CRRI's House Phase-II, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.	26
84.	Construction of General Building Work, Sanitary and Plumbing Works for SAIL Office Building Project at 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	18
85.	Construction of Computer Centres for Central Board of Direct Taxes.	-
86.	Construction of Crumb Rubber Factory, Labour lines, Office and Lecture Hall, Form House Smoke House and Residential Qtrs. in Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centre at Agarthala.	-
87.	-do- at Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	-
88.	Construction of an Airport at Agatti Island, Lakshadweep (Ph-I) Pavement Works in Runways, Road and Misc. Works.	-
89.	Construction of Boundary wall around National Airport Authority Residential Area at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta.	-
90.	Construction of Staff Canteen Building in BHEL Factory at Hardwar.	10

1	2	3
91.	Construction of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Building at Salt Lake, Calcutta	

In the case of projects in Nepal, the workers have been engaged locally.

Suicides in ICAR and its Affiliate Institutes

4442. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of scientists and researchers working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its affiliate institutes who have committed suicides;

(b) whether any inquiry was instituted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof, the recommendations made and the follow-up action thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Since 1970 four scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Institutes have committed suicide. Their names are:-

1. Dr. S.S. Batra.
2. Dr. V.H. Shah.
3. Shri S.V. Raghavan.
4. Shri S.D. Sahu.

(b) Following the suicide of Dr. V.H. Shah, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Ex-Chief Justice of India was constituted to probe into the working of the ICAR system.

(c) The recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee mostly relate to the Organizational structure and personnel policies of ICAR. The Government have already implemented the recommendations with slight modifications.

Production cost of Cotton

4443 DR. AK. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of cotton per quintal in Gujarat and Maharashtra during 1984-85,

(b) whether it was at par with that of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh during the same period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, to what extent it varied; and

(d) what are the latest available figures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Cost of production estimates of cotton for 1984-85 in respect of Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available yet.

(b) to (d). It has been observed on the basis of cost estimates for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 that the cost of production of cotton in Gujarat & Maharashtra have generally been higher than in

Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. A comparative statement giving cost of production estimates of cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 and Punjab and Madhya Pradesh for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 is given below.

STATEMENT

Cost of Production of Cotton in Important State by years

State	Year	Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal)	
		Cash & Kind Expenses (Cost A2)	Total Cost (Cost C2)
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1981-82	289.17	436.97
	1982-83	294.99	457.17
	1983-84	332.07	527.01
Maharashtra	1981-82	324.82	488.77
	1982-83	384.45	573.88
	1983-84	283.01	445.32
Punjab	1981-82	167.49	331.38
	1982-83	198.77	398.08
	1983-84	314.38	593.47
	1984-85	168.37	357.28
Madhya Pradesh	1981-82	136.78	299.94
	1982-83	176.45	354.53
	1983-84	279.34	508.89
	1984-85	159.23	361.52

Cost A2 — Cash and kind expenses include items of cost such as seed, fertilisers manure, insecticides, irrigation charges, hired human labour, bullock & machine labour (both hired & owned), depreciation charges on implements and farm buildings, land revenue, cesses and other taxes, interest on working capital, miscellaneous expenses (artisan etc.) and rent paid for leased in land.

Cost C2 — The total cost is obtained with the addition to cash and kind expenses of imputed rental value of owned land, interest on fixed capital and imputed value of family labour.

Government Accommodation to Political Parties

4444. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the recognised political parties which have been allotted Government accommodation for their Central, Regional, State or local offices or for purposes of their other affiliated fronts/bodies/associations along with their addresses;

(b) the amount of rent paid for each such premises and arrears, if any, as on June 30, 1987;

(c) whether any permission has been given for additional construction/extension etc. in any of such premises; if so, the details thereof and the nature of permission so granted and

(d) which accommodation has been allotted and to whom on 99 years lease and on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): A Statement is given below.

(c): The information is being collected and the same shall be laid on the Table of the Hous

(d): Such long term allotment of General pool accommodation is not given.

STATEMENT

Details of Political Parties Allotted Government Accommodation

Sl.No.	Name of the Party	Particulars of accommodations	Amount paid upto	Amoubt dves as on 30 6.87 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lok Dal	Suite No. 1,2 and S. Qr. No. 65 V. P. House	June, 87	nil-
2.	CPI (M)	Suite No. 8 and 14 V.P. House	February, 87 May, 87	728-00 221-00
3.	B.J.P.	Suite No. 24 Suite No. 523 Servant Qr. No. 56 V.P. House.	June, 87 June, 87 June, 87	Nil- Nil- Nil
4.	Janata Party	Suite No. 115 V.P. House	Part payment for Jan, 87 and payment for May, 87 has been received.	1139.00

1	2	3	4	5
		416 V.P. House	June, 87	Nil-
		418 V.P. House	June, 87	Nil-
5.	CPI	Suite No. 119	Feb., 87	379.00
		Suite No. 201-A	June, 87	Nil
		Suit No. 309	May, 87	127.00
6.	DMK	Suite No. 212 V.P. House	May, 87	112.00
7.	Democratic, Socialist Party	Suite No. 310, V.P. House	June, 87	Nil-
8.	A.I.A.D.M.K.	Suite No. 513, V.P. House	April, 86	4,073.40
9.	All India Congress Committee (I)	3, Raisina Road	May, 87	3,400.00
10.	A.I.C.C.	5, Raisina Road	Dec. 77	1,96,941.00 ****
11.	Janta Party	3, South Avenue Lane	Dec, 86	18,993-45
12.	INTUC	1-B, Maulana Azad Road	June, 87	Nil-
13.	B.J.P.	11-Ashoka Road	June, 87	Nil-
14.	Lok Dal	15, Windsor Place	June, 87	Nil-
15.	D.P.C.C. (I)	2, Talkatora Road	Nov, 86	12, 596.00
16.	Congress Party in Parliament	S,IV/209, R.K. Puram	June, 87	Nil-
		S,IV/598, R.K. Puram	June, 87	Nil-
		S,IV/181, R.K. Puram	June, 87	Nil-
		S,IV/222, R.K. Puram	June, 87	Nil-
		S,IV/892, R.K. Puram	May, 87	47-90
		YZ, 43, Sarojini Nagar	June, 87	Nil-
		401 & 402 Albert Sq.	June, 87	Nil-
		J-566, Mandir Marg	May, 87	144-00
		896, B.K.S. Marg	May, 87	144-00
		80-H, S.IV/DIZ Area	June, 87	Nil-
17.	Delhi Mazdoor Congress	15-C, Market Road	July, 86	9,240-00

**** Dues upto 28.2.83. Due to a split in the AICC the question of raising the demand beyond 28.2.03 is under examination.

UN Food Aid for Drought relief to Gujarat

4445. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of food aid proposed to be provided to Gujarat under the U.N. Food Aid Programme for the year 1987;

(b) whether any quantity of this food is likely to be distributed in drought hit areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a): World Food Programme (WFP), an UN Organisation has approved the following food aid for the project titled "Forestry Development in Tribal Districts of Gujarat":-

	Quantity (MT)
Wheat/Rice	32,538
Vegetable Oil	2,440
Pulses	3,254

The assistance will be utilised under the project over a period of 5 years in seven districts of Gujarat, namely Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Dangs and Valsad. WFP food rations will be issued on subsidised basis as a wage supplement to the forestry workers.

(b) and (c). WFP assistance, being specific, is confined to workers and areas covered under the project.

Telecast of Ladakhi Folk Dances

4446. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ladakhi folk dance was telecast by Doordarshan on the evening of 24 July, 1987;

(b) whether the folk dance was a total distortion of Ladakhi culture with distorted music and false and artificial head dresses;

(c) whether that telecast has caused wide-spread resentment among the Ladakhi People; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to present true Ladakhi folk dances to the people of the country?

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

(b) The programme was presented by Ladakhi artists and there was no distortion of their culture and music.

(c) Doordarshan have not received any adverse response from the viewers.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of T.V. Tower at Cuddalore

4447. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which T.V. tower will be set up at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the estimated cost of the proposed tower; and

(c) the reasons for delay in installing the

tower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) As per present indications, the proposed 100W TV transmitter at Cuddalore is expected to be commissioned into service during 1989-90.

(b) The capital cost of setting up a 100 W TV transmitter, at current prices, is estimated at about Rs. 37.05 lakhs.

(c) Installation of the proposed TV transmitter at Cuddalore (as also at a number of other places) is dependent on the annual allocation of Plan resources and availability of the required transmitter equipment.

Pesticides Producing Tobacco Plants

4448. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticide producing tobacco plants have been produced through new agricultural bio-technology processes;

(b) whether it is a fact that introduction of such technology in Andhra Pradesh is likely to greatly change production and reduce pesticide use and thereby pollution; and

(c) whether similar technology has been developed by Research and Development units in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, A bacterial gene active against some lepidopterous pests has been incorporated in tobacco plant through genetic engineering mechanism. The posts feeding on leaves of such tobacco plants get paralysed and die. This work is under progress in the United States of America.

(b) It is too early to assess its influence under Indian Conditions since the experiments are still inconclusive in U.S.A. itself.

(c) No, Sir.

Affiliation of I.T.Is/I.T.Cs in Andhra Pradesh

4449. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Union Government for affiliation of the Government and private I.T.Is and I.T.C.s in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the expected benefits to be derived as a result thereof?

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

(b): The details are given in the statement below.

(c): All the 59 Inspection reports of Standing Committees in respect of ITIs/ITCs in the State of Andhra Pradesh forwarded by the State Government for affiliation to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) during the session 1986-87 were processed at DGET Headquarters in the Ministry of Labour. After obtaining the approval of the Sub-Committee of NCVT deal-

ing with affiliation of ITIs/ITCs, orders have already been issued for affiliation of approved ITIs/ITCs to the State Government.

(d): In the case of trades/units of the ITIs/ITCs which are affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training, the trainees are trade tested by the NCVT at the completion of their training. The successful trainees are awarded National Trade Certificate in the concerned trade which is recognised for employment in subordinate services under the Central Government, and has a general market acceptibility.

STATEMENT

Details of Government and Private I.T.I.s/I.T.Cs in Andhra Pradesh as per records of the Directorate General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour for which affiliation was sought by the State Director, Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87.

Sl. No.	*Name of ITI/ITC*	*Trades & Units recommended for affiliation by Standing Committee*		*No. of Units for which affiliation to NCVT granted*	
1	2	3		4	
	A. GOVERNMENT: I.T.Is				
1.	Govt. I.T.I. for Girls, Jaikrishnapuram, Rajamundrie	1)	Electronics Mechanic	1	–
		2)	Draughtsman (Civil)	1	–
		3)	Secretarial Practice	1	–
		4)	Hand Compositor	1	–
		5)	Dress Making	1	–
2.	Government I.T.I. Medchal, Rangareddy.	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	–
		2)	Electrician	2	2
		3)	Fitter	2	2
		4)	Turner	2	–
		5)	Mechanic (M.V)	2	–
		6)	Welder	2	–
		7)	Cutting & Tailoring	1	–
3.	Government I.T.I. Rudrampur, Kothagudem	1)	Electrician	6	5
		2)	Instrument Mechanic	2	–
		3)	Mechanic (Millwright)	1	–
		4)	Moulder	1	–

1	2	3	4	
4.	Residential I.T.I. Upper Sileru, Visakhapatnam Distt.	1) Plumber	1	1
		2) Stenography (English)	2	2
		3) Electrician	–	N.A.
		4) Fitter	2	–
		5) Mechanic (M/V)	2	–
		6) Carpenter	1	–
		7) Draughtsman (Civil)	–	N.A.
		8) Welder	–	N.A.
	B. PRIVATE I.T.Is.			
1.	Medina Technical College, Opposite Public Garden, Nampally, Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	5	2
2.	Fatima I.T.C. Kazipet	1) Mechanist	2	2
		2) Fitter	1	1
		3) Turner	1	1
3.	Jaffaria Technical Institute, Darushifa, Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	-
		2) Fitter	2	-
		3) Cutting and Tailoring	1	-
4.	St. Joseph's I.T.I. Gunadala, Vijayawada.	1) Fitter	1	1
		2) Carpenter	1	1
		3) Welder	1	1
		4) Hand Compositor	1	-
5.	Dr. B.S.R. I.T.I. Atmakur, Nellore Distt.	1) Fitter	2	-
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	-
	3)	Electrician	2	1
6.	G.D. Naidu Industrial Training, Institute, Kavali Nellore Distt.	1) Fitter	2	2
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	-
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	2	-
7.	S.V. Training-cum-Production Centre for Physically Handicapped, Tirupati.	1) Welder	1	1
		2) Turner	1	1
		3) Fitter	1	1
8.	Sanjay Memorial I.T.C. X Road, Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	-	N.A.
		2) Fitter	2	-
9.	St. Xavier's I.T.C. Eluru	1) Welder	2	2
		2) Carpenter	1	1

1	2	3		4	
		3)	Turner	1	1
		4)	Fitter	1	1
		5)	Mechanic (M/V)	1	1
10.	Sarvodaya I.T.I. Kurnool	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2)	Fitter	2	2
		3)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		4)	Electrician	2	2
11.	Don Bosco I.T.I. Station Road, Cuddapah.	1)	Fitter	2	1
		2)	Turner	2	2
		3)	Machinist	2	-
		4)	Carpenter	1	-
12.	Don Bosco I.T.I., Guntur	1)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
		2)	Carpenter	1	1
		3)	Hand Compositor	1	1
13.	Andhra Kesri I.T.I. Bhagynagar, Ongole.	1)	Fitter	2	-
14.	National I.T.I. Nellore	1)	Fitter	2	-
15.	Srinivasa I.T.C. Bapalapadu, Nuzevedu Krishna Distt.	1)	Electronics Mechanic	-	N.A.
		2)	Mechanic (M/V)	-	N.A.
		3)	Mechanic Diesel	1	N.A.
		4)	Welder	1	1
		5)	Fitter	-	N.A.
16.	Kodali Anjaneyulu I.T.I. Denduluru.	1)	Draughtsman (Mech)	2	2
		2)	Fitter	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	-
		4)	Mechanic (Radio & TV)	-	N.A.
		5)	Electronics Mechanic	-	N.A.
		6)	Mechanic (Ref. & AC)	-	N.A.
17.	Shri Sarvodaya I.T.I. Andhra Kesri Road, Proddatur, Cuddapah.	1)	Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2)	Fitter	2	2
		3)	Electrician	2	2
		4)	Mechanic (M/V)	2	2
18.	AWARE Rural Vocational Training Centre, Aswaraopet, Khammam District.	1)	Fitter	2	2
		2)	Electrician	2	2
		3)	Welder	1	1
		4)	Mechanic (Diesel)	1	1
		5)	Carpenter	1	1

1	2	3	4	
19.	Shri T.N. Venkateshwara Reddy Memorial I.T.I. Thambapalli.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2) Electrician	4	4
		3) Fitter	4	2
20.	I.T.I. (Sponsored by Sarada Education Society) Nalakunta, Hyderabad.	1) Fitter	2	1
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	-
		3) Draughtsman (Mech.)	2	-
21.	Rosaiah Memorial I.T.I. Isupapalli, Repalle, Guntur.	1) Fitter	2	2
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
22.	Dimpy I.T.I. Mancherial, Distt. Addilabad.	1) Fitter	2	
		2) Electrician	2	2
23.	Sri Pendakanti Venkata-Subbaiah I.T.I. Banganpalli.	1) Fitter	6	6
		2) Electrician	2	2
24.	Ekashila I.T.I. Jangaon, Distt. Warangal	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	1	-
		2) Fitter	2	-
25.	Tirupati Ramaswami I.T.I. Gudavalli, Guntur Distt.	1) Fitter	5	5
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		3) Draughtsman (Mech.)	1	1
26.	Andhra Kesri Physically Handicapped I.T.I. Tadepaligudem, West Godavari Distt.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2) Electrician	2	2
		3) Fitter	2	2
27.	A.J.K. I.T.I. Rajupet, Machilipatnam.	1) Fitter	1	-
28.	Shri Ummiti Sivaiah I.T.I. Vetapalayam, Distt. Prakasam	1) Fitter	2	2
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
29.	National I.T.I. Budampadu Road, Guntur.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
		2) Electircian	-	N.A.
30.	Mukaram Jha, Institute for Vocational Training Purani Haveli, Hyderabad.	1) Turner	2	-
		2) Fitter	2	-
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	2	-
		4) Wireman	2	-
		5) Instrument Mechanic	1	-

1	2	3	4	
		6) Mechanic (Radio & TV)	1	-
		7) Welder	1	1
31.	Jahangir Peeran ITI Wakf Complex, Mahboobnagar	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	-	N.A.
		2) Fitter	-	N.A.
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	-	N.A
		4) Welder	1	
32.	Boys Town I.T.C. Jahanuma, Hyderabad.	1) Turner	1	1
		2) Fitter	1	-
		3) Mechanist	2	2
		4) Letter Press M/c Minder	1	1
33.	Hyderabad Technical College I.T.C. Inside Old M.C.H. Office Building Darusafa, Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	1	-
		2) Cutting and Tailoring	1	1
34.	Owaisi I.T.I. Darusafa Hyderabad.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2) Mechanic (Radio and TV)	3	2
		3) Turner	3	2
		4) Fitter	3	2
		5) Welder	1	1
35.	Sarvodaya I.T.I. Ananthpur.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		2) Fitter	2	2
36.	St. Alloysus Industrial School, Visakhapatnam.	1) Fitter	1	1
		2) Turner	2	2
		3) Mechanic (M/V)	1	1
		4) Electrician	2	2
37.	A.T.P., I.T.I. Ravipadu.	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	1	1
		2) Fitter	1	1
		3) Electronic (Mech.)	2	2
		4) Electrician	2	2
		5) Mechanic (Diesel)	1	1
38.	Sardar Patel ITI, Velgode, Distt. Kurnool.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
		2) Electrician	-	N.A.
39.	Kaveri ITI Ramakrishna Puram, Hyderabad.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	-	N.A.
		3) Mechanic (Radio and TV)	-	N.A.

1	2	3	4	
40.	Sarda ITI, Patancheru, Distt. Medak.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
		2) Draughtsman (Mech.)	-	N.A.
41.	Shakthi ITI Munchirial Distt. Adilabad.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
		2) Electrician	-	N.A.
		3) mechanic (Diesel)	-	N.A.
42.	Shri Raghvendra ITI Shadnagar, Mehboobnagar.	1) Fitter	-	N.A.
43.	Shri Nagendra ITI Miryalguda.	1) Fitter	2	-
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	1	-
44.	Shri Vivekananda, Moula-ali, Hyderabad.	1) Fitter	2	-
		2) Draughtsman (Mech.)	-	N.A
45.	Shri Venkateshwar ITI Saroor Nagar, R.R. Distt.	1) Fitter	2	-
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	-	N.A.
46.	Shri Sai I.T.I. Pendurthi Visakhapatnam.	1) Fitter	4	-
		2) Electrician	2	-
47.	Adarsh ITI Barni.	1) Electrician	-	N.A.
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	-	N.A.
48.	Shri Srinivasa ITI Laxmipalli, Kothagudem.	1) Electrician	2	N.A.
		2) Fitter	2	-
49.	Laurel ITI Hanamkonda, Warangal.	1) Electrician	4	2
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	4	2
		3) Motor Mech.	-	N.A.
		4) Diesel Mechanic	-	N.A.
		5) Electrician	-	N.A.
		6) Stenography	-	N.A.
50.	Sarda ITI Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.	1) Fitter	4	4
		2) Draughtsman (Civil)	2	2
		3) Draughtsman (Mech.)	2	2
51.	N.I.E.T.S. ITI Paloncha, Distt. Khammam.	1) Fitter	2	2
		2) Electrician	-	N.A.
		3) Welder	-	N.A.
		4) Mechanic (Diesel)	-	N.A.
52.	Nagarjuna ITI Chinna	1) Fitter	-	N.A.

1	2	3	4
	Vortam St., Srikakulam	2) Draughtsman (Civil)	N.A.
53.	Srisatya Sai ITI Baghameem,	1) Fitter	N.A.
	Opp. Ramalayam, Hyderabad.	2) Draughtsman (Civil)	N.A.
		3) Draughtsman (Mech.)	N.A.
54.	Shri Bhushnam ITI	1) Electrician	N.A.
	Narasipatnam,	2) Fitter	N.A.
	Visakhapatnam.	3) Draughtsman (Civil)	N.A.
55.	Sarada ITI Balanagar,	1) Draughtsman (Civil)	N.A.
	Cross Roads,	2) Fitter	N.A.
	R.R Distt. Hyderabad.	3) Electrician	N.A.

N.A. : Stands for Not Applicable.

Pilot Projects for Increase of Agricultural Production in Andhra Pradesh

4450. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are introducing some pilot projects for increase of agricultural production, particularly wheat and rice in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of districts selected for the purpose in the State; and

(d) the details of financial assistance that Union Government propose to provide to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Foodgrains for Andhra Pradesh

4451 SHRI V TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government are considering to provide foodgrains to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the World Food Programme;

(b) if so, the number of districts in the State to be covered,

(c) the quantum of foodgrains to be given to the State; and

(d) the period for which this aid will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted two project proposals for seeking WFP food aid, namely, (1) food for learning

for SC/ST children in primary schools in SC/ ST areas, (2) development of tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh.

The first project proposal received in May, 1985 was examined in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and referred back to State Government on 23rd April, 1986 for carrying out necessary modifications and re-formulation of the proposal.

The second project proposal for development of tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh which was received on 10th March, 1986 was referred back to the State Government for supplying information on plan of utilisation of funds generated, storage and total expenditure on implementation of the project, etc. on 17th April, 1986. Subsequently, the comments made by the concerned appraising Departments were sent to State Government on different occasions from August, 1986 to May, 1987 for finalised the project proposal. The reformulated proposals are awaited from the State Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Linking Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh with Pucca Roads

4452 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for linking growth centres of tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh with pucca roads have been received from Madhya Pradesh Government for according technical and financial approval;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accorded financial approval to these estimates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the necessary approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five out of seven proposals have been sanctioned and funds released.

(c) Two proposals could not be sanctioned because of resource constraints. It is not possible to indicate time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned as it will depend on availability of funds.

[*English*]

Advertisements on Doordarshan

4453. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one-fourth of T.V. advertising was cornered by the following large companies namely Colgate, Palmolive, Hindustan Lever, Brooke Bond, Godrej, Hindustan Cocoa and Bajaj during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the income from each of the above mentioned companies during the said period;

(c) whether most of the advertisements of the companies relate to items generally used by higher middle class and not by the population under poverty line in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government will reconsider the policy of T.V. advertising?

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

(b) The information is given below:-

	1984-85 (Rs.)	1985-86 (Rs.)	1986-87 (Rs.)
Colgate Palmolive	91 lakhs	72 lakhs	3.44 crores
Hindustan Lever	1.03 crores	3.18 crores	4.68 crores
Brooke Bond	44 lakhs	35 lakhs	1.41 crores
Godrej	18 lakhs	90 lakhs	1.10 crores
Hindustan Cocoa	63 lakhs	1.00 crore	1.25 crores
Bajaj	—	27 lakhs	1.47 crores

(c) No such study has been undertaken by this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Delay in allotment of plots to farmers

4454. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by Delhi Administration/DDA in allotting alternative plots to the farmers in lieu of the land acquired by them from the farmers of Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not alloting alternative plots and commercial shops simultaneously after acquiring the land of the farmers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Alternative plots are allotted on the basis of recommendation of Delhi Adm. No timeframe can be fixed since plots are allotted by draw of lots on the basis of seniority as and when these become available in sufficient numbers.

Delhi Admn. does not recommend allotment of commercial shops. However, 15% of the total commercial shops are reserved for such farmers whose lands are acquired. These are again allotted through draw of lots as and when available As such it is not feasible to allot plots and shops simultaneously.

Board of Directors of IA & AI

4455. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines which was to expire on June 30, 1987 has been further extended; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). According to the Air Corporations Act, 1953 there should be a Board of Directors to provide general superintendence, direction and management of affairs and business of Indian Airlines/Air-India. The term of the Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines which were constituted on 25th September, 1986 was expiring on 30th June, 1987. The term of the Boards was extended by one year.

Amount spent on Dry Land Farming

4456. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned, spent and utilized during the last year for the dry land farming, State-wise; and

(b) the details of progress made in Karnataka in dry land farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A number of programmes have been taken up in the country during last year (1986-87) under State as well as Central Sector for the promotion of dryland farming. This includes the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture which was launched last year exclusively for dry land development on watershed basis in 16 States. A Statement showing the State-wise funds allocated and funds released as Central share during 1986-87 is given below.

(b) During 1986-87, Government of Karnataka utilised Rs. 240 lakhs including Rs. 130 lakhs as Central share under National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture covering an area of 8516 ha. under Land and Moisture Management and other component of the scheme. In addition to this, the State Government has spent an amount of Rs. 1194 lakhs for various other dry land farming programmes during the year. An area of 73, 000 ha. was treated under all the programmes in the State for promotion of dry land farming.

STATEMENT

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture - funds allocated and funds released during 1986-87 as central share

S.No.	*States*	*Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh)*	*Funds released (Rs. in lakh)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400	52.350
2.	Assam	10	10.000
3.	Bihar	50	20.000
4.	Gujarat	400	—

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	25	161.000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25	3.000
7.	Karnataka	450	371.959
8.	Kerala	10	5.000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	350	18.800
10.	Maharashtra	500	504.770
11.	Orissa	50	3.170
12.	Punjab	10	7.530
13.	Rajasthan	300	29.610
14.	Tamil Nadu	100	23.380
15.	Uttar Pradesh	200	110.200
16.	West Bengal	20	3 775
	Tot-	2900	1324.544

Change ping pattern

4457. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made to change the pattern of traditional crops in the country; and

(b) the details of the changes of crops made on the irrigated/rainfed lands, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). An Expert Group for the study of Cropping Patterns has been constituted to examine the economic rationality of present cropping patterns in different regions, keeping in view the agro-climatic conditions, existing infrastructure, demand for agricultural commodities, with the overall objective of maximising productivity of per unit of land. The report of the Expert Group is under finalisation.

Telecast of Temperature Record Bulletins

4458. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities or towns of which temperature is given by the Doord-

arshan in their news bulletins;

(b) the basis on which these places are selected; and

(c) whether Doordarshan also propose to give the humidity figures for the benefit of the viewers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). At present, temperature recorded at four metropolitan cities viz. Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is telecast in the National news bulletins of Doordarshan. This is based on the assumption that these cities broadly reflect the temperature trends in the North, East, West and Southern parts of the country. Besides these are four major cities of the country.

(c) There is no such proposal at present

Telecast of Feature Films

4459. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether producers of feature films are unwilling to give his feature films for telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there exist any law, rule or regulation by virtue of which a print of a feature film can compulsorily be obtained by the Government for televising on Doordarshan for the pleasure or benefit of the viewers; and

(d) if not, whether his Ministry is planning any such legislation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Except in a rare isolated case, majority of the Producers have not shown any unwillingness to offer their films to Doordarshan for telecast.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Use of Soundtrack of the Voices in News Bulletins by AIR

4460. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio uses soundtrack of the voices of their reporters in the broadcasts of the news-bulletins;

(b) whether the AIR broadcasts direct speeches taken from the sound-track or tapes, of any leader or other persons, in the news-bulletins;

(c) whether AIR has done this in the past; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The News Services Division occasionally uses the voice-casts of its reporters in its news bulletins.

(b) Yes, Sir. But on important occasions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On a number of occasions All India Radio has been broadcasting direct

speeches taken from the sound-track or tapes of political leaders and other eminent personalities in its news bulletins. Recently the voice cast of Shri R. Venkatraman was used when he was elected as the President of India.

Boundary wall at Rajkot Airport

4461. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to further acquire land for building a boundary wall around the civil airport at Rajkot;

(b) if so, since when the proposal is under consideration;

(c) the total financial allocation made for these programmes; and

(d) when the work will start?

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

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

Establishment of Soil and Water Conservation Institute

4462. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a soil and water conservation institute at Simliguda in Koraput district, Orissa;

(b) the work assigned to the proposed institute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have a proposal to set up a Regional Station of the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training, Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) at Similiguda in Koraput district, Orissa.

(b) The primary mandate of this regional station will be to develop appropriate soil and water conservation measures and alternate farming systems to replace the traditional shifting cultivation practices prevalent in the hilly regions and tribal areas of Orissa and ChotaNagpur Plateau of Bihar.

(c) The Government of Orissa has decided in August 1987 to transfer 160 hectares of land (110 hectares presently under the possession of the Department of Agriculture, Orissa and 50 hectares under the possession of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology) in Similiguda Agricultural Farm in Koraput district in favour of the ICAR free of cost on 99 years lease. Action has been initiated by the ICAR to take physical possession of the above mentioned offer from the Director of Agriculture, Orissa. The centre will be developed in phases during the VII Plan period.

Child Labour in Diamond Cutting Industry in Gujarat

4463. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of child labourers are working in the diamond cutting industry in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of such child labourers and their age group;

(c) whether the primary facilities viz. working hours, medical and retiring room facilities are not being provided to them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve their conditions?

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

Production of Foodgrains and Allocation to States Under NREP, RLEGP etc.

4464. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains State-wise, comparing with corresponding previous two years; and

(b) the additional allocation of rice and wheat to States for NREP and RLEGP State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Statement-I indicating production of foodgrains in the country during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below. Complete information for the year 1986-87 has not yet been received from all the States.

(b) Statement-II indicating the additive foodgrains allocated during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below

STATEMENT-I

Total production of foodgrains in the country during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9615	10468
2.	Assam	2670	3030
3.	Bihar	10328	11241
4.	Gujarat	5257	2772
5.	Haryana	6838	8131
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1007	1002

1	2	3	4
7.	J & K	1245	1301
8.	Karnataka	6873	5589
9.	Kerala	1280	1187
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13295	15481
11.	Maharashtra	9736	8779
12.	Manipur	345	347
13.	Meghalaya	160	160
14.	Nagaland	124	152
15.	Orissa	5619	6738
16.	Punjab	16099	17187
17.	Rajasthan	7915	8118
18.	Sikkim	91	95
19.	Tamil Nadu	6895	7565
20.	Tripura	379	395
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29889	31309
22.	West Bengal	9256	8808
23.	A & N Islands		
24.	Chandigarh		
25.	D & N Haveli		
26.	Delhi		
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	623	614
28.	Lakshadweep		
29.	Pondicherry		

1	2	3	4
30.	Arunachal Pradesh		
31.	Mizoram		
	ALL INDIA:	145539	150469

STATEMENT - II

Additional foodgrains allocated/released under NREP during the years 1985-86 & 1986-87.

(MTs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)					
		1985-86			1986-87		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49600	—	49600	60280	60280	120560
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	780	780
3.	Assam	10850	—	10850	5020	5020	10040
4.	Bihar	71550	—	71550	220942	3058	224000
5.	Gujarat	16200	—	16200	99420	—	99420
6.	Haryana	4250	—	4250	9320	—	9320
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	—	1000	3000	3000	6000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10250	—	10250	9350	23050	32400
9.	Karnataka	23600	—	23600	41448	41449	82897
10.	Kerala	23150	—	23150	18840	18840	37680

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50100	—	50100	197630	30330	227960
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	11450	—	11450
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	1080	1080
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	760	760
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	780	780
16.	Nagaland	550	—	550	—	1220	1220
17.	Orissa	22700	—	22700	22020	22020	44040
18.	Punjab	6950	—	6950	9920	—	9920
19.	Rajasthan	198000	—	198000	238800	—	238800
20.	Sikkim	400	—	400	200	862	1062
21.	Tamil Nadu	44800	—	44800	47400	47400	94800
22.	Tripura	6700	—	6700	820	820	1640
23.	Uttar Pradesh	135750	—	135750	276340	—	276340
24.	West Bengal	38800	—	38800	75340	—	75340
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	780	780
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	220	—	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	D & N Haveli	50	—	50	200	200	400
28.	Delhi	—	—	—	350	—	350
29.	G.D. & Diu	—	—	—	—	900	900
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	360	360
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	780	780
	ALL INDIA	715250	—	715250	1348310	263769	161207

Additional foodgrains allocated/released under RLEGP during the years 1985-86 & 1986-87.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)					
		1985-86			1986-87		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49600	—	49600	47780	47780	95560
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	780	780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	10850	—	10850	5020	5020	10040
4.	Bihar	71550	—	71550	138080	2580	140660
5.	Gujarat	16200	—	16200	26460	—	26460
6.	Haryana	4250	—	4250	9320	—	9320
7.	Himachal Pradesh	500	—	500	3000	3000	6000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5750	—	5750	—	7400	7400
9.	Karnataka	23600	—	23600	31810	31810	63620
10.	Kerala	23150	—	23150	31340	31340	62680
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50100	—	50100	62260	20700	82960
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	22900	—	22900
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	540	540
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	760	760
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	780	780
16.	Nagaland	550	—	550	—	1220	1220
17.	Orissa	22700	—	22700	18132	18132	36263
18.	Punjab	6950	—	6950	9920	—	9920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Rajasthan	48000	—	48000	38800	—	38800
20.	Sikkim	400	—	400	200	422	622
21.	Tamil Nadu	44800	—	44800	39974	39974	79948
22.	Tripura	6700	—	6700	820	820	1640
23.	Uttar Pradesh	135750	—	135750	276340	—	276340
24.	West Bengal	38800	—	38800	62377	—	62377
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	780	—	780
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	220	—	220
27.	D & N Haveli	50	—	50	200	200	400
28.	Delhi	—	—	—	350	—	350
29.	G.D. & Diu	—	—	—	—	900	900
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	220	220
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	780	780
	ALL INDIA	560250	—	560250	8,26,082	2,15,158	1041240

New UGC Pay Scales for Teachers of Agricultural Universities

4465. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by ICAR for introduction and implementation of new U.G.C. pay scales in agricultural universities;

(b) whether any new scales were proposed by ICAR for the teachers of agricultural universities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The proposal for implementing new U.G.C. pay scales in the State Agricultural Universities is under the consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nothing definite can be said at this stage.

Site for National Research Centre for Weed Control

4466. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert committee which examined the question of the establishment of a National Research Centre For Weed Control in the Seventh Plan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Jabalpur is one of the probable site; and

(c) the time by which it will be established?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No definite date can be indicated at this stage.

Over-Booking by Air India

4467. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to over-booking by the airline and its agent Passengers with confirmed tickets are being off-loaded at Heathrow daily by Air India;

(b) if so, the reasons for over-booking the passengers;

(c) the steps taken to stop this forthwith; and

(d) how much money has been spent on the hotel expenses of such off-loaded passengers during the last 12 months and who are responsible for this financial loss to the Airline?

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

(b) and (c). It is an industry practice to over-book flights to ensure that the optimum capacity on the flights is utilised. This practice is adopted due to high incidence of last minute cancellations/no shows, since there are no cancellation charges on international sectors. Air-India review its over-booking profile periodically and affects changes so that confirmed passengers are not put to inconvenience. However, in certain cases, such cancellations/no shows do not tally with the expected number of cancellations and off-loading of confirmed passengers becomes necessary.

(d) The expenditure on hotel accommodation provided to off-loaded passengers at London during the last 12 months was approximately £17,700. This amount is not considered as a loss as this expenditure has to be weighed against the revenue earned by the full utilisation of the aircraft capacity.

Exemption of Land from Acquisition

4468. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government while acquiring rural land in Delhi have not acquired land in 13 villages as reported in 'Jansatta' dated 1 August, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons for exempting this land from acquisition;

(c) whether Government propose to denotify the remaining land in other villages also out of the total land which was earlier notified for acquisition along with the land of these 13 villages;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the time by which Government would acquire the land of aforesaid 13 villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The total land in 13 villages in South Delhi notified for acquisition under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act was 54959 bighas, 1 biswa. Land measuring 1207 bighas, 15 biswas was deleted as the building plans were sanctioned by MCD prior to 5.11.1980. Land admeasuring 87 bighas, 12 biswas belonging to Chhattarpur Temple authorities was also denotified. 1746 bighas, 6 biswas of land is covered by status quo orders of the Delhi High Court. Further, 3073 bighas, 15 biswas of land was left out being built-up. Land acquisition awards for total land admeasuring 42530 bighas, 16 biswas were declared in May-June, 1987. 14833 bighas and 3 biswas were subsequently denotified and given to the Development Commissioner, Delhi for afforestation as the land belongs to Gaon Sabhas. Possession of about 7000 bighas of land from nine villages has been taken over and the taking over of possession of the remaining land is under process.

Sports News Bulletins

4469. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan propose to start a daily exclusive sports news bulletin;

(b) if so, from which date and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All important sports events are noticed in news bulletins and other programme formats of Doordarshan, An exclusive sports news bulletin is, therefore, not considered necessary.

Development of Villages

4470. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop five per cent of the villages in every block for model agricultural amenities and utilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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). There is no such proposal.

(c) Since the Central and State Governments have a number of rural developmental programmes, the need for evolving such a proposal has not been felt.

(*Translation*)

Civic Amenities in Urban Villages of New Delhi

4471. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works done so far to provide civic amenities such as roads, sewage etc. in Urban villages like Jamroodpur, Garhi-Jhadia-Madia, Kotla Mubarkpur and Masjid Math in New Delhi; and

(b) whether some works still remain to be done in these villages and if so, the time by which these are likely to be completed and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the decision taken on 11-3-87 by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, while reviewing development works in Delhi by various agencies, all the urban villages maintained by D.D.A. have been transferred to M.C.D. w.e.f. 1-4-1987.

A statement showing the details of the works done so far by the D.D.A. is given below. The action to complete the remaining works will now be taken by the M.C.D.

STATEMENT

The progress of various works in Urban villages at the time of transfer from DDA to MCD is as under:-

S.No.	Name of village	Water supply	Sewerage	Roads/Paths	Drainage	Community Halls
1.	Kotla Mubarkpur	Existing & functional	Existing & functional	90% completed.	95%completed & functional	Under construction by Slum Deptt.
2.	Masjid Moth	–do–	–do–	Completed	Completed and functional.	Under construction by DDA, 60% progress.
3.	Zamrudpur	–do–	–do–	Restoration of road cuts due to laying of sewerlines etc., yet to be done.	Underground drainage system available in 40% area.	Site not available.
4.	Garhi Jharia Maria.	–do–	–do–	Completed.	90% completed & functional.	Site not available.

[*English*]

Regularisation of Temporary Employees in DDA

4472. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of temporary employees, in DDA are required to be regularised after 240 days of service;

(b) whether services of some temporary employees who had completed 240 days of service five or seven years ago have not yet been regularised; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government instructions on the regularisation of casual/work-charged employees taken on daily-wages provide for their regularisation on their completing at lease 240 days service during each of the two years of continous service in office/establishment, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

The regularisation of such casual employees is dependent on the need of the organisation, vacancy possition and the eligibility of the candidates.

Transfer of Staff in E.P.F. Organizations Regional Office, Punjab

4473. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum period of posting for Provident Fund Inspectors at a particular station as per Government instructions;

(b) whether a number of Provident Fund Inspectors have been prematurely transferred from Punjab Regional Office;

(c) if so, the number of these inspectors and the reasons for their transfer in violation of the prescribed minimum period of posting; and

(d) the steps to be taken to ensure compliance of the rules in Punjab Regional Office of E.P.F. organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Provident Fund Inspectors are posted at a particular station normally for a period of 3 years.

(b) and (c). It has been stated by Employees' Provident Fund authorities that only one Provident Fund Inspector was transferred prematurely during the last one year on compassionate grounds in the Punjab Region.

(d) In view of (b) & (c) above, no action in this regard appears necessary.

Arrears of E.P.F.

4474. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 106 on 3 August, 1987 regarding increase in defaults of P.F. deposits and state:

(a) the net cumulative arrears of provident fund not deposited with Government at the begining and at the end of the last five financial years;

(b) the names of major defaulters with a cumulative arrear of more than Rs. 5 lakhs as on 31 March, 1987;

(c) whether there are any Government undertakings which are in such arrears; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the amount outstanding against them as on 31 March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The position of arrears in respect of un-exempted establishments, which were required to deposit the provident fund money with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, was as given below:-

Position as on	Amount of arrears (Rs. in crores)
31.3.1982	31.37
31.3.1983	40.72
31.3.1984	41.62
31.3.1985	52.30
31.3.1986	58.30
31.12.1986	64.40

(b) to (d). A list of establishments (including Government Undertakings) which are in arrears of more than Rs. 5 lakhs is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of establishment	Total Arrears as on 31.3.87
1	2	3
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	M/s The Cuddapah Co. op. Sugar, Cuddapah,	55.56
2.	Karimnagar Co. op. Spining Mills Anthergaon, Karimnagar.	11.99
3.	Anthergaon Textiles Co. op. Production and sales Society Anthergaon, Karimnagar	5.23
4.	Andhra Co. op Spnng Mills Ltd., Ananthapur.	18.15
5.	Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd., Cuddapah.	11.78
6.	Thirupathi Cotton Mills Ltd., Tirupathi, Chittoor. Distt.	5.39
7.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd., Warangal	27.76
8.	East Coast Commercial Co. Vizianagaram.	5.10
	BIHAR	
9.	National Jute Mfg. Corpn.	74.56

1	2	3
10.	Katihar Jute Mills	62.20
11.	Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.	7.59
12.	Domchench Mica Fy	9.58
13.	Bihar Sugar Works	11.40
14.	Reliance Firebricks & Pottery Co. Ltd.	28.71
15.	Katras Ceramics & Ref. (P) Ltd.	6.10
16.	Harry Ref. and Ceramics Works (P) Ltd.	5.82
17.	Pradip Lamp Works	8.81
18.	Kumardhubi Engg. Works	29.92
19.	Bihar State Agro Industrial Dev. Corpn.	25.14
20.	Ashoka Paper Mills.	6.35
	DELHI	
21.	Hindustan Samachar	17.02
22.	National Herald	12.13
23.	Sahara Deposit & Investment (P) Ltd.	10.48
	GUJARAT	
24.	The Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	36.71
25.	Rajprakash Spg. Mills Ltd., Cambay.	18.71
26.	Navjivan Mills Ltd. Kall (NG)	12.22
27.	Priyalaxmi Mills (Kesariya Invst) Baroda	7.65
28.	Bhalakiya Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.	6.55
29.	Manechawak & Ahmedabad Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	8.28

1	2	3
30.	Indequip Engg. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	18.69
31.	Kankaria Paper Mills Kalol	13.34
32.	Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Songadh, Surat.	11.67
33.	Tensil Steel Ltd., Baroda.	6.79
34.	Union Boaring Mfg. Co. Porbander.	5.34
	HARYANA	
35.	Usha Spg. Mills	11.71
36.	Prestolite India (P) Ltd.	8.52
37.	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	18.36
38.	Anand Synthetics	8.38
39.	Auto Pins India Pvt. Ltd.	11.47
40.	Gedore Tools India (P) Ltd.	162.78
41.	Sirocco Auto Pvt. Ltd.	8.14
42.	Gedore Tools Kundli, Sonepat.	16.67
	KARNATAKA	
43.	Metro Malleables Manufacturing, Bangalore.	6.09
44.	Mysore Machinary Mfg. Ltd., Bangalore.	6.66
45.	Shankar Textiles D'gere	21.11
46.	Ganesar Textiles D'gere	23.66
47.	Bellary Spinning & Wvg.	15.41
48.	Chigateri Mills D'gere	8.31
49.	Siddeshwara Textiles Mills D'gere	24.71
50.	Wadi Stone Marketing Co. Gulbarga.	5.01

1	2	3
51.	Thungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga.	9.12
52.	Mahadeva Textiles Hubli	7.03
53.	VISL Ltd., Bhadravathi.	5.20
	KERALA	
54.	Alagappa Textiles, Allagappa Nagar, Trichur	9.17
55.	Sitaram Textiles, Trichur	58.35
56.	Metropolitan Engg. Co. Trivandrum.	11.80
57.	Travancere Plywood Industries, Punalur.	8.39
58.	Punalur Paper Mills, Quilon.	15.65
59.	Kerala Ceramics, Calicut.	7.46
60.	Thiruvapathy Mills, Cannanore.	10.59
61.	Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills, Calicut.	6.80
62.	Malabar Motor Transport Co-op. Society.	8.23
63.	Arthala Tea Estate, Panjeri.	6.51
64.	M.S.M.S.S. Bros. ChediMark Beedi, Palghat.	7.27
65.	Sadhoo Beedi Depot Cannanore.	32.65
	MADHYA PRADESH	
66.	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.	99.17
67.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.	33.80
68.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.	47.43
69.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	31.77
70.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	16.92
71.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal.	23.64

1	2	3
72.	The Hukamchand Mills, Indore	145.03
73.	Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore.	89.19
74.	Hope Textile Ltd. Indore.	144.81
75.	Binod Mills Co. Ltd. Agar Road, Ujjain.	384.45
76.	Bimal Mills Co. Ltd., Agar Road, Ujjain.	81.74
77.	Indore Textiles Mills, Ltd. Ujjain.	62.08
78.	Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd. Ratlam.	93.22
79.	Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Inds., Bilaspur.	28.44
80.	M.P. State Textile Corpn. Ltd. Bhopal.	50.65
81.	Gajra Gears (P) Ltd. Engg. Products, Dewas.	33.60
82.	Saund Zaweired Electrical Union (P) Ltd., Gwalior.	7.58
83.	J.B. Mangahram & Co. Ltd., Gwalior	6.01
84.	Orient Plywood & Vaneering Inds. Raipur.	6.45
	MAHARASHTRA	
85.	Desmet India	5.60
86.	Bhandari Porwal Engg. Co.	34.12
87.	Pittie Traetors (P) Ltd.	10.26
88.	Fuel Injections Ltd.	10.60
89.	Globe Auto Elec. Ltd.	9.85
90.	Dynaeraft Machine Co.	10.02
91.	Shah Malleable	8.83
92.	Menon & Menon (P) Ltd.	10.15
93.	Hind Cycle Ltd.	106.43

1	2	3
94.	Gedore Tools (P) Ltd.	6.50
95.	Jaifabs Textile Mills.	10.25
96.	Shree Shakti Mills.	5.21
97.	Bradbury Mills.	256.71
98.	Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	40.16
99.	Esskay Ptg. Dug. Works.	9.49
100.	New India Rayon Mills Ltd.	36.98
101.	Woollen & Textile Pvt. Ltd.	6.63
102.	Stretch Fibre (I) Ltd.	9.16
103.	Kishes Mills (P) Ltd.	8.60
104.	Ludhiana Woollen	5.18
105.	Ellora Silk Mills.	12.11
106.	Simplex Woollen Mills	19.48
107.	Dhule Textile Mills	7.80
108.	Nanded Textile Mills	8.43
109.	India United Mills	219.13
110.	Bharat Textile Mills	19.65
111.	Digvijay Textile Mills	13.55
112.	Saksaria Cotton Mills	18.12
113.	New Kaisar - I-Hind Mills	20.63
114.	Sitaram Mills.	120.22
115.	Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd.	24.19
116.	Phonix Mills Ltd.	25.98

1	2	3
117.	Amravati Growers Co. op. Spg. Mills.	15.01
118.	Shivraj Fine Arts Litho Works.	22.52
119.	Palghar Rolling Mills.	17.32
120.	F.D.C.M. Ltd.	77.38
121.	Kalamber Vibhag Sah. Sakhar.	5.55
122.	Gedore Tools.	7.72
	ORISSA	
123.	Orissa Aluminium Products (P) Ltd.	5.53
124.	Shree Durga Glass (P) Ltd.	16.07
125.	Orissa Industries.	13.51
126.	Electrical Stores Division Rajabagieha.	5.62
127.	Orissa Road Transport Corporation.	7.80
128.	Bisra Store Lime Co. Ltd.	32.76
129.	Puri Electrical Division.	18.19
130.	The Executive Engg. Public Health Divn.	6.64
131.	Cuttack Electrical Division.	12.81
132.	The Executive Enggr. Public Health Division Sambalpur.	9.18
133.	The Executive Enggr. Jaipur Road Elec. Division.	8.89
134.	Cuttack United Central Co-op. Bank.	8.36
135.	Cadre Committee, Angul Central Co-op., Bank.	12.09
136.	Utkal Weavers Co. op. Spg. Mills.	7.40
137.	The Executive Engineering P.H. Divisions Baripada.	6.51

1	2	3
	RAJASTHAN	
138.	Man Industrial Corporation.	17.10
139.	Jiapur Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd.	23.18
140.	Food Corporation of India.	22.48
141.	Mewar Textile Mills Ltd.	20.50
142.	Shriram Fertilizers Chemicals	48.96
143.	Mangalam Cement	15.61
144.	City Transports.	7.74
	TAMIL NADU	
145.	Pullicoar Mills Ltd.,	5.56
146.	Sundaram Spg. Mills (P) Ltd., Komarapalayam, Salem.	5.62
147.	Tiruppur Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	8.61
148.	Sri Ramalinga Choodambiga Mills Ltd., Tiruppur.	20.15
149.	Radhakrishan Mills Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	28.99
150.	Madhu Spg. Mills & Wvg. Mills Coimbatore.	13.61
151.	The Shavani Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.21.	8.67
152.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.	19.48
153.	Kaleeswar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	10.53
154.	Mahalakshmi Mills, Madurai.	90.37
155.	Krishna Mines Tirunelveli, District.	5.78
156.	Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry.	10.06
157.	Anglo French Textiles, Pondicherry.	32.11
158.	Lakshmi Shanmuga Spinning Mills, Pudukkottai.	7.70

1	2	3
159.	Karura Mills, Karur Trichy.	7.30
160.	Chitram & Co. Madras.	5.24
161.	Pilot Pen Co.(I) Ltd., Pozhal, Madras.	12.18
162.	Enfield India, Ltd., Madras.	6.76
163.	The Presidency Kid Leather (P) Ltd., Chingleput District.	7.37
164.	Sudarsan Finance Corporation. Madras. 26.	21.46
165.	Sudarsan Chits (I) Ltd., Madras. 14.	86.79
	TRIPURA	
166	Fatikcherra T.E.	6.22
	UTTAR PRADESH	
167.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	45.27
168.	Elgin Mills No. I, Kanpur.	8.46
169.	Swedshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	49.56
170.	Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	23.25
171.	Cawnpore Textiles, Kanpur.	13.14
172.	Atherton Mills, Kanpur.	43.13
173.	Elgin Mills Co. - II, Kanpur.	10.83
174.	Cawnpore Chemicals, Kanpur.	5.37
175.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.	15.92
176.	Postal Seals Corp. Aligarh.	15.09
177.	H.R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly.	41.44
178.	Tiger Locks Ltd., Aligarh.	7.14
179.	Tiger Hardware & Tools, Aligarh.	26.17

1	2	3
180.	U.P. Sedds Tarai Dev. Corpn. Nainital	19.18
181.	U.P. State Sugar Corp. Ltd. Gorakhpur.	38.38
182.	U.P.S.S. Corp. Barabanki.	10.38
183.	Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills, Hardoi.	108.61
184.	U.P.S.S. Corp. Ltd.	20.85
185.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Ltd. Basti.	6.99
186.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Ltd., Deoria.	14.65
187.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Ltd., Behraich.	19.98
188.	Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. Gonda.	41.78
189.	Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda.	13.82
190.	U.P.S.S. Corp. Chitauni.	17.32
191	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Ciswa Bazar.	32.80
192.	Associated Journal, Lucknow.	14.04
193.	U.P. Instruments Ltd. Lucknow.	86.17
194.	U.P. State Bridge Corp. Lucknow.	15.67
195.	Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corporation, Lucknow.	17.64
196.	MEERUT STRAW BOARD MILLS, MODINAGAR.	9.76
197.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Meerut.	21.85
198.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Muzaffarnagar.	9.01
199.	Sir Shadi Lal Sugar & Gen. Mills, Muzaffarnagar.	8.50
200.	U.P.S.S. Corpn. Bulandshahar.	15.48
201.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	5.82
202.	Modi Threads Modinagar.	191.93

1	2	3
203.	Modi Textiles Modinagar.	42.78
204.	Modi Syntax Modinagar.	25.06
205.	Madan Industries Meerut.	9.88
206.	Ratna Sugar Mills, Jaunpur.	15.09
207.	Bhadohi Woollen Mills, Varanasi	7.45
	WEST BENGAL	
208.	Associated Assby Ind.	10.31
209.	Allied Resin & Chemical.	8.85
210.	Betrame Scott.	19.18
211.	Bird & Co.	8.20
212.	Bengal Fire & Spg. & Wvg. Mill. No. I.	29.30
213.	Bengal Textile Mill.	6.92
214.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills.	82.74
215.	Bangadaya Cotton Mills.	28.34
216.	Beach Tea Estate.	5.16
217.	Bharat Jute Mills.	128.57
218.	Bharat overseas (P) Ltd.	7.40
219.	Canton Carpentary Works	30.12
220.	Ciecoo (I) Ltd.	25.31
221.	Chains India (P) Ltd.	5.08
222.	Carter Pollar & Co.	12.72
223.	Central Cotton Mills.	33.72
224.	Chandmani Tea Estate.	11.06

1	2	3
225.	Cedar Tea Estate.	6.81
226.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills	8.98
227.	Demdima	37.73
228.	Electrical Inds. Corpn.	5.83
229.	East India Inds.	10.27
230.	Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co.	29.00
231.	Ganges Printing Ink Fty.	9.34
232.	Howrah Steel & Wire Products.	5.67
233.	Howrah Iron & Steel Works Pvt.	6.20
234.	Keymor Boghowe Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.	27.25
235.	Kumai Tea Estate.	10.78
236.	Karala Valley Tea Estate.	11.44
237.	Krishna Silicate Glass Works.	23.49
238.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills.	19.30
239.	Looksan Tea Estate.	7.44
240.	Majerdabari Tea Estate.	8.52
241.	Mandeko Tea Estate.	9.29
242.	National Screw & Wire Products.	9.17
243.	National Iron & Steel Ltd.	67.88
244.	Poddar Sanitary Works.	8.05
245.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	37.33
246.	Precision Inds. (P) Ltd.	9.90
247.	Pashok Tea Estate.	8.21

1	2	3
248.	Pandoom Tea Estate.	5.13
249.	Rampooria Cotton Mills.	16.36
250.	Rangmock Tea Estate.	14.89
251.	Shalimar Works.	46.24
252.	Sur & Co.	5.77
253.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills.	21.99
254.	Shalimar Rope Works.	10.00
255.	Satali Tea Estate	15.80
256.	Sarugaon Tea Estate.	10.50
257.	Sonali Tea Estate.	8.73
258.	Wire Machinery Mfg. Co.	5.40
259.	Eastern Paper Mills.	53.03
260.	Motor Machinery Mfg.	7.28
261.	Albraco Metal Works.	9.06
262.	Mayurakshi Cotton Mills. Ltd.	7.47
263.	The S.G.R. Industries (P) Ltd.	11.64
264.	Eastend Paper Inds. Ltd.	8.90
265.	The Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	13.58
266.	Das Consultants (P) Ltd.	15.80
267.	India Hard Metals Ltd.	58.36
268	Teesta Valley Tea Estate.	7.71
269	Chongtong Tea Estate.	32.08
270.	Jyobirpara Tea Estate.	8.23

1	2	3
271.	Makrapara Tea Estate.	7.21
272.	Gopalpur Tea Estate.	8.60
273.	Majha Tea Estate.	5.41
274.	Naxalbari Tea Estate.	12.24
275.	Toonbarie Tea Estate.	7.10
276.	Ajkal Publication (P) Ltd.	5.02
277.	Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd.	13.02
278.	East Asia Skin Corporation.	5.11
279.	Sree Engg. Product Ltd.	15.60
280.	Hind Calvanizing & Engg. Co. Ltd.	16.06
281.	Shree Bajrang Electrical Steel Co. (P) Ltd.	12.87
282.	East Coast Paper Products (P) Ltd.	8.91
283.	Bamandanga/Toondu Tea Estate.	7.09
284.	Bharnobari Tea Estate.	8.81
285.	Grille Tea Estate.	11.56
286.	Shikarpur Tea Estate.	8.58
287.	Poddar Project.	21.23
288.	Roberts Mclean & Co. Ltd.	12.96
289.	Bengal Enemel Works Ltd.	39.08
290.	Associated Porcelain (P) Ltd.	5.89
291.	Bagsree Steel Industries Ltd.	7.51
292.	Hindustan Iron & Steel Co.	8.97
293.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	7.57

1	2	3
294.	Appollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12.39
295.	Indian Red Cross Scty.	5.76
296.	Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	208.00
297.	Banerjee & Chakraborty Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.49
298.	Basumati Corporation	6.82

Places of Worship Illegally Constructed on Public Land

4475. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4266 on 1st December, 1986 and state:

(a) the number of old established cases of illegal construction handled since March 1979 and the number of such constructions regularised or removed; and

(b) the number of cases of fresh attempts to occupy public land for religious purposes without any authority in the Union Territory in which firm action was taken during 1986-87?

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.

Increase in Prices of D.D.A. Flats

4476. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of MIG and LIG flats allotted by the DDA in July, 1987 have been increased considerably,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the monthly instalment for MIG flats has been fixed at Rs. 1900/-, while to be eligible for MIG category a persons' income has to be Rs. 1500/- per month;

(d) if so, the rationale behind fixing such a high and unrealistic monthly instalment;

(e) whether there is any proposal to lower the monthly instalment and increase the recovery schedule from 10 to 15 years; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that cost of flats is based on the actual cost of construction in accordance with the approved pricing formula which includes actual expenditure and anticipated liabilities. The various aspects which are taken into consideration in determining the disposal cost of the flats are plinth area, degign, rate at which work is awarded to the Contractor etc. The formula has been so evolved that their is neither any profit nor loss to DDA in overall housing programme and the dwelling units are allotted to the beneficiaries without any margin of profit. The increase in the cost as compared to the previous years is due to rise in the cost index.

(c) and (d). The income criterion for eligibility for MIG category was fixed in 1979 based on the income for the preceeding year of Registration viz. 1978-79. The increase in the rate of monthly instalment is due to the higher cost of construction because of rise in the cost of labour & material etc., which has gone up tremendously during the last 8-9 years.

(e) and (f). The recovery Schedule of instalments for MIG and LIG categories as indicated in the Brochure issued in 1979 has already been enhanced from 7 years to 10 years for MIG category and from 10 years to 15 years for LIG category. Further enhancement of period of payment will result in blockage of capital for a longer period which will effect the housing activities.

Conference on Drought Situation

4477. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to convene a conference of all State Agriculture Ministers in New Delhi to discuss and formulate schemes to face the critical drought situation in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken and the schemes evolved; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the appropriate time a meeting of the Chief Ministers concerned is contemplated.

Telecast of Documentary Films on Bhanu Bhakta Acharya

4478. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast a documentary film on the life and works of Great Nepali Poet Bhanu Bhakta Acharya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir, subject to the approval of Preview Committee.

(b) The producer Shri N.B. Tewari has on 27 th May, 1987 offered it for telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. According to procedure before telecast, the same would require preview when prints are made available to the Doordarshan kendra by the producer.

[*Translation*]

Supplementary Grant in Aid under IRDP

4479. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide grant in aid for the third time in addition to the supplementary grant in aid under the Integrated Rural Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): There is at present no proposal under consideration to give third time assistance under IRDP to those families who could not cross the poverty line.

[*English*]

Shakti Sathal in Delhi

4480. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in erecting an appropriate memorial at Shakti Sathal in the capital where the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, was cremated; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A suitable memorial is being erected in the capital at Shakti Sathal in memory of late Smt. Indira Gandhi. Nearly 70% of the work has already been completed. The balance work is likely to be completed by 31.3.88. some horticulture work may, however, continue for some more time beyond 31.3.88.

Dharvi Land in Bombay

4481. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made an enquiry about irregular disposal of Dharvi plot which was reserved for Bandra-Kurla complex of the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority;

(b) what are the observations in the Enquiry Report;

(c) whether the case has been referred to C.B.I. for investigation; if so, the outcome of the investigation, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the status of the Dharvi plot today?

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

Purchase of Westland Helicopters

4482. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Westland helicopters purchased by Government during the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved therein;

(c) the number of Westland helicopters in operation and lying idle till date; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the helicopters which are not working repaired and the estimated amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Pawan Hans Limited signed an agreement on the 15th March, 1986 with M/s. Westland of UK for the purchase of 21 Westland helicopters along with spares, spare engines and ground support equipments at a cost of £ 65 million. Of the 13 Westland helicopters so far received by the

Pawan Hans Ltd., 8 helicopters are in service with ONGC and the State Governments, 1 is being utilised for training purposes and another is undergoing modifications. The remaining 3 helicopters have been kept as back-up reserve for the helicopters in operation.

(d) None of the helicopters in the fleet of Pawan Hans Ltd. is grounded for repairs at present.

Air India and Indian Airlines Flights to Singapore

4483. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with respect to seat utilisation in Air India flights to Singapore via Madras;

(b) whether newly started Indian Airlines flights in this sector had any adverse impact on Air India traffic;

(c) whether Air India a proposes to withdraw any of its flights in this sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures, if any, taken to improve facilities in Air India to attract more traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In June, 1987, a seat factor utilisation of 67.7% ex-India and 88.3% into India was achieved on Air India's Bombay-Madras-Singapore and back service.

(b) It is difficult to quantify the effect of Indian Airlines Madras-Singapore service on Air India's services on the same route since Indian Airlines commenced those flights only in June, 1987.

(c) Air-Indian does not propose to withdraw any of its flights at present from this sector.

(d) To attract more traffic, Air India has deployed the latest and technologically advanced Airbus A-310 aircraft on India-Singapore route and flight schedules have been timed to facilitate carriage of traffic between Europe/UK/Gulf and Singapore through India. Air India now has more non-stop services to/from Singapore than before.

News Item Captioned "IA-AI row over Kashmir Flight"

4484. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in the Indian Express (Delhi edition) of July 15, 1987 under the caption "IA-AI row over Kashmir flight"; and

(b) if so, the facts in the matter and whether a final decision has been taken in regard to proposed Air India flights between Delhi and Kashmir?

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

(b) Air India has already started operating a twice weekly Airbus service to Srinagar with effect from 15th August, 1987.

Subsidy to IDC

4485. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved the scheme of providing subsidy on indigenous commodities viz whole milk powder, skimmed milk powder, white butter etc, under Indian Dairy Corporations Pool Scheme; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Findings of Enquiry of the Air Craft Accident in which Former MP Sanjay Gandhi Died

4486. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of the accident of the aircraft in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi, the former Member of Parliament died was referred to an inquiry instituted by the Director General of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, whether the investigations have since been completed;

(c) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry:

(d) in case the inquiry has not been completed so far what are the reasons for the inordianate delay; and

(e) when the inquiry is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As per the investigation, accident occured due to the entry of the aircraft into an unintentional spin. The delay in recognition of the spin and initiation of recovery action resulted in excessive loss of height due to which full recovery could not be effected.

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

[*Translation*]

Tour of MPs & Journalists to Sydney

4487. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether if is a fact that recently a team of some Members of Parliament and Journalists went to Sydney by an Air-India flight on the invitation of the Government; and

(b) if so, the number of persons included in this tour and the number of days for which this tour was made and the names of the contries visited in this tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). On the invitation of Air India, a team of 27 Members of Parliament, 10 Journalists and one official from the Ministry of Civil Aviation travelled to Sydney (Australia) on an inaugural flight on 20th July, 87. The team returned on 24.7.1987 after spending 4 days in Sydeny.

[*English*]

Declaration of 'Cow' as National Animal

4488. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to declare 'Cow' as the national animal of India:

(b) whether Government have also received any demands in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government had received demands.

(c) The Proposals have been made on the basis of religious sentiments. They are not acceptable to the Government.

Production of Various Varieties of Cotton

4489. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of cotton produced in India;

(b) the quantity of variety of cotton produced every year in the country and their quantity produced during the last three years;

(c) the names of varieties which is being exported;

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the production of those varieties so as to increase the export;

(e) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of cotton is being imported, if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to consider to develop some variety in the country and increase the production; and

(g) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There are about 65 varieties of cotton commercially cultivated in India. All of these varieties fall into 5 categories. The category-wise production of cotton during the last three years ending 1984-85 (latest year for which variety-wise information is available from most of the States) is given in the statement.

(c) The varieties exported in 1985-86 were DCH-32, H-4, S-6, Varalaxmi, MCU-5, S-4, JKHY-1, DIGVIJAY, Bengal Desi, AHH-468, Y-1, AKH-4, AK-235, DCH, B-1107.

(d) For increasing the production of cotton in the country, the following steps are being taken:

(i) Accelerating the spread of improved technology in both the irrigated and rainfed areas, with special stress on the use of pure seed, optimum agronomic practices and integrated pest management, inter-cropping in rainfed areas and bringing more areas in rice fallows:

(ii) Expansion of irrigated areas by exploiting the potential under the command of major and minor irrigation projects to the fullest possible extent.

(iii) Maximising the area under the high yielding hybrid cotton both in the irrigated and rainfed areas and also including the new desi cotton hybrids especially being developed for the rainfed areas.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Development of improved varieties of cotton is a continuous process. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is having a Central Institute for Cotton Research and a Coordinated Project with 27 centres located in different Universities through which new varieties and hybrids are developed and tested for suitability to different agro-climatic regions.

STATEMENT

Category-wise Production of cotton 1982-83 to 1984-85

S. No.	*Category*	*Fibre length (mm)*	*Production (lakh bales of 170 kg)*		
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Superior long staple	27 mm and above	21.95	22.53	35.55
2.	Long staple	24.5 mm to 26 mm	6.55	3.86	5.16
3.	Superior medium staple	22 mm to 24 mm	33.63	26.57	31.31
4.	Medium staple	20 mm to 21.5 mm	6.44	6.00	7.54
5.	Short staple	19 mm and below	6.95	4.91	5.09
		Total:	75.52	63.87	84.65

Cashew Plantation In West Bengal

4490. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage cashew plantation in the sub-division of Contain in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to increase cashew production there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to bring about 500 hectares under cashew plantation in the Contai sub-division of Midnapore District.

Penal Action for Misuse of Imported Fishing Trawlers

4491. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what penal action is attracted for misuse of imported fishing trawlers, which fish for varieties other than stated in the original Letters of Intent;

(b) whether any scrutiny has been done of the implementation of such Letter of Intents; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Varieties of fish to be exploited are not indicated in the letters of Intent issued for the import of deep sea fishing trawlers. Therefore the question of misuse of imported fishing trawlers does not arise.

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

Inter-Governmental Council Meet at Harare

4492. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-Governmental council meeting for cooperation in the field of information was held at Harare recently; and

(b) if so, the role played by the Indian delegation in the conference and the outcome of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Second General Conference of Information Ministers of Non-aligned Countries was held at Harare (Zimbabwe) from 10th to 12th June, 1987.

(b) At the Conference India proposed inter alia the following:-

(i) Continued availability of the facilities at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi Film & Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune for training of media personnel of non-aligned countries;

(ii) Support to UNESCO and its International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);

(iii) Evolving of a suitable mechanism by the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP) for exchange of impact reports of the Pool service;

(iv) Re-activating the Broadcasting Organisations of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC); and

(v) Providing support to the News Agencies of the Frontline States in Southern Africa and to the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC).

In the Harare Declaration, the Conference of Non-aligned Information Ministers called for vigorous steps to foster media cooperation among the non-aligned countries at bilateral, regional, inter-regional and inter-continental levels, so as to advance towards the early establishment of the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO).

Environmental Problem

4493. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deep and wide nullah in Sector-I, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi is posing environmental problems; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to beautify the same under the environmental improvement scheme this year and to grow tress along its banks?

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

(b) To beautify this nullah, about 1,970 nos. trees, shrubs and Bourgainvilleas have already been planted by the M.C.D. which are flourishing well. Besides, about 1,000 nos. of plants will be planted during the current year 1987-88. In addition, about 4,400 nos. trees, shrubs and Bougainvilleas etc. will also be planted in adjoining areas.

Tribals Dispossessed From Land

4494. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals in different parts of the country are being dispossessed of their land; and

(b) if so, steps taken to prevent this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Most States having sizeable population of Shceduled Tribes have made provisions in their tenancy laws to protect the interests of tribals against alienation of their land to those who do not belong to the Scheduled Tribes which has remained a part of national policy. However, the problem of alienation of tribal land has been observed in varying degrees in these States.

Governement of India have reviewed the implementation of above protective measures from time to time. The subject has also been discussed in detail in the last two Conferences of State Revenue Ministers held in May, 1985 and November, 1986 respectively.

With a view to check alienation of tribal land, the States have been advised, in terms of Consensus arrived at in these Conferences, among other things, to plug loopholes in the existing legal provisions, to make adequate administrative arrangements for speedy and effective implementation of the law, to create sufficient awareness among tribals to enable them to take advantage of these legal provisions, etc.

Low Growth Rate of Rail Transport In Indian Cities

4495. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth rate of rail transport system of Indian cities is slow; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Growth of urban transport facilities, whether road or rail based, in Indian cities is not keeping pace with the increases in demand in urban centres due to constraint of resources.

Installation of Tubewells and Hand Pumps in Rajasthan with World Bank Assistance

4496. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) the tubewells and handpumps that are being installed in Rajasthan with the financial assistance received from the World Bank to fight drought conditions and scanty rains in the State;

(b) the location where the tubewells and hand pumps are being installed; and

(c) the number of drought and scanty rain affected areas in Rajasthan than that have not been covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Project with World Bank assistance was formulated by the Govt. of Rajasthan and developed in close cooperation between the Govt. of Rajasthan and the World Bank Group to meet the long term requirements of water supply and sanitation facilities in the State. One of the components of the project is to provide safe water supply in problem villages concentrated in 10 out of 27 districts of the State where water supply problems are most severe. The rural component work under the project, which includes tubewells and handpumps, has been completed in 3,700 villages in ten districts, viz., Ajmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Pali, Nagour, Jodhpur, Churu, Bikaner and Ganga Nagar.

(c) 17 districts affected by the current drought are not covered under the project.

Wages to Workers in Coir and Cashewnutes Industries

4496-A. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages given to workers engaged in Coir and Cashewnuts industries on daily/monthly basis;

(b) whether Government have introduced Employees State Insurance (ESI) scheme to these workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the workers of cooperative societies in these two plantations have been exempted from ESI scheme; and

(e) whether Government would also extend/assist these industries and other traditional industries with subsidies for provident fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(e) There is no such proposal.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 2129 DT. 10.8.87 *RE.* CONSTRUCTION OF T. V. TRANSMITTER AT DIU

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PAJNA): The following may be added as reply to part (f) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2129 by Shri Shantaram Naik, M.P., answered on 10.8.1987:-

"(f) The estimated cost of setting up of a 2 x 10 W T.V. transmitter is about Rs. 31.00 lakhs."

12.00hrs

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): One of the Chief Ministers has declared that he is going to Stockholm. He wants to defy the Parliament and the Parliamentary Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not criminal.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He is dishonouring Parliament. He wants to show that the Parliament and the Parliamentary Commitee have no powers. Has he taken permission from the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: he cannot defy Parliament. He has to take permission from the Home Minister...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir kindly listen to me. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Some time or the other you have to settle this matter whether the kind of behaviour on the part of so many of our own Members of Parliament is derogatory to the dignity of Parliament or not; you will have to give serious consideration and give us proper advice. It is not a matter of procedure. It is a matter of national dignity as well as parliamentary status. You will have to pay special attention some day or the other and give us advice.

MR. SPEAKER: I always request; I cannot give adivce to the people who are already so intelligent; I can only say with folded hands, Professor Saheb; I always request that we should adhere to the norms. Anything which can be debated under the rules will be allowed and discussed. It is only a question of patience, it is only a question of decorum, it is only a question of perserverence...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They are also free citizens of this country. They are elected representatives of the people. They should know their reponsibilities. We should know our responsibilities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I had drawn your attention one week ago to a report which had appeared about a report by the Governor of Nagaland and Manipur to the Centre...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already sent that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...about the clandestine links between the Chief Minister of Manipur and the rebel Nagas. I was told by your office that within three days they would get some note from the Home Ministry, but now it is over a week. The Session is coming to an end. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We did refer it. We have not only referred but also reminded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But there is no reply. Do they want to hush up? Sardar Buta Singh is present here.

MR. SPEAKER: I will took into it.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 125 persons have been arrested from Nangal Devat village in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Raise it under Rule 377.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Under 377.....

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow it under Rule 377.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Let me speak.

[*English*]

THE MIISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised this issue. He should also know that the Governor himself has given a rejoinder on the reports that have appeared in various section of the press and the Governor himself has cleared it that there is nothing of that kind which has come in the press.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuma Reddy, the notice which you have given.

[*English*]

I have already sent if for getting the facts. If it comes, then we shall consider....

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Why not discuss this issue which is another Bofors issue? They have collected commission....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Without any foundation, if somebody says something and if I have not got the facts...

(*Interruptions*)

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MR. SPEAKER: If I have got some basis, then I can consider.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Here it is clearly stated.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is nothing.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Here it is stated that through an American agent.....

MR. SPEAKER: Might be, one or two; I do not mind about it. If I have got something, then I will do it. Not like this. Not allowed. I have already taken action. If I am satisfied, then I will do it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): The discussion on floods which started here...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the Business Advisory Committee today.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will it be taken up tomorrow?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the Business Advisory Committee at 3.30 PM.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN SWAMI: Jayendra Saraswati of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam is missing. People outside are saying that he has been abducted by some people. We want a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA 524
RAO (Vijaywada): Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act by Shri Ajitabh Bachchan....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Not like this.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliobar): In Kalahandi in Orissa, it has come in the paper that 400 people have died of hunger.....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the facts, then kindly raise it under Rule 377.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: it has come in the press that 400 people died...(*Interruptons*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Tantiji, do not be agitated.

[*English*]

Anything which is is printed in the press is not dogma. It is not gospal. We have to find out and then do it. We can find out. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be upset. You give me in writing. I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have only requested you to keep calm. You give me in writing. I will look into it.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is now 20 days that I have given you a notice under Direction 115 about an inaccurate reply to a question given by the Civil Aviation Ministry with respect to Bhopal....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out. I will pursue this matter further.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is 20 days now. We have reached the last week of the Session.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I will find out.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have drawn your attention to the price rise and I wanted a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already dis cussed it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have not allowed it so far. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We discussed it, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Already, Shantaramji has stated that Andhra is facing acute drought situation, but instead of giving relief to poor poeple, the Chief Minister Shri NTR has stated that an MP's team would visit Stockholm. It is a most awkward thing....

(*Interruptions*)

PAPERS LAIDS ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

12.06 hrs.

Annual Report of and Review on National Cooperative Tabacco Growers Federation, Ltd., Anand, for 1985-86 and a Statement *Re.* Delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Tabacco Growers Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Tabacco Growers Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1985-86.

(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-4814/87]

Annual Report of and Review on Delhi Development Authority for 1985-86 and a Statement *Re.* Delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1985-86.

(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-4815/87]

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Press Council of India, New Delhi, for 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1986 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4816/87]

Notification Under Aircraft Act and Statements Correcting answer to USQ No. 1520 dated 5.3.87 *Re.* Bus Services from Airports and Explaining Reasons for Delay in correcting the reply

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi

and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 543 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1987 together with an explanatory note under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4817/87]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 5 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1520 by Shri C. Madhav Reddy and others regarding Bus services from airports and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4818/87]

Statements Correcting Answers to USQ No. 1907 dated 9.3.87 *Re.* minimum wage for Agricultural and Construction Workers and giving Reasons for delay in Correcting the Reply

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 9 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1907 by Shri Parasram Bhardwaj and others regarding minimum wages for agricultural and construction on workers and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4819/87]

Review on and Annual Report of Goa Meat Complex Ltd. for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, for the year 1985-86.

(2) Annual Report of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4820/87]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sittigns held on the 21st August, 1987."

[*English*]

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.08 hrs.

SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE (ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986. Sir, I want to draw attention of the House to Clause 2 of the Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It should have been printed in bold letters out it has not been done so because of printing error.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I introduce† the Bill.

12.09 hrs.

LABOUR LAWS (EXEMPTION FROM FURNISHING RETURNS AND MAINTAINING REGISTERS BY CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS) BILL*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws."

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I have raised an objection.

MR. SPEAKER: What objection?

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have given a notice to oppose the introduction of this Bill on this point that various Acts-Payment of Wages Act 1936, the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Plantation Labours Act 1951, the Working Journalists Newspaper Employees Act 1955-some of the acts were introduced by Britishers in 1936. This is a particular legislation with regard to workers numbering less than 20 or 10.

In case of unorganised labour, the number is about 30 which is not protected by this Bill. Actually they are exploited more in this country. In respect of them, none of these Acts-the Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Working Journalists Act-are implemented anywhere in this country.

The Hon. Minister will agree with me

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* Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, section 21, dated 24.8.87

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

that whenever I talk of organised labour, he asks about the fate of unorganised labour. There are provisions as per this Act- which are even accepted by the Britishers also -to inform the Government authorities in respect of the names of the employees, their salaries, their funds, whether they have met with any accidents, etc., periodically by these establishments. Actually this is giving a little protection.

None of these small unorganised units keep these records. They are exploited by them and even they are not looked after by the Inspectors.

As per the provisions of this Bill, the Hon. Minister is asking these establishments not to furnish information periodically to the Government. What is wrong in just filing a return informing how many employees are there, and their names, their number etc.?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can discuss the merits and demerits of the Bill at the time of its consideration.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is a retrograde legislation and an anti—labour legislation. This is going to exploit more the unorganised labour. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister of withdraw the Bill. What is the procedural difficulty? Even if an establishment has less than 20 or 10 employees, the employer can send these forms periodically. Why are you taking the side of these employers so much who are exploiting the labour more? I oppose the introduction of this Bill. This Government is moving against the working class interests and therefore, I request the Minister to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: At this stage the question that arises is whether the Parliament is competent to pass this legislation The merits and the demerits and the purpose of the Bill do not come at this stage. They will come only at the stage of the consideration of the Bill. I feel that the Parliament is competent to pass this law.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-

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* Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, section 21, dated 24.8.87

tion is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE - 377

[*Translation*]

(I) Demand for opening some more hospitals in Delhi

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the increasing population and rise in diseases in Delhi and different States, the number of hospitals for the poor and weaker sections of society is very small. Even if there are hospitals, the medicines needed are not available. It has been observed that people from different parts of the country come for treatment to All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other hospitals in Delhi but due to non-availability of beds, they do not get admission. The patients who do not have any support in Delhi are left in the lurch.

Therefore, I would urge the Government to open more hospitals in Delhi, keeping in view the increasing number of patients in AIIMS and other hospitals. Beisdes, availability of medicines should also be ensured.

[*English*]

(II) Need to ensure early payment of Compensation to the Cultivators whose land is acquired for development projects.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The Central Government and State Governments acquire agricultural land for development projects every day. In many cases, possession is taken from the cultivators but due to procedural dalays even 80% amount is not paid to them for 3 to 4 years. In many cases, the tribals and others whose land was acquired became landles and have been reduced to landles labour. Number of representations to the Collector, Divisional Commissioners and even Chief Ministers have not yielded any result frustrating the cultivators leasing their lands for development projects.

The Union Government are requested to ensure that at least 1/3rd amount is paid to the cultivators when the possession of their land is taken and the balance within six months.

If necessary the relevant Acts and the Rules may be amended, immediately.

(III) Need to review the policy of allotting imported edible oils to Vanaspati manufacturers

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bomaby North): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to the following:-

At present Government is allotting im-

[Sh. Anoopchand Shah]

ported edible oils at fixed price to vanaspati manufacturers but as there is no strict monitoring system, some of them are selling out allotted imported edible oils instead of using it for manufacturing of vanaspati.

This is done because they get more profit from direct sale as prevailing rates of edible oils in market are much higher.

There is no price control over vanaspati in spite of allocation of imported oils by the Government to avoid this policy. Government should ask vanaspati manufacturers, whom allocation of imported edible oils are made, to supply 40% of their production to Government at fixed rates for distribution through Public Distribution System.

At the same time Government should consider the applications of seed growers cooperative societies for licence to manufacture vanaspati from indigenous oils without using imported oils on top priority basis Government should encourage cooperative movement in vanaspati manufacturing industry.

(iv) Need to send a survey team to assess the damage caused by floods in Vaishali (Bihar)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): In my Vaishali parliamentary constituency, in the Vaishali and Mazaffarpur districts thousands of people have suffered greatly due to the recent floods. There is as yet no way even to reach those marooned people except by using helicopters. So many of the groups are marooned precariously that unless the army is deployed to rescue them they may face certain death. So far no relief is in sight. Even in areas not so marooned, people have lost all their crops and stores with the result that there is no foodgrains to go round. There is no fodder for cattle. Both people and cattle face hunger. Besides, there is danger of pestilence for them in view of the impurities that the flood has brought in. The Centre should impress on the State Government and provide it with boats and helicopters to rescue the marooned and send them food and fodder on a war footing. The farmers who have lost their all, must be given adequate resources to restart their economic activity. This being probably the worst flood affected area, a special team of officials from the Centre should go there to survey the damage and recommend suitable measures.

(v) Need to include the Chittoor districts dairy in the National Milk Grid.

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor): The Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh has been severely affected by drought during the last four years. The entire district is dependent on dairy only. The daily collection of the Chittoor Dairy Milk is more than 1 1/2 lakh litres per day. It is proposed to increase the daily collection of milk to 3 lakh litres per day. The farmers, marginal farmers, scheduled castes and backward classes depend on dairy scheme. In Chittoor district, there are more than 130 women's cooperative dairy societies and it is proposed to increase the number of these societies to 300

I would request the Minister for Agriculture to include Chittoor district dairy in the National Milk Grid so that the farmers are benefited. It is also requested that fodder and feed for cattle be supplied at subsidised rates for the cattle.

(vi) Demand for a direct Superfast train between Mangalore and Bombay *via* Hasan, Hubli, Miraj and Pune

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore

South): At present, thousands of people from coastal areas of Karnataka, particularly from Mangalore, are travelling to Hassan, Hubli, Pune and Bombay. There is no direct train service between Mangalore-Bombay *via* Hassan, Arasikere, Hubli, Miraj, Pune. Since the present train which is running on a circuitous route between Mangalore-Bombay *via* Arakonam is not convenient to the public, hundreds of people from Mangalore have to travel in bus to reach Bombay quickly.

There is a demand from the people of Mangalore and coastal areas of Karnataka for running a direct super-fast train between Mangalore-Bombay *via* Hassan, Arasikere, Hubli, Miraj. It will reduce nearly 800 kms and 18 hours of journey time besides Rs. 40 in fare. I, therefore, request the Government to kindly fulfil the long pending demand of the people of Mangalore by introducing this direct superfast train.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Demand for investment of more money in the village development programme in Madhya Pradesh to contain Naxalite activities

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the activities of naxalities are constantly on increase in district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh. This year a truck carrying *Tendu Patta* bags was set ablaze near *Gola Palli*. The deputy *Sarpanch* of Pusnar near Gangalur was tortured to death in front of the villagers. Similarly, the *Sarpanch* and another member of the Panchayat of Pentajad village was riddled with bullets in front of villagers Consequently, the terror unleashed by them is spreading fast in the entire area. Earlier, they used to beat up shopkeepers and officers who used to exploit the poor in front of villagers and would let them go. But their *modus operendi* has changed from this year. Now they torture them to death in front of the villagers. More attention should be paid to the Rural Development Programme to ensure that the people do not help the Naxalites.

Besides, the collector should awaken the people through their own representatives including the *Panch, Sarpanch, Manjhi* of the block. Their demands, problems and grievances should be heard. This would enable the Government to restore their confidence in such programmes.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to allocate more funds under the Rural Development Programme for that area, so that people's confidence can be restored in such programmes.

[*English*]

(viii) Need for the Central Government to Finance the Gopalpur minor port in Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The State of Orissa has a coastal line extending to 480 kms and has proposed to develop the minor ports like Dhamra, Chandbali, Kasafal along with Goplpur which is uhder execution. According to the existing policy, the State of Orissa would not be entitled to receive funds from the cenrally sponsored scheme during the Seventh Plan period even though the main aim of the Centre is to develop more minor ports in the country to boost the national economy. Besides, the policy would not only be iniquitous but would also saddle the State Government with full funding responsibility of developing minor port at Gopalpur for which the State has already spent Rs. 22.40 crores and propose to spend Rs. 6.57 crores in the current year. In view of the above facts and acute resource constraints of the State of Orissa, the Union Government may kindly

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]
agree to meet the expenditure on Gopalpur minor port so that the State may be able to develop the minor ports at Dhamra,Kasafal and Chandbali.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Surface Transport to come to the rescue of the State Government to finance them to develop more ports in the Seventh Plan period.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up items 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 together.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): I object to the taking up of all these five items together. One is Statutory Resolution,two items are Bills, one is Supplementary Demands for Grants and one items is disucssion under Rule 193. There is no connection between these items. How can you take up all of them together? You must take up these items separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion. It is only if the House agrees, otherwise not.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It is not logical to take up all these items together.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I thought this was a consensus evolved with the consultation of the opposition leaders with the Speaker. We had no control. We were told that they wanted to take up all these items together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We never wanted; we were never consulted. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has done that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): The first reason was that they were inter-related. Secondly, it was constraint of time. We therefore, decided to take up all these items together.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House does not agree, we will take up these items separately.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We were not consulted. These Bills and other items have to be taken up and discussed separately, because the subject matter is different. What is common in all these items is Punjab. But that does not mean that the subject matter of all these items is the same. You are clubbing discussion under Rule 193 also with the Bills, How can you do that?

S. BUTA SINGH: We have no objection to take it up separately wthin the same time constraint, but in the other House, this was the practice followed. It took the whole day. I am not trying to say that we should also follow the same here. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants it to be taken separately, we are here to take all these items separately also. But as my colleague said, since the subject matter is the same, we may divide it into two. Those who want to speak on the Bills, they can speak separately and those who want to participate in the discussion under Rule 193, they can do so. The time constraint is very much there. I suggest that within the time allotted for these items, this could be done.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Items 12,13 and 14 are the same. Then, you can take up Supplementary Demands as also discussion under Rule 193 separately.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Discussion under Rule 193 also deals with the same subject. What is the use of speaking on the same subject again and again? The time of the House has to be economised.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We have allotted eight hour for all these items. We will finish these within this time; we will not exceed that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Two hours for discussion under 193, three hours for items 12, 13, and 14 and then Supplementary Demands - one hour. That comes to six hours.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI: Let us fix 3 hours, 2 hours, 2 hours and one hour respectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We fix three hours for items 12 and 13; one hour for item 14, two hours for item 15 and two hours for item 16.

First we will take up items 12,13 and 14, for which the total time is four hours.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: DISAPPROVAL OF TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ORDINANCE, 1987

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL

AND

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I beg to move:

> "That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 23rd May, 1987."

Sir I oppose this Bill on the ground that it violates a Constitutional provision. I have no objection to plugging the loopholes, which may be there, in our normal laws, in our Constitutional laws. We have to strengthen our machinery to tackle the terrorism. We have to strengthen our machinery to prosecute, to nab and to curb the terrorists' activities. But when it comes to the point that the Government only thinks in terms of bringing more and more laws.....

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) You are speaking like a gentleman today. am qite impressed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I always speak like a gentleman. But something the emphasis is only on the adminstrative aspect of the problem and that has is really harmful to my mind.

Now, in this Bill my main objection is that the Clause 7 of the Bill enables the Central Government to confer on any officer of the Central Government powers exercisable by a Police officer under the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973, in a State or part thereof. This is ultra vires of the Constitution because the Constitution clearly defines that the power for the police is under the State List. As you will find, the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and even Forty-Second Amendment did not undermine this position. But you are bringing a Bill undermining the very frame of the Constitution and you are not explaining it in terms of Constitution. How can you do it? So long the police remains part of the State List, how can you take up the power and confer it on to the Central

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

Government officers? This is not only anti-Constitutional, ultra vires of the Constitution but this has very serious implications also. We may have some complaints about some police officers, may be they are indulging in some terrorists activities, may be there are some lapses and we have to rectify them but that does not mean that you enact a law by which the whole lot of the set up in a State stands condoned. This is not what we should do in a very critical situation like this. This is my first objection to the Bill.

Secondly, Sir, the sweeping power that the Bill is going to provide, I must say are so sweeping and are inclusive of the definition of the key terms that it will be hard to prove to anyone's satisfaction that one is not involved in some disruptive action.

I quote Mr. Malgaonkar, who described this Bill:

> "The blackest peice of legislation on Independent India's statute."

On these two grounds I oppose this Bill and I oppose that very mind which is working behind such kind of enactments.

We have so many laws. Just two or three days ago, you have amended the National Security Act whe by you have taken certain powers and we opposed it on the ground that it was unconstitutional and it was against liberty and freedom. You have the Disturbed Areas Act, Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act and so on. And now you are bringing this Bill. You originally promulgaged this law in 1985 and after two years, just after the Session was over, you enacted an oridnance. How is it that during the long span of that session, you did not feel the need to bring such amendments or laws? Why do you always bring them just after the Session? Whenever you think of some important issue, you either bring it when the Session is over or when there is no Session. That is why we suspect some kind of a mala fide intention. It is always a *fait accompli* on your part. Why cannot we debate and discuss the issue, particular when it is connected to the Punjab on which we have to take steps unitedly because it is a national problem? We have emphasised this point over and over again.

Just now I mentioned the names of a number of repressive laws that you have passed. But have you been able to improve the situation even then? In the statement on the NSA amendment, the Minister himself has admitted that they have not been able to prevent terrorism. Nothing is done to curb terrorism with all these stringent measures which have resulted in curbing liberty and freedom of the people only. You are making the terrorists happy by letting them know that you have become nervous because of their activities. This reaction makes the terrorists very happy. We are very unhappy over the situation.

You have brought forth so many laws when Parliament is in Session and you have come with ordinances when there is no Session And you have this President's Rule also.I will deal with all these aspects when we discuss the issue under Rule 193. We have to say so many political and other things But now, my main question is whether the situation has improved even a bit, with so many laws, ordinances, the President's Rule and so on and so fort. The answer is 'no'. That is the reason why I reques' the Government not to bring all these laws and amendments, all these undemocratic and repressive measures. You have enough laws. You please apply these laws properly. You strengthen Your machinery You encourage people to come out and fight terrorism. And please do not meddle with what is given to the States by the Constitution. That will again alienate a whole

lot of States, which will become a breeding ground for terrorists whom you are supposed to fight out.

With these words I oppose this Bill and I request the Minister of withdraw it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move*

> "That the Bill to make special provisions for the prevention of, and for coping with, terrorist and disruptive activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the hon. members are aware that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 was enacted by Parliament to meet the grave situation in May 1985 which manifested in the form of widespread terrorist activities in Delhi and many other parts of the country. The Act had a limited life of two years. The Act was intended to help law enforcing authorities in dealing with the situation. The evil designs of the terrorists and disruptionists are aimed at subverting the State, creating disharmony among various sections of our society and destroying the very foundation of our democracy.

It is difficult to deal with this extraordinary situation except by strong measures. It was therefore considered necessary to bringforth a comprehensive and deterrent piece of legislation on the lines of 1985 Act with suitable modifications. As the Parliament was not in Session and the circumstances so warranted, the President promulgated on 23rd May, 1987, the Terrorists and the Disruptive Activities Prevention Ordinance, 1987. The Bill is to replace the ordinance to make special provisions for the prevention of and coping with the terrorists and the disruptive activities and for matters connected therewith.

Regarding the second one which I have moved just now, I must say something on that also.

As you know the proclamation, dated 11th May, 1987 made by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab *inter alia* provides that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of our Parliament.

Under Sector 357 (1) (a), it is permissible "for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf."

The Bill therefore seeks to confer on the President, the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of States. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines

Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a Consultative Committee consisting of 45 Members of Parliament, 30 Members from Lok Sabha and 15 Members from Rajya Sabha, in this regard.

Provisions have also been made to empower Parliament to direct modification in the laws made by the President, if consid-

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* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[S. Buta Singh]

ered necessary.

I now request my hon. colleague to meet some of the points-the constitutional points-which Shri Saifuddinji has mentioned.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Sir, one point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I will call you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am not speaking, Sir. I am just drawing his attention.

The Bill has been introduced by the hon. Minister. We want vital information with regard to this Bill, because you have not stated as to how many designated Courts were constituted under the Act of 1985; how many trials were held by the designated Courts; how many persons were put up for trials; how many of them were convicted; how many of them were acquitted; what was the experience of the designated Courts? These vital informations, you have not furnished to us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): During the course of the debate, we will give you that.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: No, no. You have not given us that information. You have stated that the Act has expired. You have stated that the Act of 1985 as for a period of two years and thereafter you want this. You are now making more drastic changes in this Act. You have not stated that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Where?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You have not made certain special provision in this particular Bill, after the passing of the ordinance. Even the ordinance did not contain certain provisions with regard to the confessions to police officer and all those things.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will give you that.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Now the House must be informed whether any designated Courts functioned under the Act of 1985.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will give you that information. We will give it you. It cannot be given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: We want that information because that is essential. The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not contain that information. So, why this reservation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It cannot be there. It can only be given during the course of the debate. How can that be given there? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Reddy, you know very well, the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains the purposes behind the Bill. Information behind the Act.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Even then the previous Bill was found to be deficient. You must at least tell us how they were found defective?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will give you that information. I am not saying that I won't give that information. I am only saying that is not the place to give that information.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary has opposed the Bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In fact, if I understood him correctly, he was opposing Clause 7 of the Bill, as unconstitutional. The other remarks made by him are really remarks of a general nature, where he says that the Government is taking only the path of more and more legislation to control the situation in Punjab. That is a matter which we will answer during the course of the debate. At the moment, may I confine my reply only to Clause 7 of the Bill? We are conscious that Clause 7 of the Bill is an innovative provision, where the Central Government has been given power to appoint any officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a police officer. the question is:

Is this violative of any provision of the Constitution?

The hon. Member Mr. Chowdhary did not refer to any specific provision of the Constitution (*Interruptions*) I am answering; please listen to me-except to say that since the entry 'Police' occurs in List II of the Seventh Schedule, it would not be open to the Central Government to appoint any officer and confer any police powers upon such an officer. The answer to this is as follows:

Firstly, the entries in the three Lists of the Seventh Schedule do not confer legislative power, but they are only heads of legislation. The power of legislation is traceable to Article 246 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said that the legislative power is under Article 246 of the Constitution, but for the heads of the legislation, you must refer to the three Lists. If you will kindly see Article 246 of the Constitution, Article 246 (1) says;

> "Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List").

Article 246 (2) says:

> "Notwithstanding anything in clause (3) Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule..."

12.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Parlaiment's power to make a law in respect of matters enumerated in List I and matters enumerated in List III are plenary, and are not subject to any other List.

If hon. members will kindly look at List III of the Seventh Schedule, they will find that entry 1 of List III deals with-

> "Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in list I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power."

Entry 2 says:

> "Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution."

Parliament, therefore, has over-riding plenary power to make a law which is a criminal law, and to lay down a procedure which will fall under Criminal Procedure. What does this add to?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is not there.

SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM: You must have a copy of the Constitution and follow it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Your interpretation is wrong.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am giving the correct interpretation..... (*Interruptions*) and I will justify it in the course of my speech. Parliament has got the power; Parliament makes the Indian Penal Code, is deemed to have made the Indian Penal Code. Parliament can amend the Indian Penal Code. This very Parliament amended the Indian Penal Code and introduced a new..... (*Interruptions*) No running commentary please. Listen to me Give me five minutes.

Parliament amended, in the last Session, the Indian Penal Code, adding Section 304B, including a new offence known as dowry deaths. Macaulay did not invent dowry death. This Parliament.... (*Interruptions*) Don't punctuate every line. It is not fair. It is not good behaviour.

Parliament made Section 304B. Parliament can create an offence, and Parliament can lay down a procedure. What does TADA do? This Bill, if it is passed by Parliament, would have created two new offences-an offence under Section 3 and another offence under Section 4-as also an offence under Section 5. Offences known as a terrorist act and offences which are known as a disruptive activity are not offences which are in the Indian Penal Code today. These are not offences which are in any other law today. We are creating a new offence, by specifying the ingredients of an offence.

Parliament has got ample power to create such an offence. This will fall under Enty 1 of List 3. Once the Parliament creates a new offence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Parliament does not create an offence..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Parliament defines the ingredients of an offence in which conduct which is not otherwise offensive becomes offensive today. (*Interruptions*) As long as I am creating an offence and you are committing an offence..... (*Interruptions*)

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is that interpretation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will wait until he finishes his interruptions.

MR. SPEAKER; What do you want? If you go on interrupting like this, then what can he do?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He only wants to interupt; he does not want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Disruption is also an offence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, Parliament defines the ingredients of a new offence and recognises an offence and makes certain conduct offensive or makes certain conduct penal. What we are doing under this Act is we have defined the ingredients of 2 new offence: (1) Terrorists Act and (2) Disruptive Activities; and I don't think any one can question Parliament's right to define a new offence by laying down the ingredients. So, this is well settled and I don't think there is any argument against that. The

next question is once parliament has defined twos new offences, then under Entry 2 of List 3 Parliament has also got the right to lay out the criminal procedure. Criminal procedure code today can be amended by Parliament; in fact, we have amended the criminal procedure code by shifting the burden in certain cases. So, we have the right to lay down the procedure. What does Clause 7 of the Bill do? Clause 7 is a procedural provision. What is criminal procedure? Criminal procedure consists of three parts: registration, investigation and prosecution of an offence. We can register an offence; we can investigate an offence and we can prosecute an offence. Clause 7 of the Bill gives power of registration investigation and prosecution through an officer of the Central Government, and these powers are part of the powers of criminal procedure. It is well within Enty 2 of the List three; and we have an opinion of a very eminent counsel that this is within the power of Parliament. I will read only a portion of the opinion given by the then Attorney-General Mr. Niren De(?) way back in 1970. He said.

> "Thus the power of investigation of crimes has been conferred on the police by the criminal procedure code. I see no reason why competent legislature cannot, by law, confer power of investigation of certain offences on authority other than the police."

Even on an officer other than the police we can confer the power. I do not agree with so and so. The power of investigation of all crimes must be exclusively with the police. What we are now doing is because of the difficulties that we have experienced in Punjab and in the light of debate which took place last time on the famous Section 18 of the old TADA, the Central Government says we can confer power of registration, investigation and prosecution upon an officer of the Central Government. This of course is equivalent to a police power, but it is not prohibited in respect of Parliament because Parliament has got the preliminary system to make such a law under Entry 1 of List 3 read with Entry 2 of List 3. There is nothing unconstitutional about this provision. We are satisfied that this provision is valid and this provision is sustainable under Article 245 of the Constitution.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill and also on the Punjab issue with heavy heart.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the lunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to propose that we should dispense with the lunch hour, but it is for the House to decide, because we are very short of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House will agree to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the House has decided to dispense with the lunch hour.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We will sit upto 6 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: As I said, I rise to speak with a heavy heart on the Bill. At the outset, let me offer my sincere condolences to Buta Singhji who lost some of his very near relatives in the recent terrorist dastardly attack. Let me also take this opportunity to pay on behalf of my party, homage to all those people who fell to the terrorist bullets and lost their lives, especially political activists belonging to almost all the parties.

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

I take this opportieunity to suggest that those familes who have lost their kith and kin, near and dear and those political activists who have been singled out and victimised for their political convictions must be treated on par with freedom fighters and that they must get all the benefits which the freedom fighters are entitled to.

On this painful subject, Punjab this House has been debating and the debates run into more than a thousand pages. For more than two years we have been discussing Punjab. Punjab, which was the pride of our country has now become the State of sorrow for India and as I have said, the discussions and debates on Punjab have created a record in the history of parliamentary discussions and debates. They run into more than a thousand? It is therefore not necessary for me to inflict any painful speech on this occasion but it will be just to recognise that we have come back to square number minus one - they do not even call it square number one, they call it square minus one- and all the efforts which have been made and the bright patch which appeared by the Rajiv -Longowal Accord, they have been dissipated by subsequent inefficient handling of the Punjab issue. I am very sorry to say but the result is there for everbody to see.

That our policy on Punjab has been a failure has been recorded in the Statement of Objects of this Bill itself. The very Bill itself records that what we thought we could tackle within two years we are not able to tackle it. And, apart from that, it has become necessary to introduce certain drastic provisions on a permanent basis to cope up with the present situation in Punjab.

At the time of the introduction of the President's Rule itself. I and our party opposed the imposition of the President's Rule. At that time the main advisor or the Chief Advisor on Punjab Shri Ribeiro and Shri S.S. Ray they thought, they could dispose of the terrorist problem in no time. Shri Ribeiro identified that there were about one hundred hard core terrorists and if he was given a free hand he would be able to tackle them and he would be able to dispose of the terrorist problem once for all. Poor man, he thought that he would be able to gain lot of glory. Similarly Shri S.S. Ray, appears to have thought that he would go down in the history as a person who has put down terrorism. But today, what is the position? What is the position today?

13.00 hrs.

Now, whether they gave the proper advice or whether the intelligence that was available to the Home Ministry was proper or not, they have made Buta Singhji get on the back of a roaring tiger. Now he is actually in an unenviable position of a person, riding a roaring tiger and we do not know how he can dismount from this roaring tiger. What are the methods and means by which he can dismount form this roaring tiger? The gravest mistake that was committed was, dismissing the Barnala's Government. Now it is very unfortunate that Shri Chidambaram, the hon. Chidambaram is not here now, on August 17, made a statement which runs contrary to the record. Of course, this appeared in an article published in The Times of India. This is what he has said. He said that there was no one in Punjab whom the Government could contact and that therefore it had no option but to continue its efforts to crush the terrorists. He also doubted whether Mr. Barnala has ever enjoyed any real support in the State. This is really surprising.

I must remind the treasury bench that the Cabinet itself in the Presidential address made in the Budget session, came forward with copious eloquent testimony, paying compliments to Barnala's Government for

withstanding extremists and terrorists. Was not Mr. Chidambaram a party to that? Contrary to what is contained in the Presidential address, how could he make the statement in the Rajya Sabha on August 17, 1987. This clearly shows how irresponsible the statements are being made and how inconsistent the stands of the Government had been.

Now, at that time when Barnalaji's Government was abolished, there was totally no justification. Some friends on the other side also supported it and we were surprised that some of the political parties also supported it, forgetting the basic fact that a Government elected by the people should not lightly be dismissed and President's Rule should not easily be imposed. On some flimsy grounds, which do not hold any ground whatsoever, Barnalaji's Government was dismissed. Now apply the very same standards to your performance, to the performance of the Home Ministry after the imposition of the President's Rule, then you must have the moral courage to resign. Judge not that thou, that you should also be judged. If you apply the same standards which you had for dismissing the Barnalaji's Government, then you must equally apply the very same standards to yourself. Who is there to sit in judgement against your performance?

Now, I do not want to give the tragic figures, but the figures are already given. In three months, there were 168 killings-from Jan. to March. During Barnala's Governments time, the rate of killing was at about 65 or 67. Then, in the month of April, there was a slight spurt, it went up to 98. Subsequently what has happened? You have been hitting sixers after sixers and the rate of killings have gone two hundred per month. Now, it is more than six hundred. Now, everybody in the newspapers-people jocularly ask what is the score in Punjab? It is the most unfortunate situation that we are now taking it so callously and so indifferently, mere asking what is the score in Punjab? Who has created this situation? Who is responsible for this situation? Barnalaji went out of the way. Who was responsible for making him unpopular? Is it not the Government of India? Did it give full support to Barnalaji's Government? Did he have complete and free hand? No. He wanted the Punjab Accord to be implemented. But there was no cooperation from your side. What is the position today? You do not find anybody to speak to on behalf of the Sikh community, except the militants, the boys who are called the militants. It is noted here that after the President's rule, the boys or militant youths who have now taken *amrit*, their number is 200 per day. How do you account for it? That as not so when Barnalaji's Government was there. There is absolutely nobody between the Government of India and the terrorists. We know that majority of the Sikhs are not for Khalistan. Akali Dal leadership was not for Khalistan. They wanted a solution. An accord was arrived at. Even Badalji's and Tohraji's groups wanted some more concessions and nothing more than that. But what has happened? It is no use repeating the sad story again. But what is the Government of India trying to do? How is it going to solve it? A responsible paper 'The Times of India' in its central page has written two articles- 'Impasse in Punjab, and 'Wrong moves in Punjab'. Probably there is nobody to take responsibility to speak on behalf of the Sikh community-neither Barnalaji nor Badalji nor Tohraji nor Darshan Singh ji. You youselves have given the leadership to the extremists. Now, very strangely the interpretation of Mr. Ray's speech delivered at Jalianwala Bagh, shows as though he is trying to please the terrorists. He compares them with martyrs like Bhagat Singh and others. Is he trying to curry their favour?

Sarbat Khalsa is to take place on Diwali day. Diwali day is the deadline for you. Before that something has to happen. Of course, it is difficult for us to suggest solu-

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tions, which can be foolproof, which can surely ensure success. But none theless with my little knowledge of Punjab I may suggest a few things.

Punjab problem is a national problem. All parties are wedded to integrity of India, unity of India and the Constitution. They have identical views on these things. Therefore, an all-party committee must be constituted by the Government of India immediately. It should not be treated as a Government's duty or Government's problem alone, but it must be an all-party issue and all party leaders must be taken into confidence. And all-party committee must be constituted immediately for the purpose of solving the Punjab's problem. Last Vaisakhi there was an all-party meet. You did not pursue it. It should have been pursued. Unless there is People's movement, the terrorists problem cannot be solved. For this purpose, you have to mobilise and unite the village artisans, auto-drivers, lorry drivers, lawyers, doctors, the housewives and so on. The people's movement has to be generated in Punjab if we want to tackle effectively the terrorists and drive out the curse of terrorism. The most important problem today, the most important issue facing India today is not merely the secessionist issue, but the vital issue is whether terrorism, as a political instrument, can be allowed to succeed in this land of Gandhiji and Guru Nanak who preached non-violence and affection. I want to know whether a few people, an insignificant minority of people resorting to terrorism can be allowed to perpetrate terrorism as a political instrument for achieving political ends. There can be no doubt that all sections of people are united that we must fight terrorism. It may be for a good purpose, it may be for a noble purpose, but as an instrument for political achievement, everybody is agreed that this abhorrence should be prohibited from this land. So, to fight this force of terrorism you have to mobilise the people's movement and that has to be done by all parties.

My next suggestion is with regard to Akali Dal Party itself. Now, Barnalaji, Tohraji and other important leaders of the breakaway Akali Group, under U.A.D. are dabbling under detention. I take this occasion to say that it is in the interest of the Sikhs and the Punjabis that there should be a 'Samjhouta' between Barnalaji and Badalji Group and Akali Dal must get united. It is not merely for the country but in the interest of the Sikhs themselves. The Akali Dal leasership must assert itself and say, Look here, the position is so pitiable that the acting Jathedar Darshan Singh Ragi has retreated'. Practically the Akali Takht is being governed or supervised or is under the control of the extermists. Whoever might be responsible for this sorry state of affairs, the Government of India must take initiative to bring all those people who are against terrorism, to come on one platform, to unite all those persons who are against 'Khalistan' under one platform. For bringing about all these things, certain steps may be necessary. In fact, Barnalaji has been demanding for release of Jodhpur detenue. What is the difficulty in reviewing all these cases as was promised by the Union Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, more than a year ago? What is the difficulty in reviewing all those cases? Then, there are some other problems connected with the persons involved in the military disciplinary actions. Their cases may also be reviewed. All these things should have taken place and even now it is not too late. This issue may be taken up as a preliminary step for the purpose of uniting all the moderate Sikhs and I submit that there are no longer any valid ground for detaining Badalji and Tohraji. Kindly release them. You get into contact with them and try to get the Akali Dals united, at least on some basic issues that they are against terrorism.

Having said these few words, I now

come to the Act. My main object is this. Mr. Chidambarams said, he would give the details. But he has not given any details. The Act of 1985 came into force in June, 1985. But the rules under the Act came into force on 13th November, 1986. More than a year and a half after the Act came into force, the rules were made. You come here, saying these things are necessary; these Bill are necessary or such and such enactment is necessary to meet an emergency situation. But immediately after you get the Bill passed, it takes months and months together for getting the rules under the Act framed and a subrdinate legislation to take a shape. These rules were framed on the 13th November, 1986 and they contain the most draconian provisions, with regard to the Press also. These provisions lie only on paper. They are never implemented. Even at the outset, I requested for information from the hon. Minister as to how many designated courts were constituted under the Act of 1985. I have been trying for the last one week to get information from our Parliament Library Reference Section, but no information is available. Kindly even now tell us, whether you constituted any designated courts under the Act of 1985 and whether they tried any one of the terrorists. What exactly is your experience with regard to the functioning of these designated courts? Before you come forward with improvements or amendments or extension of an Act, we are entitled to know how the provisions of the previous Act worked, what exactly were the results, what exactly were the deficiencies. You must satisfy us as to why the previous Act failed to work and failed to produce the result. Unfortunately, you have not done that. I take it for granted that no designated correct functioned in Punjab under the Act of 1985. Even in the ordinance, you did not think of introducing certain drastic provisions. Mr. Chidambaram is not here. Unfortunately, you have introduced a provision of law which is unknown to criminal jurisprudence. Now, you have introduced a provision that a confession made to a Superintendent of Police must be admissible in evidence. This is one of the fundamental principles or criminal trial which has stood the test of time for decades and decades, and for centuries and centuries. Now, that confession made to a police officer by an accused person is not admissible in evidence, is a well-accepted principle in all civilised societies, in all civilised, advanced and modern societies. This principle has been there right from the time of Evidence Act of 1872. During the worst days of British imperialism, when the Home Ministry and the police were manned only by the white men, even they did not think of introducing such a draconian and drastic provision that a confession made to a police officer will be admissible in evidence. The deficiency has not been of the law but of the investigating agency, of the prosecuting agency, of your inability to go in for clues, of your inability to do your duty. Now, in spite of the fact that you have got para-military forces and all those things, may I read to you, how your machinery has failed? This has appeared in the *Times of India*, in an article written by Mr. Satya Pal Dang. He has given instances where the CRP was not there. I do not want to waste the time of the House by quoting all those instances where the CRP was not found there. You want to clothe the Police with extraordinary powers. This is something astounding. This is negation of the entire criminal jurisprudence that a confession made to a Police Officer should be admissible. Why? If that is so, this provision of law will not stand the test of Article 14 of the Constitution because equality clause ensures that the law must be equal. Now if you say that a confession made for a person charged under the Terrorist Activities Act is admissible in evidence, why should not a confession made by a smuggler to a Police Officer not become admissible? Why should not a person who has been accused of dacoity, murder and worst crimes like smuggling and COFEPOSA not be admissible? The position is this. If a person is accused of

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having committed theft of Rs. 5/-, a confession made by that man to the Superintendent of Police is not admissible. The Superintendent of Police, going into the witness box, says. "He has stolen Rs. 5/-." Judge will say "This is not admissible." Don't give such evidence." But, if the same Superintendent of Police says "He told me that he is a terrorist." That becomes admissible. What is still worse, you have made a confession of co-accused admissible against the accused also. That means if a person is accused of an offence and if he goes before the Superintendent of Police and writes there "He confessed to me that he talked to Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, went to his house and thereafter, probably, he visited his house," I also become an accused. As a co-accused, I also become admissible. He can implicate anybody and that person immediately becomes an accused and, what is strange, he will not be entitled to even an anticipatory bail because when once he becomes the accused, the provisions which were introduced in the Cr. P.C. with regard to granting of anticipatory bail will not be available to him.

These are the draconian provisions which you have incorporated in this Act negating the very fundamental and basic provisions of the criminal jurisprudence. Have the implications of reversing the entire criminal jurisprudence been discussed and debated? Has the opinion of experts been taken, the Attorney-General, the Law Ministry and others? In fact, many of the jurists with whom I had discussed this provision have expressed shock and surprise that such provisions should appear in any law in any State which calls itself modern. Are we travelling towards the 21st century? Even the Britishers, even during the worst days of Jalianwallabagh and subsequently even during the worst days of suppression, did they make confessions made to Police Officers admissible and even in cases where people were charged for waging war against the State? Why do you bring in all these draconian laws? How is it going to help you? It would not help you. Even if you make it, it would not help you. What is essential is we must have good, honest, investigating, officers and good, honest, efficient, judges. If the salt of the earth loses its flavour, where shall it be salted? If the administrative machinery fails and if it does not come up to that standard of human dignity and values, then any amount of drastic changes and amendments in the law will not helpn us. Of course, I have tabled the amendments and when they come, I will speak on the amendments.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to restrict my remarks only to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987 which is before this House. I would not like to go into the general and political questions as far as Punjab is concerned. Nodoubt the situation in Punjab is very exceptional and nobody should grudge giving wide powers to the Government by way of a legislation in order to cope with the terrorist and disruptive activities in that State.

Sir, it is not merely a problem of one State but it has become a stigma on the whole of this nation. Therefore, I would also not like to merely find faults with the Government by saying: "ample powers were given to you but still you have not been able to make much progress and even today, innocent people are being killed everyday". We have been reading very pathetic stories of such killings everyday in the newspapers. Therefore, in a general way, I would welcome this Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill that is before this House which seeks to give more power to the Government, which seeks to establish certain special machineries to deal with the terrorist activities and disruptive activities in Punjab. Really speaking, my hats off to the Inspector-General of Police of Punjab Shri Ribeiro who is trying his best ot control the

disruptive activities and now of course as there is President's rule, it is for the Central Government to try their best and to find out some solution as far as this is concerned. It is easy to find faults with the Government and say: "You have not been able to solve this; the Rajiv-Longowal Accord has failed; the dismissal of that Government has failed". It is easy to find faults and make all these submissions here. But it is very difficult to point out exactly what steps should be taken in order to solve this problem. Therefore, I said that I would like to welcome and support this Bill which is before this House. But going through the provisions very carefully and from the point of view of a lawyer, I would like to make certain observations, as far as certain provisions are concerned. I confess that I am not very happy as far as two or three Sections of this Bill are concerned. The first such a Clause is Clause 15. This Clause seeks to allow or makes admissible confessions of an accused, which are made before the Police Officer I must say that in order to have control, with enthusiasm we are giving more and more powers to solve this problem. While doing that, we are introducing a very dangerous proposition as far as the Criminal Law and the Indian Evidence Act is concerned. Therefore, I would like the Government to review and re-think about this provisions Now, this Act, really speaking, is not confined only to Punjab. It applies to the whole of India. When we introduce some dangerous proposition in a criminal law and evidence act, we should think twice before we go ahead with such provisions.

As far as we know, the investigating machinery of the police is not, I should say, very impartial and many times it is the experience that police use third-degree methods while investigating in a criminal matter. If we introduce this dangerous proposition that confession made before a police officer would be admissible in evidence, I think we are trading very dangerous path as far as criminal law and Indian Evidence Act are concerned.

No doubt, we may feel at this stage that for meeting the challenge posed by these terrorists anything is necessary, any drastic thing is necessary and must be done. Prima facie, on the first thought, I also thought that what is wrong if this is given. But when we examine it carefully, from the point of view of principles which are laid down for a number of years under the criminal law and the evidence act, I must humbly submit that we should not go ahead and we should not go to this extent, even as far as meeting a very dangerious disruptive activity is concerned, and we should not stoop so low as far as the criminal law and the evidence act are concerned. Therefore I humbly submit that it would be a dangerous proposition to accept that confessions made before police officers should be made admissible in evidence.

No doubt, some precautions are t. .en under this clause viz., for that purpose also the police officer, before recording this will explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make confessions and all that. These are on the lines of the present provisions as far as confessions made before the magistrates are concerned that magistrates have to take these precautions while recording the confession. On those lines certain precautions have been taken. But even with these precautions, I again humbly submit that it will not be a very salutory practice to introduce this proposition as far as the confessions before the police are concerned. Then we might expose ourselves to the possibilities of innocent people being also implicated when police are not able to find out the real culprits. Therefore, my submission is that the Government may be pleased to rethink about Clause 15.

Similarly, I would like to point out Clause 21, Sub-clause (1), Part (c) where confession of a co-accused will raise presumption against another accused. My submission

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here also is that this would be a very dangerous proposition to introduce this as far as criminal law is concerned. One man can implicate another in order to save himself or when he has got some grudge or enmity against a third party and he will give confession with respect to the other accused and that other accused will have no option but to defend himself without having presumption that he is innocent. Therefore, my submission is that this also introduces a very serious and dangerous proposition as far as the criminal law and Evidence Act is concerned and I would urge upon the Government to rethink on these two Clauses.

I would also like to refer to Clause 8 where it has been provided that before conviction the property of the accused can be attached and after conviction it can be forfeited. My submission is that when we are dealing with criminal offences it is not necessary to deal with the properties of the people. If we have got sufficient powers to punish the accused and punish the persons who are convicted with the present law and the law which you are laying down then it is not necessary to go towards the forfeiture of their property, etc.

God save us but if this has the effect of implicating innocent people and if it has the effect of forfeiting the property of innocent people then it will have a very bad effect as far as the Punjab situation is concerned. Therefore, we must hasten but we must hasten very cautiously and very slowly as far as the Punjab situation is concerned and should not introduce dangerous propositions which may help police or some other persons to implicate innocent people and thereby consequently have a very bad effect on the general public. They will be losing confidence in the executive machinery and the police machinery itself. So such provisions should not be made. You may take wide powers. You may have very very strict measures whereby punishment is very harsh if a person is found guility but while doing so we should not lay down certain propositions which will not only affect the morale of that State itself but which may be a beginning of introducing certain propositions to certain other parts of the country. Once having got such powers we may be tempted to introduce such propostions in some other laws also and thereby we will be hitting at the root of the criminal jurisprudence and hitting at the root of the Evidence Act which are the basis of freedom of the citizens of this country. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This law was made in 1985 in the face of threats from the terrorists who are indulging in mass killings. Two years have passed and it is time now for us to review our achievements in this regard I agree with Mr Ayyapu Reddy that the Government should tell us whether the designated courts were set-up? How many of them were set-up? How many of those people were arrested, prosecuted and with what result because the idea was to arrest these people and put them on a speedy trial? So this information has to be given to us. In the meantime the killings have gone on unabated.

The Government of India dismissed Shri Barnala's Government and imposed President's rule to be able to curb the terrorists' menace. But from all reports, that are appearing in the newspapers, it appears that we have not been able to do so and the terrorists appear to be on a killing spree. Despite what Mr. Riberio has been doing–it is commendable and we all give full support to him - the atmosphere in Punjab continues to be full of apprehensions, fear and terror. It appears death is lurking in every bush, on the highway, in every bus or in every corner. People are really terror struck The political leadership has withdrawn from the field of activity. Even the United Akali Dal also similarly has become dormant. Barnala's Akali

Dal is also not on the scene. Prof. Darshan Singh Ragi who had been elected acting Jathedar of the Akal Takht and was trying to follow the path of negotiations, has also made a retreat from the Akal Takht for his life. It appears now clear that the militants are increasing their grip on the SGPC or the Akal Takht. They are planning to convene a Sarbat Khalsa on Diwali day when they want to secure legitimacy of what they have been doing so far and the militants' control on the Golden Temple, Akal Takht and the Sikh politics will be complete. It should be our duty and anxiety to prevent this from happening. How do you do this?

At one time, we did try to go to the people - all political parties worked for carrying on a campaign to explain the situation to the people. We have now again to see that we approach the people. For that, we need the support of all the political parties and explain to them the dangerous possibilities of the activities of the terrorists. We should try to isolate them from the rest oif the Sikhs. If the Sikh masses are not coming forward, it is entirely because of the terrorists' fear from which they are suffering.

We have noticed, Sir, that the terrorists have been indulging in killings. They have killed the police informers. They have killed Goverr nent collaborators. In fact, they have shown a kind of daring audacity and desperation even in killing the close relatives of our Home Minister, which is a shocking thing. I join Mr. Reddy in offering my condolences to the Home Minister on his bereavement. We should open our eyes and see how daring they are.

What do we do about it, Sir? I have to make certain suggestions. Firstly, I want that we should identify the districts which are greatly disturbed by the terrorist activities. I think the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jallandhar, Patiala and Kapurthala, in the main, are greatly disturbed.

We should try to group together villages contiguous to each other and then create a security ring around them. It is very necessary that we must create confidence in the minds of the people and make them fearless. And this can only be achieved if we follow the policy of cluster of villages being provided with protective cover being given a ring of security so that nobody can go and come easily. The ingress and egress movement should be strictly regulated and if possible, within that ring identity cards should also be issued. This was done in Malaya when the guerilla menace was very much there. I understand Major Thompson had provided a ring around certain villages and issued identity cards and that provided protection from the guerilla menace and he had succeeded in eliminating the terrorist menace to a large extent. There are certain examples before us and we can take lessons from them and try to solve this problem.

The police is doing a commendable job,but along with it, we have also to see that the political parties are brought into the field. We did carry on a campaign for some time and it had yielded results. While speaking on the Bill last year, Dr Rajendra Kumari Bajpai had spoken about the fruits that we had gained by those campaigns. It is necessary now that we should invite all political parties to join in political campaign to explain the situation to the people. Rumours are going on that many innocent people are being killed. This is creating a kind of hostility in the minds of Sikhs. We have got to combat this by approaching them and by explaining to them that this is not so and that these are rumours and these have to be stopped. We can only do so by having an all-party campaign. Shri Reddy has also suggested that there should be an all-party Committee for this purpose, and help of all the political parties should be elicited. CPI has been at the receiving end in this respect. In the local areas where they have got influence, they have been carrying on their ceaseless

[Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

campaign against terrorism and they having been paying for it with their lives. Congressmen have also lost their lives, but it is time that we should work collectively in this regard and create a situation where the terrorists will not find any kind of haven among the people. People would be bold enough to refuse any kind of shelter or give any kind of assistance to these terrorists. As I said earlier, this can be done by creating a security ring around a cluster of villages. This way we should cover all these districts which are infested with terrorists and are greatly influenced by them so that confidence would be restored in the people and they would become fearless.

At the moment Akali Dal is hibernating and is not doing anything. It is time that we should encourage them and bring them out and along with them go to the people. Without this it will not be possible to create desirable conditions. This law was there for the last two years. It has not yielded the required results. The instrument that we enforced has not so far yeilded result. But still we would like to hear from the Minister to what extent he has succeeded? To what extent this has been done?

These terrorists have been trying to kill the minority people in that particular area. Even in Delhi, the other day they killed the Metropolitan Counsellor and a relative of the Metropolitan Counsellor. There was no resentment. No doubt the procession was taken out but I must say that they have acted admirably. There was no backlash and the objective of the terrorists to create backlash has been defeated. So far so good but we have got to have some kind of permanent solution. How do you go about it? This is the main problem today. No political element is coming forward not even the Akali Dal. They have all been rendered irrelevant by the terrorists. So, we have got to deal with this ruthlessly and at the same time carefully, in these cluster of villages which were given security arrangements.

Then, Sir I wanted certain clarifications. There is a provision empowering the State Government to notify certain areas. From that I understand that wherever these areas are disturbed, the State Government may notify those areas in which this law will operate. Now while moving the Bill on the first occasion, Mr. A.K. Sen has taken lot of pains to explain that this was not intended against political organisations. Sir, there are political organisations, underground organisations, which indulge in violence to achieve their objectives. Their immediate objective is to strike terror, create terror in the minds of the people and see that those people leave the areas so that they can take possession of the land so left by them. They had been indulging in mass killings also. Sporadic killing has been going on. What is the position there? Should not this law apply there? This is the point which is bothering me a lot because only recently in my own area in the course of the year, I think about 100 people have been killed and there is the same kind of terror and fear among the people. Normal avocations have been suspended. There is a deployment of force all over with the result that people are able to go out, but by dusk nobody goes out. So, whether or not this law will apply to that area has to be clarified by the Minister because I personally feel that under the cover of political ideology or under the veneer of ideology incidents of killings and worst kinds of crimes bordering on the ranks of criminality are created? Are we there to allow ourselves to be governed by ordinary laws because my experience is that nobody has been brought to book so far, has been prosecuted, convicted and sentenced? They have been in jail for a long time, they are getting bails but no action has been taken so far and no effective measures have been taken to curb these activities. So, this is the situation which I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify.

Whether this law will be applicable in those areas which are infested by the so called Naxalite movement but actually they are terrorists and are indulging in large scale violence? A kind of parallel Government is running there. No kisan, no farmer, can cultivate his land unless he agrees to pay 30 per cent of his produce. No contractor can start work unless he pays certain percentage of the total value of work awarded to him. With that money, they also buy arms and pursue their activities underground. As I said, a kind of parallel government is running there. We have got to combat it. I am sorry about it. But perhaps the real situation prevailing in those areas is not available to the Government here. So, my submission would that thie law should be made applicable in those areas also because these are not lawful political movements in the sense that they believe in constitutional, peaceful and demoractic means.

Now I will cóme to the objections raised by Shri Reddy and supported by Shri Dighe. Well, if you take a very legalistic view, the provisions run contrary to the criminal jurisdiction and also to the Evidence Law. But Sir, it should not be forgotten that this law has been made because an extraordinary situation is prevailing in Punjab. As I told you, the immediate provocation for this law was provided by the situation in Punjab today. We should see that in order to meet that extraordinary situation, this law was made. Secondly, the law has a duration of only two years. It is not only to meet a particular situation that this law has been made. Power has been given to the Superintendent of Police that if a confession is made before the Superintendent of Police either in writing or in recorded cassettes, etc., that will be admissible in the trial. Under Section 164, the confessions made to the Magistrate alone are admissible. So, in a way, it is amended. But why is it done? Mr. Reddy and Mr. Dighe have stated that it is shocking. They have said that the entire legal profession is shocked at it. True. But do they know that in such an abnormal situation as is prevailing in Punjab today, you are not going to get any witness? Even for crimes committed in the daylight, no witness is coing forth to give evidence. Because of the situation there, people are afraid and they are terrified to say anything.....

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: That is one side of the picture. There are a number of cases where due to lack of evidence, guilty persons are escaping. This is very well known throughout India and throughout the world. But the other side of the picture is whether an innocent person can be convicted on a mere confession made to police officer. And whether he made it or not, God alone knows! If the police officer says that a person has confessed, thereafter nothing further will be investigated. There will be no incentive for any further effort by the investigating agencies. All efforts to investigate will come to an end. This law has been there even in the worst days of British imperialism. But we did not think of amending the law for trying the assassin of Gandhiji or for trying even the assassin of Indiraji.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I see your point and I appreciate your objections. But I also submit to you to kindly see the situation prevailing in Punjab or in those areas which may be notified by the Government. Is the situation conducive to anybody to come forward and depose evidence? This is the point. We will not be able to get any evidence. That may be one of the reasons why this law has not been proved effective in nabbing people and prosecuting and convicting them.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: That is why we want the Minister to enlighten us. In 1985 Act, certain designated courts... (*Interruptions*)

14.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The Minister has already promised to give you the information. On the basis of my experience, I want to submit this.

In an abnormal or extraordinary situation like this where worst kinds of crimes are committed, the outrages are committed by them and still no person is coming forward to depose against them. What will happen, then? If this kind of enabling provision is not made and if the law of procedure is not changed by giving powers to the Superintendent of Police or some such officer to record the confessions or unless we presume that they are guilty in certain circumstances, then it is for them to rebut that presumption. Because in the Prevention of Corruption Act, you will find that the onus is placed on the person against whom the allegation had been made. It is for him now to disprove that.

Here also, the onus is being placed on the person who is accused because of the extraordinary situation. There is no presumption now under the British jurisprudence which is applicable to us, i.e. a man should be presumed innocent unless he is proved guilty. Here on account of the prevailing situation, if he makes a statement or somebody else makes a statement about him or something is found, say arms and ammunition, on his person, then the presumption is that he is guilty. At least, it is for him to disprove that.

Mr. Reddy should know that it is also a temporary measure to deal with the abnormal situation. Today, it will not be permanent on the Statute Book. If we are able to restore normalcy, normal law will apply, not this abnormal extraordinary measure.

Therefore, I would appeal to them to withdraw their objection to the law and I wholeheartedly support this Bill with the provisions that have been incorporated in this Bill.

I also wanted to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. Mr. Reddy has also raised this point and that is, the circumstances in which the Governor of Punjab had made this statement equating those revoluntaries at the time of *Jallianwallah Bagh* or Bhagat Singh and others—those legendary figures with the terrorists who have been killed by the police forces. What were the circumstances? In which context he made that statement? It has created a lot of confusion.

Therefore, a clarification is necessary in this regard.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the distinguished colleague Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary and to oppose the Bill before us. The Bill as it stands can well be called a 'Black Bill' because it has many draconian provisions which are not new to the Statute Book. But we thought that in 1985, when the Parliament passed this Act, this time limit would prove to be adequate for the Government in exercise of these additional powers to find a solution to the problem that we face in Punjab. The Government appears to have become a prisoner of circumstances. As I said, the other day in the course of the discussion on the National Security Act, they are wanting to have more and more powers It seems to have an insatiable appetite for power. But its actions have not been marred by efficiency and its thinking seems to have been characterised, if I may say so, by amnesia and even confusion. But what I find most objectionable about the Bill is the various provisions which amount to an erosion

of our jurisprudence of the rule of law as we have known it and as it has been enshrined in our Constitution. Not only that. I can hear the faint but quite audible steps of the creeping of authoritarianism which may, one day, take our country into the benighted world of Fascism, unless we can have some breaks.

On the Punjab situation, I would like to say that our experience should tell us that terrorism cannot be countered by terrorization, that repression does not eliminate terrorism, but that it generates and breeds terrorism, particularly when, under the campaign of anti-terrorism there is a possibility of many innocents suffering. Every innocent who sufferes is a starting point for the recruitment of many more terrorists. I would like to say that Government must review its entire thinking towards the Punjab problem. It was very correctly said that we are not only back to square zero, but in fact we have gone to square minus one. The Punjab Accord is more or less dead. The problems which were sought to be resolved by the Punjab Accord have been totally forgotten. They do not seem to figure anywhere on the national agenda today. The Barnala phase and the present phase of the President's rule have not improved matters; and the public is becoming more and more disenchanted, more and more frustrated, more and more anxious about what is happening in Punjab. Every day there is a new toll, and we are unable to take the people into confidence, unable to place the facts before them, unable to establish a political dialogue, unable to set into motion any conciliation machinery, unable even to fill the political vacuum, unable to review any of the steps that we have taken.

There is unanimity in the country that terrorism is an enemy of the nation, and that it must be fought with all the powers that we can command. There is no difference in the country on this strategic objective; but what we say is that the tactics which the Government has employed are counter-productive. We are not fighting about the end, but we are fighting about the means, because relying totally on represeive machinery cannot possibly bring us to a political solution.

There is no doubt that despite the enormous powers that we have vested in the Government, terrorism has been on the increase. It has reached the city of Delhi, and the State of Haryana. I would like to know, just as the speakers who preceded me have asked the Government, to take us into confidence about the experience under the 1985 Act: how far we have been able to handle the terrorists and the disrupters within these two years; how many have been captured, how many prosecuted, and how many convicted; and if I may say so, how many have been encountered—under the Barnala regime and under the Presidential regime.

I would like to know why it took us 18 months to draft the rules under the 1985 Act, and how many designated courts were set up, and with what results. One would like the Government to take the people into confidence about the identity of the terrorists, about the crimes that they have committed. That should be publicised in order to create a public opinion against them, and in order to assure the people that the powers vested in the Government are not being misused or abused.

I recall that in one of the meetings of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs told us about the handful of terrorists. I do not recall the figure exactly, but the figure was somewhere below 100. He even told us that so many of them have already been either killed or captured.

And then he really gave us an impression that there was a matter of months before the situation could be pacified. But every

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day we hear of terrorists being killed; and there is an impression that any body who is shot by the police under any circumstances is labelled as terrorists in a sort of *ex-post facto* justification, and his Act is therefore used in order to cover up a lot of violence which should not have been there.

Coming to the Bill, as it is, it violates some basic principles of our jurisprudence. For example, under Clause 5 the mere possession is taken to be a crime. I would have imagined that the possession should at least be compounded by a likelihood of using the things possessed for a criminal purpose. The intention must be of an element in defining the offence under Clause 7 which the hon. Minister has sought to explain.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: Mere possession is not a crime; unauthorised possession is a crime, not mere possession.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: But unauthorised possession is also a question of fact nearly...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: Unauthorised means unlicensed arms. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: But since Clause 5 today indicates punishment upto imprisonment for life, a certain precaution is necessary. Merely unauthorised possession is not enough in my own view; there has to be a likelihood or a certain set of facts to prove that this unauthorised possession was going to be used for certain offence purposes.

Under Section 7, the hon. Minister has sought to explain as I read it; it is not a question of the legislative competence of the Parliament or of the Central Government; it is really a question of creating a concurren' jurisdiction in the establishment of a system where the State police force in the implementation of this Act is subordinated to an officer nominated by the Central Government; to that extent, it constitutes a great interference in the police jurisdiction of the State. That is why I supported the view presented before you by the mover of the Resolution that this particular section 7 is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The Constitution as we have or the administrative structure as we have been running for the last so many years, really operates through one single unified police system; it does not speak of parallel police system or of concurrent jurisdiction. Even the central investigating agency finally operates through the normal police system and yet that particular element of our system is now being replaced by what I call 'an innovation', a system of concurrent police jurisdiction; and not only that subordinating normal police system by the Central Government.

On Clause 25, many speakers have commented. It is indeed contrary to the basic principles of our jurisprudence, and if I may say so, of the administration of criminal justice, as we have had for the last 100 years. It is a dangerous precedent. What it says? It says that the police officer shall not be lower in rank than a Superintendent of Police, etc. The task of interrogation, torture shall be conducted by a very very subordinate official and merely the signatures of the Superintendent of Police shall be found on a piece of paper. This is what happens; this is what is happening. We know how the police operates. Therefore, I do not look upon this clause as anything more than a sentimental sob. What difficulty does the Minister face. That statement can be recorded before a Magistrate. In the disturbed areas, there is a Magistracy. There is an administrative system. Why can't the suspect or the accused be taken for their statement to be recorded under the normal criminal procedure Section 164 of the criminal procedure code? Under Clause 21, why again shift the onus? It is not

a question of the civil liberty as was pointed out; it is a question of the criminal liability where a life is at stake; and there we have shifted the onus. We have placed the burden of proof on the accused who is deemed to have committed an offence even before he is proved to be guilty. Sir, this is a reversal of our jurisprudence. This is in my view a negation of natural justice. And what is worst is that the accused who has been tortured who has been forced to sign a statement or a confession can even implicate any number of people whose names may be placed or introduced into the statement by the police concerned. Therefore, this is a very very dangerous provision.

In clause 22 there is a possibility. It increased the possibility of innocent suffering. The police has been authorised, or to prove that they are very efficient and very active, they can, without this procedure about proper identification, implicate any number of innocent people

Finally, I would I like to caution the Government that the time is running out in Punjab. At present, we have no one to talk to. As they say in French, there is no "*Introluctor Valable*" there is a total breakdown of communication. There is a political vacuum.

I would suggest to the Government, review the situation, think again, ponder over the political possibilities, try to consider the possibilities of resumption of negotiations. You may even think of releasing those Akali leaders, at least those who have been repeatedly stating that they are against Khalistan, that they are not secessionists that they are not separatists, that they are not in favour of terrorism. Give them a chance.

You should mobilise, in my view, the patriotic sentiments of the Sikh community, their nationalist impulses, of the Punjabi ethos, their desire for peace, and their desire for development. The people of Punjab are a very progressive people. They have transferred Punjab with their labour and they do not like their achievement to be soiled and destroyed. They want peace. But by the draconian measures that the Government has adopted you are merely igniting spark after spark. You are lighting a prairie fire which you shall not be able to quench. That is why I plead that the Government review the entire approach. I am not so much against the Bill as I am for this mentality of the Government that by force and repression and coercion, by violence you can find an answer to the Punjab imbroglio. You cannot.

I would, therefore, plead finally that as far as the Punjab Accord is concerned, let us once again talk about the problems. Let us once again talk about the unfinished agenda. Let us try to work out a national concensus. On the one hand fight the terrorism and on the other try for a political solution.

With these words I oppose the Bill as it stands.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): I rise to support the Bill. This Bill as we all know, has been brought forward because of a certain situation which is prevailing in the country, especially in Punjab. Number of honourable speakers who have participated have tried to review the situation as it has developed in Punjab. They have also stated that the Punjab situation has been discussed on the floor of this House number of times, all aspects of the situation have been discussed, and it is really unfortunate that the situation has not improved to that extent to which we were all expecting it to improve.

Now, I do not want to go very much back, but one thing is obvious. A valiant effort was made to solve the situation when

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accord was arrived at and everybody in this country hailed the accord and we all thought that this accord will succeed, and ultimately the thorny problem will be solved. But Sir, what has happened? Sant Longowal was assassinated—this act clearly indicated that those who believed in terrorism, those who believed in militancy, they did not believe in the accord. On the other hand, they tried to torpedo the accord by killing one of the authors of the accord.

Sir, in spite of it, another valiant effort was made and that was—although the contrary opinion was also very strong, that no elections will be possible in Punjab. Yet elections were held and elections were more or less peaceful. Then, the elected Government functioned, but again, the unfortunate situation arose. The factions in the Akali Government never wanted their Government to succeed. Now, this unfortunate situation went on developing. The house, I must say sometimes or more often has been unanimous in trying to give support to the elected Government. Undoubtedly that Government did try to combat the situation as best as they could. But again, due to various reasons, they were weakened by their own comrades, their own comrades did not want them to succeed. Some of their own Ministers were indulging in activities which we all thought are shameful. Unfortunately, in spite of all our support to the Barnala Government, the Barnala Government did not succeed. Now, to say that the Punjab problem has not been reviewed from time to time and the House has not spent that much time as it should, is not correct. In fact the Punjab had received greater attention at the hands of the Central Government as well as at the hands of this august House. Now, if an elected Government fails, then what is to be done?

One is we sit with the folded hands and let the situation go on deteriorating. But when a time comes, then the Central Government has to play its role. The time came, and the President's Rule was imposed. Now to say that President's rule has not completely succeeded, I will agree, but to say not at all—some friends do not know because they have not visited Punjab.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I myself inaugurated on Patha Yatra in Chandigarh itself.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: If you think by going on Patha Yatra in Chandigarh, you have known Punjab....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Is it not a fact that I have visited Punjab?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I am very sorry. This is an unfortunate situation where people try to pass comments without knowing the full situation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The situation has not improved yet.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: You may be knowing the partial situation. Mr. Acharia, I will again say, I started by saying you can say, it has not completely improved, but to say no improvement is there, it is only misinformation. I will tell you what has happened. The situation has improved to this extent. — that the lost confidence in the population which was complete, and its lowest ebb has returned. Now, people there has confidence that there is a Government which can protect us. Otherwise, when fundamentalism was at its peak, then everybody thought that it is an end of the Government because parallel Governments were functioning. Now, that parallel Government has vanished, that fundamentalism has vanished which, in the garb of social reform, was trying to say, stop this trade, do not sell this article, send so much money to us by way of extortion. Well, those things have

almost vanished. People in Punjab have got restoration of confidence. The only unfortunate situation is, terrorism has not completely vanished. Terrorism is still there. But what is the solution which my hon. colleagues and friends are suggesting? True, whenever we take part in this debate we take part with anguish; we take part with a heavy heart. As Mr. Reddy has said, whenever the situation in Punjab is discussed, we discuss it with a heavy heart. But then with all sense of responsibility, we are trying to find a solution. Then the only alternative left for us was that we should impose President's rule for some time and when the situation improves, obviously popular Government should be brought back.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): Do you expect that?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Of course. The moment the objective of imposing the President's rule is achieved, nobody is interested in continuing the President's rule. Obviously it cannot be continued. As we see the unfortunate feature, the terrorism is there still, and people are being killed. But again we cannot shut our eyes to one fact. Policemen have now stood up. Policemen are now being killed in the process. Earlier Police was totally demoralised. Police was not trying to perform its duty for various reasons. Some people have said that they are mixed up; some have said that they have political support. But now people have come to know that the Police is now standing up, trying to do its duty as best as it can, with the result the policemen are being killed in the process. Therefore, a situation has been built where we can hope to succeed. Given a little more time and the support which now the Government is trying to get from us in the shape of this Bill, I have no doubt in my mind that we will succeed in curbing the terrorism if not completely eliminating it.

When this Bill is being brought forward, then ordinary criminal jurisprudence is being discussed. The hon. Members know that we are not dealing with normal peaceful times. We are dealing with extra-ordinary times. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha has said that not only for Punjab but do something for Bihar also because in the garb of political party etc. greater terrorism is prevailing there also. With earnestness I request the hon. Members to keep one thing in mind. It is a temporary measure. It is a measure which is being passed only for two years and it will lapse the moment the situation improves. Now, of course, the figures are with the Minister and he will give them. But otherwise, I can tell you, what is happening in Punjab. No witness is prepared to come forward. Even in ordinary crimes, ordinary murders which take place out of revenge etc., there also, witnesses are very chary to come forward Who come forward? It is the relations of the deceased. The Supreme Court has also said, the relations of the deceased can be believed, if their evidence is worth believing. Otherwise, there used to be a time when I started my practice— of course, that was 50 years back—our main criticism was, he is the relation's witness and the court will say, yes you forget about it. Now, they say, relative witness is a most desirable witness because he will not implicate an innocent person but at the same time, he will not absolve a person who has committed a crime. So, apart from relative witnesses, nobody comes forward. Or, if it is from inimical witnesses, then there is a chain of murders. You have murdered one person from that side and they will murder another person from this side. But in terrorism, nobody has the courage to come forward. And we all know that the terrorists have succeeded in getting sometimes persons, who are being taken to the courts, freed from police custody. They have seen people being taken out of the jails. So far as ordinary trial is concerned, that is out of question, in this case. We are thinking that if by some amendment in law, may be to a criminal

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lawyer, it may be of a drastic nature. Even the Chairman who is sitting in the chair now, has criticised two or three provisions of this Bill. May I say, I have all respect for all persons who deal on the criminal side but I have the experience of dealing with the criminal cases. May I submit that there is a very strong thinking in the country that this present criminal jurisprudence needs review. I have seen great judges writing, jurists writing, what is this law—let 10 guilty persons escape, let not one innocent be punished? They say, how long? Shall I tell you my experience? 70% people get themselves acquitted till the matter goes to the highest court. Only 30% people get conviction. Is it not very extraordinary? What is sacrosanct about this jurisprudence? In France, the law is just the other way round. In France, the burden of proving innocence is on the accused. That is also a democratic country, a civilised country, a country about which nobody can say that they are not following the rule of law. Rule of law means, once Parliament frames the law, we should follow it. But while Parliament framing laws, to say that Parliament should shut its ears and eyes to what is happening around, then those laws are meaningless. All laws are passed according to the prevailing situation in the society. As the hon. Minister said, new offences are being created. Of course, they are being created. Dowry deaths were not known. Now, if people come forward with new crimes, surely Parliament will try to deal with them. Mr. Shahbuddin was even saying—who is not here—it is a black law. It is a wonderful situation! May I ask him, can he with all equanimity say, please talk to so and so in Punjab and the problem will be solved? He himself said there is nobody to talk to. Whom shall we talk to? Nobody. Now we talk to the terrorists. I for one say "We are prepared to talk to the terrorists provided they come forward and say "We abjure terrorism. We believe in the integrity of India. Please talk to us." Have they at any stage come forward and said that terrorism has been completely relinquished and abjured by them? The Akali party, which was the duly elected party by the people, has failed to tackle the problem. That is the most unfortunate part and Akali Party today—it was stated by some hon. speaker, Mr. Sinha himself—that Mr. Darshan Singh Ragi who was appointed acting Jathedar of the Akal Takht was trying to play some sort of a role where he says " Dialogue should succeed, not the bullet." Where is that poor fellow? Retreated. He has gone to his house and says "No, no. I am not available." The whole thing is left to the terrorists with the result that SGPC, Akal Takht, and all the highest seats of the Sikhs, are under the domain of the terrorists. Is the House really serious in telling us that "Now we should have ended the path of dealing with them and we should come to the path of dialogue?" With whom? Nobody will tell us.

We all believe that ultimate solution will lie in coming to terms with those people who can deliver goods and bring normalcy to the State. Nobody can deny this.

But surely the present terrorism, militancy and the revolt against the very integrity of the country is due to the people who say "We believe in Khalistan and nothing less than Khalistan." We should talk to those people. They have said so, "Our only aim is Khalistan."

The whole House has, on more than one occasion, said "We will not concede Khalistan." Who is prepared to sacrifice the sovereignty of the country?

I would only request the hon. Members, while they try to be as objective as they can, but sometimes, by some of their observations, do give a fillip to the terrorists.

This is the one propaganda which I think should stop. Time has come when this

should stop in any case that fake encounters are taking place in Punjab. This propaganda must stop. I seek the cooperation of all Members sitting on the Opposition benches in this matter.

The whole House has paid tribute on more than one occasion to the Police Chief. That man is fighting with his back to wall. Even his life was in jeopardy. He could have been killed but for a flash which came to him. He lay on the ground and was saved. His wife did suffer injuries. That man has stated more than once that "Bring even one fake encounter to my notice, I will take the Police to task." We should not otherwise say so. If we go on saying that there are fake encounters, that encourages terrorism.

What has happened since Punjab has been placed under President's rule? A systematic hunt is there now, not only for terrorists, for the people who give shelter to them, people who harbour them, people who provide support to them. That systematic effort has started under the President's rule because that political support has vanished political support which was accepted by some of the people who were in power that they were given support. That has vanished. Systematic things are taking place. Actually, two very good suggestions have been given by Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha. One of them is being practised probably in another form i.e. at the village level and then at the cluster of villages level, now people are coming forward to form peace corps, to form into societies who will stand up against terrorism. The other suggestion which my hon. friend gave was that all political parties should not retreat; they have got to go to the villages, to the farthest corner of Punjab and even if they have to face the bullets somewhere, sometime, ultimately it is the dialogue which will succeed; to tell people that these persons who are believing in terrorism, who are believing in the secessionist policy, who are believing in fundamentalism that they are the enemies of not one section of the society, but they are enemies of the entire nation. Now, these two suggestions have got to be given a practical shape.

I will now come to the one or two provisions which have been criticised either by one hon. Member on the other side or by one friend on our side. I would only say that if you examine this Clause 21, I think it is a Clause which Shri Sharad Dighe should have accepted. Shall I read it for the benefit of the House?... It says:

> "In a prosecution for an offence under sub-section(1) of section 3 , if it is proved—
>
> > that the arms or explosives or any other substances specified in section 3 were recovered from the possession of the accused and there is reason to believe that such arms or explosives or other substances of a similar nature, were used in the commission of such offence"....

Now, two things are proved that is, recovery from his possession is proved and if there is further reason to believe that they have been used in some such crime, then the section says: "the Designated Court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved that the accused had committed such offence". Even drawing presumption by the proof of these two things is doing violence to criminal jurisprudence? I don't follow. Recovery of a weapon is proved. It is also proved to the satisfaction of the Court that that weapon has been used in the commission of a crime. Then, what else remains? Now, the thing which will remain is that the Court will say: "I will not insist on any other evidence. Now, I will presume you are guilty. But you can still prove you are not guilty". Similarly, as far as all the two or three other Clauses are concerned - regarding which again the onus has

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been changed - I would request you to examine them a little dispassionately and ultimately, the House will come to the conclusion that these powers which the Government is now giving to the Courts, they are very very necessary. These powers are ultimately being given to the Courts. The Courts will have to accept the innocence or the Courts will have to accept the plea of the guilty. The other provision which has been criticised is this. They say that the confession before the police officer, although he may be of the rank of a Superintendent of Police or may be of a higher rank, this power should not be given. The reason which they gave reads like this. They say: Don't you know that the police extorts confession or the police uses third degree methods etc. etc?" That is their first point. Sir, I am also practising on the criminal side. (*Interruptions*). I am still practising. The criticism against the police may be true in some cases. But to condemn the police wholesale is not correct. I have never accepted it. The only argument which one of our hon. friends advanced was that the confession should be recorded by the Superintendent of Police. He says like this: "ultimately, it will be recorded by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and the S.P. will only put his signature". This is too much. He should not try to unnecessarily denigrate every officer. An I.P.S. officer of the rank of S.P. or a higher one will not, any, put his signatures on a confession which has been recorded by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. Therefore, I again say that, when we are dealing with an extraordinary situation, ordinary laws will not help us. Whatever change is being brought in the procedural law is necessary; whatever change is being brought for having some convictions is necessary. Otherwise, we know how difficult it is to get conviction even in an ordinary case, not to speak of a case of terrorist activity. Therefore, I would pray to the whole House that they should give their unanimous support to this Bill rather than trying to find fault here and there, because this Bill has the laudable object of trying to secure conviction of those people who indulge in terrorist and disruptive activities.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would say that I agree with the intention of the Government that terrorism should be rooted out *in toto*. But the way in which the Government is trying to do so by making some amendments, I am not in agreement with that. It has been admitted by the Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Government has failed to check terrorism; therefore, they wanted some more powers and they have taken more powers. In the last week itself we have passed a law authorising the Government to detain persons without trial for two years. Now the Government is coming before the House that certain provisions as regards burden of proof, confession of the accused, confession of the co-accused, identification, etc., should be amended in such a way that the accused in terrorist cases can be convicted. There cannot be two opinions about conviction of the accused in terrorist cases. But looking to the way in which the Government is trying to do so, I fear, the very basic structure of the legal system as well as the basic structure of evidence law is being destroyed by the amendments which are being brought forward by the Government. I will come to those amendments later on.

To check terrorism, to root out terrorism, Government have tried so many ways. In the first instance, the Government had the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. It has failed. Thereafter, Sant Longowal was assassinated. In spite of that, elections were held in the hope that there would be some improvement after the elections. In spite of the fact that the terrorists were against holding elections, elections were held and people had voted in a very large scale. It was stated at "time that

the terrorists were isolated. I am for that, that the terrorists should be isolated. And from the voting pattern that took place at the time of elections, it appears that the terrorists were isolated. But, unfortunately, so far as Punjab is concerned, the Punjab Accord was not implemented and, therefore, there was disappointment among the Sikhs, and the terrorists took full advantage of this disappointment among the Sikhs because of non-implementation of the Punjab Accord. Therefore, terrorism increased, even though there was a popular Government. The popular Government could not check terrorism, and according to certain sections of the society, the Barnala Government was not as strict as it should have been with the terrorists. So, the President's rule was imposed to check terrorism. The experience is after the imposition of President's Rule, terrorism has increased on such a large scale that it has become everybody's concern. No doubt it was everybody's concern then also. But now every State is concerned about the common citizen of our nation and so everybody wants that the terrorists should be rooted out. But the way in which the Government wants to root out, I don't think, Government will succeed in this matter because everybody has said and I am also of the same opinion that until and unless some political solution is found out to the Punjab problem, peace is not going to come out there. But the present trend of the Government is that so far as the Punjab problem is concerned, it is only a law and order problem and so, until and unless that law and order problem is not solved, Government is not going to negotiate at all.

Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, who spoke before me said about "whom to speak." There are many segments in Punjab itself who are oppossed to Khalistan, who are oppossed to terrorism. They all should be together. It is said that by having brought them together, the terrorists are being isolated. But it is not happening. The terrorists are not being isolated. On the contrary, it can be inferred that instead of being isolated they are being given protection in Punjab itself. Terrorists are coming over, shooting and walking over Terrorists come over on bicycle, shoot and go away. They come over in scooters, shoot and go away. They come in cars, shoot and go away. It would not have happened unless and until they are given protection in some parts of Punjab. This fact should be taken into consideration very seriously. Only taking super power is not going to solve the problem. On the contrary, the powers which have been provided here will vitiate the problem in Punjab.

Nowadays, there are allegations against Government that they are threat-encounters and in those threat-encounters, innocent people are being killed and, therefore, there is much disturbance in sikh community in Punjab. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It is all wrong.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: It is my opinion. It may be wrong according to you but it is my analysis.

PROF. N.G. RANGA. Why do you give wrong analysis?

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Sir, Governor of Punjab has challenged that certain sections of the people who said, who alleged that some of the leaders from Akali party, I don't say that those allegations are true. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: But you should not mention that allegation here.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I don't know what the Hon. Member wants to say. I want to say openly that he had addresed the Government in a letter citing two concrete examples about such encounters challenging Government. It has come in the paper. It has come

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in the paper and may be it is a false allegation. But if the Government is not going to enquire into the matter, the inference, the impression will be that the Government is not prepared to face this enquiry. What is the result of those things? The result of those things on the minds of people of Punjab will be very negative. This should be taken into consideration.

So far as law of confession is concerned, it is now being put forward that confession to police officer should be taken into consideration. All over the world - Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal has cited the example of France and I will see to it - burden lies upon the accused to prove it. The basic principle is that until and unless the accused is convicted, he is supposed to be innocent. Under special circumstances, it is true that the burden lies upon the accused to prove his innocence. What are those special circumstances? The special circumstances are enumerated in Section 21, I agree with him, that in (a) if any explosive is found with him and in (b) if any finger-prints are found with him, the burden of proof should shift over to the accused. I agree with this. But what about (c) where it is said "that a confession has been made by a co-accused that the accused had committed the offence"? Under this circumstance, the accused is supposed to prove is innocence. How to prove the innocence? I don't understand. The burden of proof getting shifted under other circumstances is all right. But, in so far as the confession of the co-accused is concerned, it is very very difficult to understand.

About this, I will just quote a statement of Mr. Black Stone who is an authority on the jurisprudence of extra-judicial confessions. Mr. Black Stone says that:

> "even in cases of felony (Felony has been described as has been enunciated in the Act, as crime regarded by the law as grave usually involving violence) at common law, they are weakest and suspicious of all testimony, very liable to be obtained by artifice, false hopes, promises of favours or menaces, seldom remembered accurately or reported with precision and incapable (it is very important) in their nature being disproved by other negative evidence."

That is being envisaged under the law that if some terrorists are dealing with crime involving violence, they should be dealt with very strictly. It is completely all right. In Section 21 it has been provided that the accused has made a confession to the offence of any person other than a police officer. That is the extra-judicial confession. Here in this case, what type of negative evidence the accused is expected to show to prove that he is innocent? Is it only bringing some 10 or 20 witnesses and making them say that he is not involved? That may not be the case expected by the law.

As far as the accused and the co-accused are concerned, the confession of the co-accused till now has been accepted whenever the co-accused, the maker of the confession, inculpates himself in full equal to, if not more than the accused against whom the confession is made. Only in such cases the confession of the co-accused is accepted as evidence against the other accused. But here it is not sought to be enacted like this. Adverse burden of proof should shift to the accused after a confession has been made by the co-accused that the accused had committed the offence. But it says nothing about the maker of the confession, whether he inculpates himself or not. If he does not inculpates himself, then the confession of the co-accused is not at all relevant, acceptable so far as the jurisprudence is concerned.

Many of our friends have said that the

jurisprudence should be thought over again. Even in British regime there were parallel governments run by the partriots. In Satara district of Maharashtra there was a parallel government run by the patriots who challenged the authority of the British Government. Even at that time the British Government had not brought a legislation of this type to book the culprits (according to the British Government, the imperialists) and to sentence them this way. But we are doing this after 40 years of independence. It is very wrong. Therefore, the law of confession of the co-accused is to be thought over again.

15.00 hrs

All these things will vitiate the problem further in the sense that innocent persons will be involved in these cases. Innocent persons on the basis of the provisions of this Bill will be convicted and after those convictions of innocent persons from where they were coming just then that what effect it will have on the people there. If without solid proof persons are convicted then it is not going to improve the situation of Punjab. So far as the present situation is concerned I agree that evidence is not forthcoming but because of that to change the basic structure of criminal jurisprudence, I think, and to change the basic structure of Evidence Act is not the solution. That means the Government is not prepared to have political solution to the problem. In Marathi there is an adage - if somebody kills a cow the other should not kill a cow. No doubt the terrorists are doing wrong things but it does not entitle the Government to make such provisions which are against the criminal jurisprudence and Evidence Act.

In the end I would request that simply taking powers is not going to solve the problem. It has been mentioned that people cannot be convicted for want of evidence and, as such, this Bill has been brought forward. As I said earlier in the last week we passed a legislation authorising to detain a person without trial for two years if no evidence is forthcoming against him. We read from the newspapers that the number of terrorists detained in Punjab may be running into hundreds and thousand. Recently we were told that the terrorists are being eliminated. They are on the run. They are desperate because they are not in a position to do anything. On the contrary we find they are dominating and doing the things at their choice. If it is so then what does the intelligence of the Government doing? Therefore, the intelligence machinery of the Government has failed. I would like to urge that all sections in Punjab which are anti-khalistan and anti-terrorism should be brought together and some consensus should be arrived at so as to put an end to these terrorist activities. Until and unless this is done the Punjab problem is not going to be solved. There will be no peace in Punjab. So I oppose this Bill.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Respected Chairman, Sir, may I first thank you to allow me to share my views with the House. Punjab is burning. The legend goes that in the rivers of Punjab milk used to flow but they are now drenched with blood. There is hatred all over. What is at democratic solution for Punjab? The items on the agenda which are being discussed are - Statutory Resolution against Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987. Bill to make special provisions for the prevention of, and for coping with, terrorist and disruptive activities. Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws. Discussion under Rule 193 regarding continued killings of innocent people and increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and other parts of the country.

It reminds me of my school days when we used to make paper missiles and aircraft and fired at each other. There is a second

[Sh. Kamal Chaudhry]

solution. We have peace marches. We have all-partties peace rallies in Punjab, in Delhi and in other parts of the country. There was also a Padyatra starting from Bombay right up to Amritsar by Sunil Duttji. I respect him a lot. I told him: Your intentions are good but you will fail miserably. He has failed. This nation has failed him.

Just a little while ago, one of our Hon'ble Members paid his condolences to the Union Home Minister. But I want to ask the Hon'ble Members of this House: Do you hear such condolence messages every day in Punjab? How many people are dying every day? How many people do not eat? How many children are rolling on the dust every day? How many women are beating their breasts every night? We feel the pinch only when our near and dear ones get killed. I said so last year. Some of our Hon'ble Members might not have liked it. I would like to repeat it again. Kindly go and ask Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma: How did it pinch him when his daughter and son-in-law were killed? Also please go and ask the Prime Minister of this country how he felt when his mother was killed. If you cannot approach him, you may ask me how it feels like when a father is lying dead on the floor.

Now I have a solution. Give me a gun and a licence to kill. If you want to eliminate terrorism and violence in this country, then this is the solution. Terrorists of the past have also been dealt with like this. I will quote a few examples. Lord Vishnu, who is called 'Murari', had killed Mur and Ari. Lord Shiv, who is called 'Tripurari', had killed Tripur and Ari. Bhagwan Ram had killed Maricha, Tarika, Khar, Dushan, Kumbhkaran and Ravan. His brother Lakshman had killed Meghanadh. Hanuman had killed Sursa, Ravan's son Akshey Kumar and Ahiravan. Lord Krishna had killed Putna (Rakshashi), Kans and Shishupal. Bhim had killed Duryodhan, Dushashan and Jarasindh. Bhagwan Parusram had killed Arjun Kartey. Goddess Durga had cut the head of Bhairon. In the past, the terrorists have always been killed. There was no other solution to them.

I would also make another request. As far as the Jodhpur Detenus are concerned, given them general amnesty. Talk to the youth. They also may be having a problem. Something may be pinching them. I have been meeting some of the terrorists. I will give you an example. It was at the time of Diwali in 1985. I had gone to District Jail, Hoshiarpur with some sweets. There were some labourers who were in prison. As I was coming out, one of the terrorists asked me from inside if those sweets were not for them. I made a request to the Jail Superintendent to allow me in. He created a lot of fuss about it. Even the Deputy Commissioner was not allowing me to enter the jail saying that my life will be in danger in the jail. This is the state of affairs in jails. The terrorists are ruling the roost. Finally, I managed to go inside, spoke to the terrorists and distributed the sweets to them. I do understand the problems of the youth and the present terrorists.

I again appeal to the Government to set free all the Jodhpur Detenus. Give them a general amnesty. But if anyone of them thereafter indulges in terrorism, then shoot him to death. This is the same country where we had Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel did not believe in paper work; that was not necessary for him. He was a lion at heart, a tiger in the field and had an iron hand to act. That is the strength of our democracy. He was very much here as the Home Minister of this country. And what is the position today? That shows the weakness of our democracy.

I would request the hon. Home Minister as also his Deputy, who is also a learned lawyer, to kindly shed this weakness, not to be always behind the papers that he is writing here, have a strong will and act tough.

The whole country will be behind him. If he cannot do that, I would request this House to allow me to join the terrorists and I would show what I am capable of.

Finally, I would request the Members from the opposition not to keep on crying over these powers being given to the Government. They have brought this Bill. Let them have these powers and try to do miracles, though they have not succeeded in doing that for the last several years.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr Chairman, Sir, we have given a Statutory Resolution opposing the Ordinance not because we do not want very tough action, against the terrorists; we are all for very tough and very effective action against the terrorists.

It is well known that in Punjab terrorists are killing innocent people and they have also made a special target of communists who are in the front rank of the fight against the terrorists, for finding a solution to the Punjab problem and for Hindu-Sikh unity. It is well known that our leaders have laid down their lives and every day our leading activists are laying down their lives. They are not sitting i their houses, but they are fighting against the terrorists.

But what is the Government doing? On the one hand, they are taking no concrete measures to have a political solution of the problem. That is well known. What has happened to the Punjab accord? As I said, on the one hand, no serious attempt has been made for a political solution and on the other hand, no proper security measures have been provided. I will prove what I have said. What is taking place is only extension of power and every time this extension of power necessarily does not produce effective results in curbing terrorism. However, there is a big possibility of these powers being misused and that is what had happened all these years I said that political solution is not being attempted at. I also said that no proper security arrangements are there. Our hon. colleague Shri Rangaji laughed when I said that no proper security measures had been taken. I would again emphasise that it is true. Here I would like to point out a few facts which are published in the Times of India by my well known friend and colleague Shri Satyapal Dang whose life is threatened every moment but even then he is a great fighter. I am really proud of him. I would like to quote the published facts.

> "On August 7, 1987, Shri Satyapal Dang with many others visited village Khadoor Sahib in Amritsar district to attend the funeral of a CPI activist and leader of the para-medical employees, Tilak Raj, who had been shot dead by the terrorists. The village is a strong-hold of the terrorists. Not a single CRP man or a policeman could be seen either in the village or anywhere in the vicinity."

Then he further says:

> "The people in village Jagdeo Kalan in which 12 persons belonging to the minority community were shot dead during the same night told that there was no patrolling by the CRP or any other security force at night."

Then he quotes another village:

> "Village Nagoke is another strong-hold of terrorists. (He was there in that village on August 11, 1987, for the funeral of Dalbir Singh) The village has a CRP Chowki but Satyapal was told that the CRP is nowhere to be seen after 7 p.m. It can be safely said that whatever the reason, there is no night patrolling by security forces."

How are the security measures being

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

taken? All the powers are there, but how are they being used? Then he further says:

> "Karam Chand was shot dead by terrorists in the evening on August 6, 1987, in a village near Patti. The terrorists told the group, "We have shot dead the comrade. He is asking for water. You may go and give it to him". The terrorists escaped at leisure."

I myself have been to Patti. It is a famous place. There terrorists can escape at their leisure. So, these are the security measures that the Government are taking. So, as far as the question of actually taking the security measures is concerned, the Government has totally failed and at the same time you are taking more powers. As I said, these powers are likely to be misused. May I seek the permission to read Clause 15, sub-clause (2). Clause 15 is that if a person makes a confession then that can be used against him. The second part is about the evidence. Rangaji please listen. It says:

> "Police officer shall, before recording any confession under sub-section (1), explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him."

This appears to me a very interesting point. Then it further says:

> "And such police officer shall not record any such confession unless upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it is being made voluntarily."

Just imagine the scene. A police officer while recording a confessional statement in the police station has to be satisfied that the poor fellow is making the confession voluntarily. Does this ever happen? What is the fun of having these two lines in this Bill? Is there any meaning in it? Sir, these fig leaves are not going to cover the intention of the Government to take extensive powers into its hands. (*Interruptions*)

My point is that the powers that are being taken by the Government are arbitrary. Even the laws passed earlier also were meant to give power to Government quite arbitrarily. But did those powers help the Government in curbing terrorism? They did not help. This issue has to be solved in a different manner. This is not at all a question of more and more powers. On the one hand, what is needed is very serious political action. On the other, actual security measures should be taken, for which you already have enough powers with you. No more powers are necessary.

As regards political measures, I would like to mention one point here. I am very sorry to say this. At the fag end of Shri Barnala's Government, there was at least some serious attempt to start an all-party effort to isolate the terrorists. Some meetings started taking place and different parties started participating, though I must say that that was not enough. All those parties who were attending the meetings did not throw their entire weight in solving the problem. But in any way, at least some effort or some beginning was made to find out a solution. Today, even that effort is not there, and everything is falling through.

How are you going to isolate the terrorists really, unless certain political measures are very seriously taken up? I have told the same earlier also, and I reiterate it today as well. In spite of the situation prevailing in Punjab, our party went there. We had covered about 2,000 villages in *Jathas*, though there was every risk of our people getting killed. They still visited these troubled areas, knowing it fully well that they might be killed any moment. In one month 2,000 villages

were covered in this way. We were not allowed to go everywhere and so naturally we took the help of all the secular forces who were willing to join us in this task. Because, on these issues we should not think that we alone could do it and feel rather elated about it. Our other Marxist friends were also there with us. All secular forces should throw their weight together in this task of eliminating terrorism. Unless we aim at concerted and joint efforts, terrorists will not be isolated. But here, I must say with sadness in my heart that the Ruling Party has not through its weight. I implore the Government..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: One day you say that we are not secular. And the next day you say that all the secular parties must join. Just three days back, you were saying that the Congress was not a secular party. Today, you say that all secular parties must join, but the Congress did not throw its weight. Is Congress a secular party or not?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Congress is a secular party. But in Congress there are very many people who do not believe in secular way of thinking and you have not been able to discipline your party members.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Any way, whether Congress is a secular party or not is beside the point. The point that is emphasised by her is that you have not joined the campaign.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will answer that. (*Interruptions*)

We will answer about the participation. I am grateful to Mrs. Mukherjee for conceding that Congress is a secular party. We will now tell you what have we done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: In theory the Congress is a secular party but in practice they are not secular.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I say with great anguish not to score points. I expect the other side also to do so. It is too serious a thing.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, it is.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is much more serious than scoring points. It is a fact that all secular forces have not thrown their entire net. It is true. Let that be faced squarely, if we want to do something. That is my point.

There was lot of discussion on communal situation. One saw, who spoke secularly and who did not spoke secularly. All your people did not speak in the same voice. But that is not my point again. I say this campaign has taken a very serious prcportion.

I would like to say another thing. One day I saw in the newspapers that the Punjab Governor, hon. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray had said - I do not know whether he had said it or not - that there are 12 very well known dreaded terrorists. The Government know who are they. If they could catch them, then the situation can be put an end to. I was very much surprised, if not 12, he might have meant 12 heads or something like that. So, what prevents the Government to bring them to book? If they know who they are and their whereabouts, they can really catch then and give them as much punishment as they desire. Is it because the law is not there or the earlier law is not enough that was the main reason why they are not bringing them to book? Just because of these reasons, they have not been able to gear the situation in a way either politically or securitywise. Therefore, I say, let us take up really the jobs that we have to do, instead of taking such wide powers which may lead such a situation that may not help anybody.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

This is my submission. That is why we moved this Statutory Resolution.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I am wholly in favour of giving more powers to the law enforcing authority to tackle this menace of terrorism.

Mr. Jagannath Kaushal said that some achievements have been made, but terrorism still remains. It is not that nothing has been achieved at all in Punjab after President's Rule has come into being. But he had said that terrorism still continues. Therefore more powers have to be given to the law enforcing authorities. The problem of terrorism has to be solved by strong security measures. There is no doubt about it. The security measures are important and indispensable. But at the sametime, I would submit that in the ultimate analysis, if we want to isolate the terrorists and fight them tooth and nail, then we have to rouse the people to consciousness. Give them courage and conviction.

If the people as a whole rise up with courage and conviction in favour of peace and secular forces, then alone perhaps, it will be easier for the security forces to isolate the terrorists and deal with them according to law.

I am not going to devote much time to Punjab. Punjab has been discussed exhaustively by a large number of friends. But I would like the Home Minister to note that terrorism is not only there in Punjab but it is also there in Delhi. It is also there in North-Eastern Region and in various parts of the country. So, I would like to confine myself - in order to cut down and shorten the time - to terrorism in the north-eastern region.

So far as terrorism in the north-eastern region is concerned, in order not to waste the time of the House, I would like to quote a few lines from the editorial of "Assam Tribune" dated 21st August which gives the substance of the terrorist activities in the entire north-eastern region. I quote:

> "It is a known fact now that the different rebel groups have of late been trying to come closer and it was again Sri Muivah along with his self-styled Foreign Secretary, Sri Angelius Shimray who formed the Manipur-Tripura-Nagaland Consolidation (MTNAC) during 1982. The partners of this conglomeration of guerilla outfits are the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) of Manipur, Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) of Tripura, NSCN of Nagaland and United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). In fact, activists of these rebel outfits are having a common base at Tongyu in the jungles of Burma. They are having a joint military command there from where groups of rebels are believed to have been sent to China for such training. Sri Muivah is the brain behind all these activities and he is getting full cooperation from his able lieutenant Sri Issac Swu. While the TNV chief Sri Bejoy Hrangkhawl is believed to have been sending occasional peace feelers, the UNLF chief Sri Rajkumar Meghen of Manipur is reportedly bent upon making his so-called pro-Mongoloid alliance a reality. The ULFA is believed to have been looking after the finance sector of the joint command at Tongyu."

This is from the editorial of "Assam Tribune" dated August 21. This is the substance of the editorial. It is a very responsible paper. They do not write any nonsense. They have given the substance of the entire situation prevailing in the north-eastern region. All these terrorist groups of Manipura, Tripura, Nagaland and Assam are cooperating and operating with their centre located some-

where in the Burmese jungles; and the Assam terrorists are looking after the finance, as per the editorial of this paper.

I also draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the 'Statesman' of 3rd August, at page 4. The headline of this news item is - I am not going to read out the whole thing - "Terrorists Spilling Blood in Assam". It is a long report. I will not waste the time of the House. I will read out small portions of this item:

> "The list of people murdered by the Ulfa reads like a who's who of Assam politics; Mr Tarakeshwar Dihinga, a former Congress (I) Minister; Mr Kalipada Sen, the then president of the United Minorities Front; Mr Manotosh Das, former vice-chairman of Dibrugarh Municipal Board; Mr Saurav Bora, a student leader of Dibrugarh University; Mr Rajiv Rajkhowa, a Youth Congress (I) leader and son of the former Congress (I) Minister Mr Dioanath Rajkhowa; Mr Ranjit Baruah, a Congress (I) worker and Mr Jatin Barman, president of a village panchayat in Nalbari district.
>
> Several leaders have had miraculous escapes. Among them are Mr Bhumidhar Burman, former Health Minister of the State, and Ms Kalyani Mukherjee, a prominent INTUC leader...."

Ms Kalyani Mukherjee belongs to the Conress (I) party.

These are the incidents that took place. These people have been murdered. If you give me a little more time, I would like to quote 1 or 2 more passages from the same issue of "Statesman".

> "The ULfa has already forged links with either underground organisations indulging in terrorism in the north-east region. There is evidence of the Ulfta having links with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland; the People's Liberation Army of Manipur and the United Nationalist Liberation Front. Besides being trained in arms by the NSON the ULfa has been time and again aided by the PLA and NSCN members in the killings and bank decoities."

It further states as follows:

> "According to intelligence reports, Rajib Rajkhonwar, Chairman of the Ulfa is at resent in Burma trying to secure help from the Kachin Independent Army which is involved in a guerrilla war in Upper Burma.
>
> The Chief Minister of Assam. Mr. Mahanta, also said as follows:
>
> "There were reports of some Ulfta activisis receiving training in the use of weapons from the NSCN"

The present Chief Minister of Assam has himself admitted that this is a fact that the extremists and the terrorists of Assam are receiving training somewhere else with the help of NSCN. I do not want to quote from more reports which are available with me. For example, there is *Assam Tribune*. What happened in the town of Bongaigon. A heap of bodies had been found, one after another, 3-4. Nobody was arrested; no action has been taken. All these things are done by the so-called terrorists as people believe. I do not want to waste the time of the House. I will conclude by saying this that the last incident that took place at Barpeta Town will give an idea about how things are going on. Shri Ranjit Barua, a youth Congress I leader, was coming home in a scooter. He was stopped by one man. Who was that man? He was that man who was arrested two years ago for

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distributing Ulfa leaflets. That man stopped him just for a talk. In two minutes, two persons approached him. One of them shot him in his abdomen. The people around him raised a hue and cry. The other fellow ran away and this man was caught by the people. Ranjit Barua was taken to the Guwahati Medical College. He arrived there at 9 P.M. on 26th July. He was alive and talking to the people there; he gave a description of what happened. He died at 5.25 the next morning. No operation was done. I am told nothing was done in the Guwahati Medical College. If any operation was done and the bullets were removed from his abdomen, he would have survived because he ultimately died by profuse bleeding according to the doctor's report. Now the Guwahati Medical College is under supervision of Shri Chandu Mohan Patwari. On that day when Shri Ranjit Barua was shot at Barpeta, Shri Chandu Mohan Patwari, the Health Minister, was sitting in the Circuit House at Barpeta. I do not want to make any link; I do not want to suggest anything. But it is a fact that on that day Shri Ranjit Barua was shot at Barpeta town by one man who belonged to Nalbari and Shri Chandu Mohan Patwari also belonged to Nalbari; he was also the Health Minister; he was camping in the Barpeta Circuit House; and he being the Health Minister, knowing the incident very well, why he did not take any precaution to see that his life was saved by the Guwahati Medical College; but nothing was done and that fellow died the next morning of profuse bleeding, according to the death certificate of the doctor.

I do not want to draw any conclusion; I leave it to the House; I leave it to the public to draws a conclusion. I am only stating the facts as I have come to know.

Who are these terrorists in Assam so-called Ulfa, NLF of Assam? One SP, one Superintendent of Police, told me that they were only a handful; they could be caught and brought to book. But there is interference from above. Because of this interference from above, the S.P. says that it is not possible for them to go ahead in catching hold of those terrorists who are only handful according to him. Again, I am not drawing any conclusions. I am stating what I have come to know. But the fact remains that this United Liberation Front or the terrorist movement in Assam is an off-shoot against the movement against the foreigners. It is an off-shoot. Some of those who took part in the movement, ultimately became terrorists, took to the path of violence. They are nobody else. And these terrorists are therefore _ people say _ being given shelter by some people. I do not want to name anybody because I have no proof. People say that they are being given shelter by interference from above. The police say that they can handle the situation very well even now, it is not difficult. But they are incapacitated because of the interference from above.

I would therefore like to draw the attention of the Home Minister and Government of India and request them to look into this affair and if need be, if possible, if necessary not only to apply the provisions of this Act, or of this Bill, but also to entrust this case to CBI to look into it whether the terrorists are involved in Assam or in the North Eastern region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill presented before the House. I am not going into its legality; nor I am going to discuss it clause by clause but I would like to say a few words as to what the people of the country think about terrorism.

Today terrorism has not remained confined to Punjab only. It has rather spread to every corner of the country. The same terror-

ism which exists in Punjab is making its presence felt in Delhi and Maharashtra also. When we saw the murder of General Vaidya, we came to know what area it has spread upto. If we have to curb it and finish it, then levelling charges against one another or raising legal points will not help us in controlling this evil. If we want to finish it, we should show will power to do it. The Government has that will power.

The Government has brought this Bill and has included certain very strict provisions in it. I would say that certain provisions which may provide for death and imprisonment should also be included in it. When it is proved that some terrorist has committed a murder, no other question should be raised then.

[*English*]

Rather he must be awarded death punishment or imprisonment.

[*Translation*]

If we do not use an iron hand, then I do not think we will be able to root out terrorism or will be able to control it. It is possible that in the name of democracy we may allow certain things to happen but have we thought about the killings of the innocent persons? If we have to take the strictest possible measures that also should be taken against those who kill innocent children and the earning hands of the families and a provision to this effect should be included in the Bill. I will go to the extent of saying that the terrorism that has spread in Punjab, Delhi and in other places is not going to be controlled by taking certain security measures here and there. We know as to wherefrom these terrorists are getting training; wherefrom they come and after committing murder where do they go? There being no similarity of views between the two countries, we are unable to take further effective measures.

We all know that we have a vast stretch of border and any person can cross the border. This is the reason that we are not able to control terrorism. If we want to seal the border then a 5 km long belt along the border will have to be brought under the control of Central Government. If this arrangement is made, I think we will be successful in stopping those people who enter India from across the border after getting training from Pakistan.

On the Independence Day, i.e. 15th August last, there was apprehension in everybody's mind that something might happen. But nothing happened. Although nothing untoward happened, yet the terrorists created a fear psychosis in the minds of the people. I would like to tell my Opposition friends that the feeling of fear that has gone into the minds of our people should be removed and controlled language in regard to terrorism should be used. The language used in our speeches should be of restrained nature. What we say in this regard sometimes arouses the feeling of fear in the minds of the people. We should all unitedly try to control and wipe out terrorism.

Just now it was being mentioned that after elections the Barnala Government took over. The Congress never thought whose Government would come to power in Punjab. The Congress Party thought of only one thing that a popular Government should be installed and people should elect their representatives. As a result of this, the Barnala Government came to power. Every type of assistance was provided by the Central Government to that Government but even then the State Government could not control terrorism.

Our colleague from Bombay, the hon. Member of Parliament Shri Sunil Dutt, undertook a long 'Padyatra'. When he was to enter the Golden Temple at the end of the 'Padyatra' he had to go there under protec-

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tion. Could he convey the message of the people to Shri Darshan Singh Ragi? So far as we know instead of that he brought a message from Shri Ragi. But could Shri Ragi convey to the terrorists what was conveyed to him by Shri Sunil Dutt? I would like to tell in Gujarati what the Father of the Nation, Mahatama Gandhi had said. It is our principle that:

> "Hano na papi ne dwigun ban se pap jagana,
> Lado papn same, adang dil na gupt balathi."

Sins cannot be wiped out by killing the sinners. We have to wipe out sins, terrorism etc. Terrorism cannot be wiped out by doing away with the terrorists. If terrorism is to be fought against, then it would have to be fought with courage and determination. Time has come when they do not want less than Khalistan. How can we sit across the table with those who want to disintegrate the country? I would submit that every person in the country wants that this terrorism should be rooted out permanently. Wherever we go, people ask us as to what is happening in Punjab? What is going to happen in Punjab? What is your Government doing? Why your Government is sitting silent? Such allegations are levelled against us. I would like to submit to the Government that if time demands to take stricter action than what has been provided in the Bill, that should also be taken. We should not bother for anyone in rooting out terrorism. We all will have to work unitedly to protect integrity of the country and the lives of the innocent people. We will have to restore peace in Punjab. Presently, Punjab is under the President's rule but we do not want that it should continue, nor can it continue for a long time but to bring back the popular Government and make it successful and to create an atmosphere of peace, we will have to wipe out terrorism. If we have to go in for even stricter action to crush terrorism, we should do that. I thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill and would request them not to hesitate in bringing even a more stringent Bill and taking even stricter action in future if need arises to do so.

Certain people try to gain publicity in the newspapers etc. by delivering long lectures and by saying many things but if they are really interested in seeing the terrorism wiped out, then they should assist us in this work. Nothing is impossible to do in this country and it is not a very difficult task to wipe out terrorism but for that we should have will power and unity. All the people should fight unitedly against terrorism. Atmosphere of peace should be created not only in Punjab but in the entire country.

Nowadays when we see that every hon. Member has to move with two security guards, we feel sorry. What type of situation is this that in a democratic country, we cannot even move freely? To end this situation, if the Government has to resort to even stricter action, that should be taken without any further delay.

In the end, I support the Bill and thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) I did not want to participate in this discussion because I did not think that I had anything new to say. But certain comments have been made by Mr. Bipin Pal Das and I feel that it is my duty to strongly repudiate the allegations that the terrorist activity in the north-eastern region or Assam is an off-shoot of the last movement. He probably forgets that terrorist activities were there in Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura long before the Assam movement came into existence. We do not believe in the politics of violence.

And the Government of Assam has tried its best and a number of terrorists have been arrested recently. Therefore, the allegation is totally unfounded.

The other point I would like to make is that all kinds of laws have been passed in this House giving all the powers to the Government of India. But terrorism cannot be contained only by the method of law and order. A political approach must be made, because what is terrorism to some is patriotism to some others. Unless we try a two-front attack on terrorism - both through the law and order machinery and also through political approach - I do not think this problem can be solved. But I have a feeling that in Punjab we have given up the political approach. We have only taken the second approach of law and order with the result that more and more people probably have become sympathetic to the terrorists. This is another point on which I think, the Government and the entire House should ponder, because merely saying very strong words against terrorists mere in this House, is not going to resolve the problem in any way.

I thought it proper to my intervene because a point was made by Mr. Bipin Pal Das which I strongly repudiate.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I wish to briefly intervene to reply to some of the points made by the hon. Members.

I have listened very carefully to the criticism of certain provisions of this Bill. I do not deny that some of these provisions appear unusual. But that is because, we live in unusual time and we are faced with extraordinary problems.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What about information on the designated courts?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am going to give it. I just barely started.

So, it is because we live in unusual time and we are faced with extraordinary problems. If hon. Members look at the statement of objects and reasons, we have quite frankly said that when a Bill of this nature was brought before Parliament in 1985 we believed that terrorism could be contained. When that Bill was brought, it was on the eve of the Punjab Accord which was followed by elections to the Punjab Assembly and the ushering in of representative, popular Government. In fact, the Act which Parliament gave was a potent instrument in the hands of the State Government and we believed that the State Government would fight terrorism, would eliminate terrorism and would bring back peace and normalcy to Punjab.

In fact, on the 12th of May, when Parliament debated the imposition of President's rule, we pointed out how it became imposition of President's rule. According to our judgement, it is because the Barnala Government lost the will to fight terrorism; the Barnala Government disintegrated under the weight of its own contradictions, because of the people within the Government who worked against the Government, and because of these contradictions, the Government collapsed and disintegrated.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: In February, you paid compliments to him in the Presidential Speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nobody is denying that. In fact, even in May, I paid tribute and said: Shri Barnala was a well-intentioned person. Then, I narrated all the events which took place from the 26th of January, 1987 up to May to show how day after day, week after week, the Government lost its will to fight terrorists, and disintegrated and collapsed under the weight of its own contradictions. I gave names; I gave instances of what the Ministers did; I gave

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instances of what the Barnala Government did. Anyway, we are not going into them now.

After two years, we find that the law has not yielded the results. The Members wanted to know what steps have been taken under the law and what is the experience of working the law? 12 States have applied the law and they have set up designated courts. In Punjab, 4 designated courts were set up. 1495 cases were registered up to May, 1987. 1927 persons were arrested; 334 cases were challanged in courts. 6 cases were decided. 3 cases ended in conviction of 6 persons.

In Jammu & Kashmir, there was no conviction and there were 4 acquittals. In Haryana, the Government secured 10 convictions but also received 15 acquittals. In Gujarat, there were 10 convictions and 113 acquittals. In Rajasthan, there were 5 convictions and 3 acquittals. In Chandigarh, there were 2 acquittals.

That law did not yield the result which we hoped that the law would yield. That law was basically patterned upon the traditional penal laws of India. That law followed the same procedures which were applicable in trying other offences and as hon. Member, Shri Jagannath Kaushal and some other Members have pointed out, the approach to trying the terrorist offences, the procedure followed in trying terrorist offences, proved quite ineffective. We swear by the rule of law. What is the rule of law? The rule of law is what Parliament in its wisdom and consistent with the Constitution, says should be the rule of law. We have heard criticism against confession to a Police Officer. If you are living in England today, a confession to a Police Constable is admissible in a court of law.

16.00 hrs

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

In the United States, confession to the Police Officer is admissible.

Everywhere in the world, confession to the Police Officer is admissible.

May be for good reason, when the Indian Evidence Act was made in 1872, Sir James Fitz Stephen felt that in India a policeman is untrustworthy. But that perhaps was good in 1872.

Perhaps it is correct and good among many levels of Police Officers. But are we going to live with that kind of a slur on the entire police for 120 years? Are we going to say for ever and ever there will be nobody in the police force, no Indian, no son, no daughter in India, if he or she joins the police force will ever be fair, just and objective? All our children will join the police force. They will rise to the SG of Police. They will rise to the GIG of Police and IG of Police. Yet, is Parliament going to say for ever and ever that this will be the only country in the world where a confession to a high police officer, whatever the safeguards, will be an untrustworthy statement? Are we going to live with that kind of a slur? What we are trying to do is, for a period of two years, in an extraordinary situation, dealing only with one kind of offence namely, terrorist offences, we say, that a confession made to a high police officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above, under very restricted conditions, will be admissible in a court of law.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You yourself asked why should we suspect our police officers. Why should we suspect our SIs and Constables? What is the sin committed by them? Simply because a person is ICS Offi-

cer, is confession to him alone is admissible? Why not a SI and why not Constable? Why do you doubt their integrity?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Ayyapu Reddy swings like a pendulum from one end to the other.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You argue this way and that way. Then he himself can be the judge. Then he himself can pass the sentence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no logical answer when I pointed out that in England and America and other Western European countries, confession to a police officer is admissible. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy swings like a pendulum. On the one hand, he says we shall never agree to a confession to a police officer. On the other hand, he says why not a confession even to a police constable? No. I say that a confession to a police officer should not per se be made admissible, whatever the circumstances in 1872 were.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Then it should be any police officer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are living in 1987. Are we going to say that for ever and ever, there will be no confession to a police officer? What I am trying to say is when we are making a provision of this nature, we do not want to say that confession to any police officer is correct. We know that we are making a departure from what has been the rule of evidence in this country for 120 years. When we make the departure, we want to make a very careful departure, from graduated response to an extraordinary situation. We want to build in a large number of safe-guards. We do not want this provision to be abused. We want to take care. We want to hasten slowly and we want to see how our experience works. That is why, we have built in these safeguards. Look at the safeguards. Let me enumerate the safeguards. Firstly, the police officer has been mandated to read out what are traditionally the world-over recognised as accused's rights namely that he should inform that he need not speak.

Secondly, if he speaks, the evidence will be used against him.

Thirdly, to ensure that the confession or the statement is being made voluntarily.

If it is proved that Section 15(2) has been violated, the confession will be thrown out of court. The first safeguard is 15 (2).

The second safeguard is he shall be a high police officer of a rank of not less than Superintendent of Police because we believe that people who are graduates, who are post-graduates who are taken, who are trained, who go to the National Police Academy, who are officers, who are trained to be officers, who are groomed to be officers, officers of those levels, will not stoop so low as to record false confessions.

So, Police Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police, either in writing or in a mechanical instrument. We have now said that it shall be in an audio or a video cassette, we will record the confession. Such a confession is admissible in an evidence. We all know that a confession can be retracted. It is not as though conviction will be based straightaway on the confession. In fact, I certainly hope that conviction will not be based on confession alone. Look at the Constitution of our Designated Court. A Designated Court under Section 9, Sub-Section 4 of the Act defines: "A Designated Court shall be presided over by a judge to be appointed by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of a High Court". I assume that the Chief Justice of a High Court, while granting his concurrence to the appointment of a person as

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a judge of a Designated Court, he will choose a person who has great experience in criminal trial, will choose a person who is well-versed in Criminal Law and the Judge will take care to see that the conviction is not based on a confession alone. Secondly, an appeal against a judgement of a Designated Court lies both on facts and law directly to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court, - I would presume - there are very learned judges, very experienced judges, people have been judges for 20 years and 30 years, they will certainly scrutinise the records and will not very lightly uphold a conviction based solely on confession. Why do we not trust these provisions? Why do we not trust the Chief Justice of a High Court?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will you not agree with me that the Supreme Court is not admitting the criminal appeals now unless the accused has served atleast a minimum of four sentences. (*Interruptions*). Even Special Leave Petitions are directed not to be posted... (*Interruptions*) Now, what is the purpose of taking it to the Supreme Court?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are wrong. You are not reading the Bill. Under Section 19, as a matter of right, he has a right of appeal on facts and on law. This is not a Special Leave Petition.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: As a matter of fact, appeals which are there, as a matter of right, they are coming up after 12 years and 15 years and not before that. Can you point out a single case where the criminal appeal has came up earlier?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member does not read the provisions of this Law and he is speaking generally, from his memory. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The appeal is there as a matter or right. Kindly tell us as to where the Supreme Court has been in a position to dispose of criminal appeals earlier. We are not talking about the ordinary appeals. We are talking about the criminal appeals... (*Interruptions*) Even the Special Leave Appeals are already there. It has already been over-burdened.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We assume that an appeal being made as a matter of right both on facts and on law and when the appeal goes to the Court, Supreme Court, it is heard and cleared expeditiously. We can ask them to hear it expeditiously. But, today, we have secured so few convictions. Where is the question of appeal? We must secure a conviction before there is the right of appeal for the accused to go to the Supreme Court. The law which was made in 1985, has got a very few convictions. Therefore, I would submit that it is not correct to start from any *A Priori* position and attract Section 15. In fact, there is no *A Priori* normative rule of jurisprudence which shows there shall be no confession to a Police Officer. In fact, even under the Evidence Act.... (*Interruptions*). Why don't you look at the Evidence Act? A confession in a letter to the Police Officer is admissible under the Indian Law. Admission of an incriminating fact is admissible under the Indian Law. A judicial confession under Section 26 is admissible. A confession leading to a discovery is admissible under Section 27 of the Evidence Act. A confession of a co-accused is admissible under Section 30 of the Evidence Act. It is not as though every confession is inadmissible. The Indian Evidence

Act recognises a large number of exceptions to the rule contained in Section 25 where a confession to a Police Officer is not admissible. What we are making in Section 15 is another exception, another exception very carefully restricted to conditions, an exception of one kind of opinion under one law in every unusual circumstances dealing with a very grave threat to the integrity, to the polity, to the sovereignty, to the very existence of our country. I would, therefore, most humbly submit that Section 15 should be supported by the hon. House.

Sir, some comments were made about Section 5 and I sought the leave of Shri Shahabuddin to point out that Section 5 is not to be read in the manner that he reads. Section 5 will apply only in a notified area. It is not applied in every area. Secondly, Section 5 applies only in case of unauthorised or otherwise in respect of unlicensed arms. If a person in a notified area is in possession of unlicensed arms, I would think that he is bound to explain. If I am in a notified area and I have unlicensed arms which are found in my possession unauthorisedly, I don't see that why I should not be called upon to explain? Why I am in possession of those arms? This, I think, is a very simple duty which every citizen owes. If he is in possession of unlicensed arms, he should come and explain, and if he is not able to explain how he came to be in possession of those arms or why he did not take a licence, certainly he is punishable under Clause 5.

Then criticism was directed against Clause 21 of the Bill which embodies the rule of evidence. Hon. Members know that, under the Evidence Act, there are three kinds of presumptions regarding proof. One is, the court may presume certain facts: in such a situation, the court either may presume and call upon the defendant or the respondent to disprove it or may not presume and call for proof of the act. The second circumstance is, the court shall presume and that fact is proved unless it is disproved by the other side. The third is the conclusive presumption, the conclusive proof in which no evidence contrary can be admitted. We are not saying that no contra-evidence can be admitted. And that we say is that in four specified circumstances - I will read out each one of them and the hon. Members may tell me why it is wrong - where the prosecution has discharged its initial burden, where an overt act has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, then the burden shifts to the accused to show that he is not guilty of the charge under Clause 3 (1). This law defines three offences under Clause 3 (1), under Clause 4 and under Clause 5. There is a related offence of Clause 3(3). If you read Clause 21, you will find that the onus of proof shifts to the accused only in respect of the offence under Clause 3(1). There is no shifting of the burden in respect of offence under Clause 3(3). That comes later. There is no shifting of the onus in respect of offence under Clause 4, no shifting of the onus in respect of offence under Clause 5. In respect of the offence under Clause 3(1), namely, a terrorist act resulting in death, etc., etc., we have specified four circumstances. I think, one of the hon. Members read the four circumstances. The first one is:

> that the arms or explosives....were recovered from the possession of the accused and there is reason to believe that such arms or explosives... were used in the commission of such offence;"

He should explain how he was present in the place, how the arms were found in his possession and how they were recovered from him. If he has a convincing explanation, certainly the court will take that into account.

Now, look at the second one:

"that by the evidence of an expert, the

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finger prints of the accused were found at the site of the offence.

I had an occasion to point out earlier to this hon. House how we nabbed one accused in Greater Kailash shoot-out. We found the finger-prints of one accused on the Datsun Car and by establishing the identity of the accused, we were able to arrest one person. If the finger-print of a person is found on the scene of the crime, the onus shifts to the accused and it is his duty to come and explain how his finger-print was found on the scene of the crime, and if this fact is not established, the onus will never shift.

Now look at the third one:

"that a confession has been made by a co-accused that the accused had committed the offence;"

have already pointed out that the confession of a; co-accused, even under the present Evidence Act, is admissible - under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. So, when there is an admitted confession under section 30 and that is taken into consideration, the onus should rightly shift to the co-accused to come and show why he is not concerned with the offence,.

The fourth one is:

"that the accused had made a confession of the offence to any person other than a police officer;"

This is an extra-judicial confession, and extra-judicial confession is admissible even today under the present Indian Evidence Act. Where there is an extra-judicial confession to a person other than a police officer, certainly the accused must come and explain the circumstances under which he made the confession.

These four circumstances have been very carefully selected - either an overt act or an admissible confession. In these four cases we see that the onus will shift to the accused and the accused should come and explain.

I am obliged to hon. Member Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal for pointing out that, in France, today the onus is also upon the accused; there is no absolute onus upon the prosecution. The French system is not an uncivilized system; the French system is not opposed to the rule of law. Under the French criminal jurisprudence, there is an equal onus upon the prosecution and upon the accused: an equal onus upon the prosecution to show that the accused committed the offence and an equal onus upon the accused to show that he was not there in the scene of the offence. (*Interruptions*) Our system works well. (*Interruptions*)

I am trying to point out that don't say it is an uncivilised system. Don't say that it is not supposed to the rule of law. The France is a civilised society. France has the rule of law. There it works well. What we are trying is we have worked our system. But our system does not work. As long as we continue to cry down our Indian character, your son, my son, your grandson my grandson, as long as we continue to cry down our system, our system will never rise to any level of character. We must have faith in our children, we must have faith in the young men and women, we must have faith in the young police officers who join the high police service. But we, as a nation indulge in self-flagellation and we say nothing will improve in this country. I have faith that by training by education we can have faith in them and who will go and assume this position.

I say, Sir, this Act is broadly patterned on earlier Act. We have tried to take some more powers but with adequate safeguards. We have taken legal advice, we know some

of these provisions. We may be close to somebody finding fault with us. But we have deliberately taken this step because we think we are in a very difficult situation in Punjab. And if terrorism must be faught, it cannot be faught with sinked-hearts. Today, policemen are fighting terrorism. The Hon. Home Minister, while replying to the debate will certainly go into greater details. In the last three months since the President's Rule, 130 terrorists have been killed which is exactly the same number which were killed during the period of Shri Barnala's Government. In the last three months 21 policemen have laid down their lives. Let us not belittle this. 21 policemen have laid down their lives fighting terrorism. 21 families have suffered because policemen today are motivated to fight. We must give them tools to fight, we must give them all the legal powers to fight terrorism.

Hon. Members have spoken about finding a political solution. We have never quarrelled with that proposition. In fact, we have constantly said that you cannot put down terrorism only through the police. It is not the policeman who is going to bring peace to Punjab. Eventually, we will have to find new political initiatives, new political methods That is not to say that we must cripple our police force, we must cripple our criminal system by not giving them adequate powers. Since they are faced with extreme situation. we have to take some power which might otherwise seem extraordinary. We are taking these powers for two years. Earlier the Act expired on the 23rd May, 1987. We, therefore, had to promulgate an ordinance on 24th May, 1987. The ordinance worked for some time. Then we called the police officers, we took a meeting, we analysed the working of the ordinance. Then we were advised that some more provisions were necessary. These provisions have been drafted with great care. We have taken the opinion of our legal advisers. We think, that we are on the right path. We think, we can sustain this law before the Supreme Court and High Court by pointing out the grave and grim situation that the nation is facing in Punjab. So, I would only appeal to Hon. Members to support us, to give us these powers. I certainly don't claim that the moment you give us these powers, terrorism will be put down. It is not certainly so. What I am trying to say is that these are necessary. These are extraordinary but necessary. Give us these powers. Let us give it to the State administration in Punjab. Let us see what they do with these powers. Let us see that they are able to secure some more conviction. Let us see if by applying rule of law for fighting terrorism resolutely, we can contribute a little to the total task of fighting terrorism and bringing back peace to Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is:

> That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 23rd May, 1987."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That the Bill to make special provisions for the prevention of, and for coping with, terrorist and disruptive activities and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Possession of certain Unauthorised arms, etc. in specified areas.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): I beg to move:

page 4, line 33, —

for 'imprisonment for life" *substitute* —

"seven years." (9)

A person just for being in possession of weapons is sought to be punished upto life imprisonment. Even for serious crimes like dacoity or murder the punishment may be less. Even in case of murder, in extraordinary circumstances, concessions are shown and the punishment is reduced. But just for being in possession, not using it, of any weapon, the punishment is very exorbitant and severe. That is why I seek to make an amendment to reduce it to seven years. I think the Minister will accept this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in clause 5, we have provided for imprisonment of a term which shall not be less than five years, but which may extend to imprisonment to life. That is a matter which has to be decided by the court on the gravity of the offence. If large caches of bombs and explosives are found, it is not a matter which we can decide here about what the punishment should be. All that we are trying to say is that today explosives are the single biggest threat to large population. Shooting; yes. But please don't under-estimate the effect of explosives. If caches of bombs, dynamites, explosives are found, I think very many inferences can be drawn. Firstly, they have access to large amounts of money, they have access to places where these are manufactured and perhaps even an inference that these explosives came from external sources can be legitimately drawn. In such a case it is not an individual acting in a moment of anger, but it is an organised gang, an organised group of terrorists who are acting. I don't think that we can take it lightly. We are leaving it to the discretion of the court either to impose a punishment of five years which is the minimum punishment or extend it upto to imprisonment to life. I don't see why see should put a maximum there; we should leave it to the judicial discretion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 9 moved by Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 5 to 7 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8

Forfeiture of property of certain persons

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

page 5, (i) line 31,

for "be attached",

substitute "not be disposed of till the end of such trial".

(ii) Line 32 *for* "so attached" *substitute* "not disposed of" (2)

It has been provided in this clause that the property of the accused shall be attached till the decision of the case. It is not proper to make such a provision that unless and until accused is convicted, his property should be attached. This means that all his movable and immovable property will be attached. It there is some income from this, which may be the means of livelihood for the persons depending on the accused, even that will be taken away and they will be deprived of this income. Therefore, it will not be proper. So far as justice is concerned until and unless a particular person is convicted his property should not be attached.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Again, Sir, I do not see the point of resentment. It is not an ordinary crime. It is a very heinous crime. Then, Sir, when a person is accused his property stands attached. We are not forfeiting the property at that time. Further, Sir, it is not mandatory. It shall be open to the designated court. Attachment does not mean that enjoyment of the property is taken away. His family will continue to live there. It is only that they cannot dispose of the property. After he is convicted the property shall stand forfeited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to Clause 8 moved by Shri D.B. Patil) the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14

Procedures and powers of Designated Courts

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 13, —

omit "without the accused being committed to it for trial," (3)

Page 9, line 45, -

omit "the accused or his" (4)

Page 9, line 45, -

after "pleader" insert "for the accused" (5)

Sir, so far as my amendment No. 3 is concerned it deals with Clause 14. There it is provided that the designated court may take cognizance of the offence without an accused being comitted to it for trial. Until and unless an accused is produced before the court and the trial is to take place in the presence of the accused his right is taken away by this provision. So I have moved this amendment.

As regards my amendments No. 4 and 5 I would like to say that it is proposed that examination-in-chief can take place in the absence of the accused and even in the absence of the pleader. It is a bad provision. In examination-in-chief leading questions may be asked. If leading questions are asked and the accused is not present or his pleader is not there these leading questions will not be objected to and they will go on record without any challenge.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, -

after line 22, *insert* -

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

"Provided that the accused or the counsel on his behalf shall be heard with regard to summary trial and the reasons for such summary trial shall be recorded." (10)

Sir, the procedure that is adpoted is under Sections 263 to 265. In summary trial the summary of evidence is alone recorded and not whole of evidence is recorded. The accused is not likely to get full justice. That is why I say while deciding by the court whether a case should be tried summarily or otherwise the accused or his pleader should be given opportunity to argue whether his case should be tried summarily or otherwise. Only after hearing the arguments of the accused or his pleader, it should be decided whether the case is to be tried summarily or not.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, section 14(1) has been, with great respect, misunderstood. All that we are trying to see is that the committal procedure is eliminated and the case can be tried staraightaway on a complaint. It is not unusual. The Criminal Procedure Code provides for it even today. Therefore, we are trying the case on a complaint. When the compaint is filed before the Designated Court, the Designated Court will take that as the report of investigation and will begin to try the accused. No right of the accused is being trampled with that.

As far as sub-clause (5) of clause of 14 is concerned whereas an accused is a proclaimed offender and he is absconding, we can't hold up the trial until we apprehend the accused. The trail has to go on. May be there are five people who are co-accused. One person is a proclaimed offender. He is absent. We have to try the other four. If you want all the accused to be arrested and tried in person, we may never go through any trial. Therefore, this is again a provision not unknown to criminal law. You can try an accused in his absence if he is declared a proclaimed offender and absconder. I don't think this is an unusual provision.

As regards sub-clause (2) of clause 14, Hon'ble Member has not looked into the proviso. it says:

"Provided that when, in the course of a summary tiral under this sub-section, it appears to the Designated Court that the nature of the case is such that it is undesirable to try it in a summary way, the Designated Court shall recall any witnesses....."

So, it is open to the accused to point out to the Designated Court that the trial should not be a summary trial.

Another point is only in a case where the maximum punishment is three years. Under section (3), (4) and (5), you cannot try offences summarily. The only offences contemplated by clause 14(2) are offences for violation of the rules where the maximum punishment can be two or three years. Only those offences can be tried summarily. Even there, the accused can tell the court that it is not desirable to try it ummarily in which case the court will not try it summarily if it is satisfied that the argument is correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 3,4 and 5 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No 10 moved by Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15

Certain Confessions made to police officers to be taken into consideration

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page to, line 4, —

after "police officer" *insert.*

"in the presence of the first class magistrate" (6)

Page 10, line 10, —

after "making it" *insert*

'in the presence of first class Magistrate" (7)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: I beg to move:

Page 10, —

after line 14, *insert* —

"Provided that such a confession shall be recorded in the presence of two respectable persons who shall be gazetted officers not connected with the police department and after the said confession shall certify that the confession had been made voluntarily:

Provided further that such a concession shall be submitted forthwith to the Designated Court or a Magistrate of First Class in whose jurisdiction the confession was recorded. (11)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I beg to move:

Page 10, —

after line 14, *insert*—

"Provided that such a confession shall be recorded and attended to by two respectable persons and shall be submitted to the Designated Court or to the nearest Magistrate forthwith." (12)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: According to the proposed amendment, the confessions by the accused before the police officers may be taken into consideration as evidence against the accused. the Hon'ble Minister's reply has cited USA and UK. I don't want to go into the details of all this. But this House is well aware of the atrocities that are commited by the police force in our country against poor persons and others. Atrocities are committed even by the officers of the IPS cadre who are highly respected by the Hon'ble Minister. I don't say that they are not respected. Some of them ae very good officers. But it is not that all the officers are good. At present, only confessions made before a Magistrate are admissible. Now, confessions recorded before the police officers are sought to be made admissible. In veiw of what I have stated, I have moved my amendment that such confessions before the police officers should be recorded in the presences of the Magistrates.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, I have moved my amenement to Clause 15.

The Minister was just now telling that these confessions are to be made before the IPS officers. We do not say that all the police offieces are bad, but among the police offi-

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

cers there are some oficers who do not follow the Cr. P.C., who do not follow the rules of procedure etc. Only yesterday, we read that a lady IPS officer has been arrested for theft. I do not know, whether Shri Chidambaram has been practising in the High Court or the lower courts. Those who practise in the lower courts are aware of the vagaries of the police officers. For instance, a number of sections are there which are intended to safeguard the interest of the accused. But, almost all the police officers are not following those sections. For example, according to the rules, an accused would not remain in the police custody for more than 24 hous; he has to be produced before a magistrate beofre that. I can say with certainty that in 99 per cent cases, the accused are not produced within 24 hours. They go on keeping them for days together.

Furhter, as soon as the panchname is prepared, the police officers do not send it to the court. Lot of time is there before they present the charge sheet. It is fabricated only at the time of pliable witnesses.

As far far as the Evidence Act is concerned, the Minister was saying that Sectior 27 is an exception to Sections 25 and 26. I do concede that. Under Section 27, the confession is admissible only when it leads to discovery of property, otherwise it is not admissible. This is the guarantee that the confession is genuine. But here, under Section 27 of the Evidence Act, police officers recover property, keep it with them for days together and then arrest the accused at a very late stage and fabricate the panchanama to the effect that the accused confessed before them and the confession led to the discovery of the property and use the property that has been recovered many many days prior to the arrest of the accused and this panchname is signed by withnesses who are police informers.

I have moved my amendment with an idea to safeguard the interest of the accused. Let the confesson recorded by the police officers be in the presence of two gazetted officers, not related to police department. Sir, those two gazetted officers should not be connected with the police department. As far as the laws relating to corruption are concerned, this is the practice which is followed and that is why I have moved the first proviso that the confesson must be recorded in the presence of two gazetted officers who are not connected with the police department. The second thing is that they are expected to record the statement immediately . They are expected to record the confession and send it to the court on the same very day.

I think these two provisions have very salutary affect and justice will be done immediately. In this way it will help the accused person.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please permit me to elaborate on this point because this is a principal clause in the Act. First and foremost, the provisions contained in the Act of 1984 are not there. We are introducing a provision departing from the well accepted principles of communal jurisprudence that, "Confession made to a police officer is not admissible." Even in the ordinance that was issued this provision was not there. In the Objects and Reasons this is what is writtern. Subsequent to the promulgation of the ordinance it was felt that the provision requires to be stregthened in order to cope up with the menance of terrorism. This was there after the ordinance was passed. Now, that means it was not on account of any experiment, failure or any discovery of lacuna in the enforcement of the previous Act that we are bringing in this provision. He has given the statistics of cases which were tried in Punjab. Out of these 6 cases, 3 cases involved in conviction and the other 3 in acquittal. In these cases 6

persons were convicted. These are the figures and they speak for themselves. Now, he says, this is a special provision resulting from an extraordianary situation, i.e. the revolting nature of the crime, the terrorism. Therefore, the likelihood of paucity of evidences and all such things are pleaded for departing from the well accepted principles.

My first point is this. We are not distrusting our police. Why should we go on distrusting our police? Certainly not. If we take this to logical conclusion then we can as well make our police officers as judges. They can themselves pass the judgement and then execute it. If he believes that the statement is voluntary and if he is satisfied that he has committed the offence, why take the trouble of having another gentleman? Why should he go into the witness box and tell that Sir he has confessed and I am satisfied that the confession is right? Therefore, the short cut is to convert the police themselves as the officer who can dispense with justice. This will be the surest and the swiftest way to put down terrorism.

The other point is that we want to introduce this system of making confession to police officers admissible. So, bring the law and dalete Sections 24 and 25 of the Act and replace it with the provision that the confession made to police officers are also admissible. But if you want to have a via media police, then unfortunately Article 14 will come in your way.

I will explain presently how Article 14 will come in your way. It is now well settled and the Supreme Court has stated that the revolting nature of a crime is no reason at all for watering down or taking a liberal attitude towards the evidence. The graver the offence, the stricter is the proof, because the gravity of the offence is likely to prejudice the judge against the accused. If a man is accused of a very heinous crime, that very accusation is itself likely to create a hostile atmosphere against him. Therefore courts have cautioned themselves against the severity of the crime or the heinous nature of the crime prejudicing the courts adversely against the accused and they have been cautioning themeslves that in such cases they must insist upon stricter proof. The concept of proof as a crime is totally different, from the severity, gravity or the heinousness of an offence. You cannot mix up both. One has nothing to do with the other.

Now, if you say that a confession by a person so far as it relates to terrorist activities is admissible, but other crimes by the same person are not admissible, how will it stand the test of Article 14 of the Constitution? I will give you an instance. Suppose a terrorist says that he has attacked a bus and afterwards he has gone to a field where he has raped and strangled a girl. If the whole confession is made to the very same police officer, what will be the result? The first part is admissible while the latter part is not admissible because it is not a terrorist activity. If a very gruesome murder is perpetrated by someone and if he is not a terrorist, the confession made by him to the police officer would not be admissible, whereas a confession by a terrorist is admissible. How can you say that the other offences are less heinous or less serious? How do you classify all these things? Even if you want to classify these offences, the classification must stand the test of reasonableness. If an accused person confesses to a superintendent of police that he has committed a theft of five rupees, that confession is not admissible. But if he says that he has shot at a person and that he is a terrorist, then that will be admissible.

Let us have one consistent principle. If you want to change the principles of Criminal Jurisprudence, very well, amend Section 24 of the Evidence Act, to make confessions made to police officers admissible. Let us try and see it. We have no objection. Hon. Shri

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

Chidambaram has also stated that in the United States confessions are admissible. But the United States of America has a totally diffrent system. There the country judges, public prosecutors and even the Chief Justices of the States are elected. So, what is use of picking one point? Let us follow the US system in its totality. So far as the French system is concerned, I am ignorant about it. If we want to have a French system, French way of living with a French Constitution, we have no objection. But let us have it full. Do not simply pick one point or the other at randum.

I want to point out another inconsistency. In the Criminal Procedure Code, statements made to the police officers shall not be signed by the police officers. They are not admissible as evidence and can be made use of only for contradicting th witness. In this particular terrorist activities case, if the Superintendent of Police has examined a witness under Section 162 and if the witness is not coming forward or he is not willing to depose or if he is absent, is he entitled to say that he has made certain statements before him and that they may be taken?

The witness has made this statement that he is not entitled to get it admitted because Article 162 comes in as a bar. Such sort of half-hearted measures to meet such hard situations will not help. Hard cases make bad law. This is one of the cases, where some genius, probably, I would like to say, Mr. Chidambaram's contribution is there to the Bill. He gave the improvement. Of course I have got great admiration for him and for his ability but sometimes people with lot of ability prove themselves to be more dangerous than with ordinary abilities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, long years in defending the accused leads one to believe that every accused is an innocent. It leads one to believe that every criminal is a farce. I cannot accept such a slur on our criminal system not can I accept such a slur on our police system.

All that we are trying to say is that we are facing an extraordinary situation and therefore we have to take certain unusual procedural steps to ensure that criminal justice system works. Our assessment is that the criminal justice system in Punjab is practically parlysed because of the grave threat of terrorism. It is not possible to try these offences under the ordinary Criminal Procedure Code or under the ordinary rules of evidence. We have therefore come forward with a Bill. This Bill will either stand or faff when it is tested on the anvil of Article 14. If the whole Bill is upheld by the Supreme Court or the High Courts, as a proper classification to deal with certain kinds of crimes and certain kinds of offenders, then this Bill will be upheld. If this Bill is struck down, Article14 and Section 15 will also go. I do not think it is possible to take each Clause and dissect it and say one part of this Bill will stand the test of Article 14 and another part of this Bill will not stand the test of Article 14.

When the earlier Bill of 1985 was introduced, Shri Asoke Sen took great pains to explain why a special law, for a special situation, for a limted purpose can be upheld, can be sustained before the Court. I frankly said, "the earlier law did not work. the ordinances were promulgated on the date earlier which and expired – 24th May." After that we could not afford a gap. Therefore, the ordinance was promulgated on the 24th May. After that we have gone into it in great detail. We have consulted the Police officers. We have consulted the State Administration.

Mind you, this is not applicable only in Punjab. This Act will apply wherever there are terrorists and disruptive activities. I would commend to you, to take this law to

your Chief Minister and tell him to fight Naxalites with this law. Perhaps, it will help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment numbers 6 and 7 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

The Amendements Nos. 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you permit me, Sir, I would like to tell you one thing. I have taken note of the suggestion that the confession recorded by the Police Officer may be sent immediately to the Court. I have taken note of the suggestion and I will try to provide it in the rules. We have powers to make rules for procedural part. I will try to provide it in the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Amendment number 11 moved by Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Amendment number 12 moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No.12 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion as adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16

Protection of witnesses

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 10, —

(i) line 16, —

for "in camera" substitute "in open court."

(ii) *omit* lines 17 and 18 (8)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 17,—

after "Public Prosecutor" *insert* "or the accussed" (13)

Page 10, line 22, —

for "for keeping the identity and address of any witness secret"

substitute —

"for providing adequate security to such witness (14)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: It has been provided under Clause 16 that all proceedings before the designated court shall be conducted *in camera*. I am very vehemently opposed to this idea of conducting all the proceedings in camera, because secrecy breeds contempt. It has perhaps been reported that even though provisions are there in the clause itself, witnesses are not coming forward because of fear of the terrorists. It is true that the fear is there; but from the figures which the hon. Minister has just now given, it is clear that there are 50% convictions and 50% acquittals. You have given those figures now.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because 328 cases are pending trial. Only six cases were decided in two years and six months. In 328 cases we cannot proceed with the trial.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Is it only because of want of witnesses?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because of a whole host of circumstances, one of them being that witnesses are unwilling to appear.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: So, holding all the proceedings *in camera* is not acceptable to me. So, I have moved that amendment.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I have moved my amendment. The entire system of holding the trials by the judiciary *in camera* will be in very exceptional circumstances — it has been made out so. But my amendment is this: when the Public Prosecutor applies for it, the court may hold it in the open court that is, only when the Pulic Prosecutor wants it, at his choice, there will be an open court. This, again, will lead to a sort of discrimination. Therefore, the accused also; must be entitled to ask for an open trial. How can you say that only the Public Prosecutor will be entitled to ask for an open trial, while you are denying the very same right to the accused? So, naturally, the accused also must have the right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Public Prosecutor, my learned friend knows, is not in an adversary position to the accused. That is a popular misconception. A Public Prosecutor owes a duty as much to the court, to the State as well as to the accused. A Public Prosecotor is not an adversary of an accused. A Public Prosecutor, if he is satisfied that a particular trial can take place in an open court, may apply.....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not only the theory. Anyone who has been a Public Prosecutor, anyone who has donned that garb, must obey that code. A Public Prosecutor is not an adversary of the accused. A Public Prosecutor is prosecuting on behalf of the people, on behalf of the State; and, therefore, when the Public Prosecutor is satisfied that the trial may be held in an open court, he may apply. Otherwise, the normal rule in these offences, we say, should be an *in camera* trial. I am sorry, with great respect, I cannot accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 8 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No.8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendments No. 13 and 14 moved by Shri Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 17 and 18. So, I will put all these clauses together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 16 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion as adopted

Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19

(Appeal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 19 — Amendment No. 15: Shri Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I beg to move:

Page 11, —

(i) line 9, —

for "the Supreme Court" *substitute* —

"a Full Bench of the High Court"

(ii) line 17, -

for "the Supreme Court" *substitute* —

"a Full Bench of the High Court" (15)

17.50 hrs.

So far as Supreme Court is concerned, I would say this: Providing a right to appeal to the Supreme Court theoretically, on paper, appears to be very attractive. But, unfortunately, from a practical point of view, we find that it is not posible to get relief at all from the Supreme Court, for the simple reason that the former previous Chief Justice had clearly stated that even for Special leave petitions, in cases where persons have been sentenced for life, the Special Leave petitions are directed to be posted, not immediately but four years after the accused has undergone imprisonment. It is for purposes of admission after four years. Now the Supreme Court cannot be made to confer the jurisdiction to the Supreme Court for every thing, for commission, for thisand that; you are only bringing down the Supreme Court, you are not able to fill up the places. It is not able to function. 1973 appeals are going on in 1987. If you go through the papers you will find that appeals of 1973 are now being posted — 14 years later. It is not that we do not have confidence in the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court itself is not able to discharge its work. Even if you confer the additional power to the Supreme Court and suggest them to hear the cases directly, the Chief Justice is not in a position to do it. Every day applications are filed for hearing the urgent cases. Even in spite of those orders, they are not coming up. Therefore, what I suggest is that instead of having a Supreme Court, have a full Bench of the High Court; a full Bench of the High Court will be able to dispose of cases. What is a big thing about Supreme Court? Why should it come all the way to the Supreme Court? Why not have a full Bench of the High Court? After all, the judges of the High Court alone come here. Ends.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This provision was on the earlier law and we haver merely copied it. I cannot deny that there is force in what Mr. Reddy says. I shall keep this in mind and based on the experience, we will come forward with an amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment no. 15 moved by Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No.15 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20

Modified aplication of certain provisions of the code

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I beg to move:

Page 12, —

after line 23, *insert* —

"Provided that, where the accused has been charged on the basis of the confession or a co-accused only, he shall be entitled to apply for bail under section 438 of the Code." (16)

This is a provision where the provisions

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

of the criminal procedure code are the provision with regard to bail under 438 are sought to be denied to a person who is accused of an offence under this Act. No doubt a person accused of this Act is definitely a serious matter. Ordinarily, no court will grant a bail to him. So far as my amendment is concerned, what I have stated is where evidence against a person is only that of a co-accused person. Then such a person must be entitled to the provision of the 438 of the Criminal Procedure code; 439 is anticipatory bail.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not regular bail.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Now ycu have made a confession of co-accused also admissible as evidence against the other accused.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not now; earlier also it was there; it was admissible earlier also, not now.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Under secton 30 of the Evidence Act is to ally different from what you have stated here. If it is admissible and the judge shall presume that he committed an offence, there is no alternative. There under section 30, when the entire evidence is taken into consideration and the court is satisfied, even otherwise there is proof that the accused has committed an offence, then the confession of an accused is taken into consideration for assuring, for re-assuring himself; the judge has to take a confession of an accused for the purpose of re-assuring himself for the confession, but the confession of an accused cannot be a case for conviction. You have adopted a different principle here. A terrorist can implicate X, Y and Z; he may implicate me also or implicate anybody. Even if I say, I have nothing to do simply on the basis of it, I will be denied the beneficial provision of 439 criminal procedure code. Therefore, I have stated that only he will be entitled to the provision of 438 when the entire evidence is against him, the confession of an accused only, and no other evidence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Section 438 deals with anticipatory bail, not bail after production before a Magistrate. This is anticipatory bail. Now the section which the hon. member referred to about shifting of an onus is a stage we come to only in the stage of trial. Now, all that we say is that if a person is accused of an offence he has to be arrested. Or he has to be arrested, or he has to submit himself for arrest. He cannot go to a court and get anticipatory bail. But after he is produced beofre the Magistrate or produced before the court he can always ask for bail. That is not taken away. And, I cannot think of a relationship between Clause 20 sub-clause (7) and Clause 21. Clause 21 is abot arrest after trial commences. At this stage there is no question of anticipatory bail. I think the hon. Member is putting the cart before the horse. We are now talking about anticipatory bail. I think that in a case where a person is accused of such a grave crime he should submit himself to the court and he should not get anticipatory bail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment No. 16 moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to Clause 20 to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 21.

Clause 21

Presumption as to offences under section 3

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I beg to move:—

Page 13, line 7, —

for "shall" *substitute* "may" (17)

Page 13, —

after line 8, *insert* —

"Provided that no person shall be convicted only on the principal evidence of confession of a co-accused." (18)

I have merely said that the word used here is "shall". Here what is said is the court 'shall' presume; it reads,

> "the Designated Court" shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused had committed such offence."

What I have suggested is instead of the word "shall" the word 'may' may be used. It is open to the designated court to presume, having regard to the evidence, it is not necessary to mandate that it shall presume unless the contrary is proved. I suggested that it may be amended to read, "The Designated Court may presume....."

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have carefully considered the alternatives. We had three choices. We could have used the words, "may presme", "shall presume, "or conclusive proof." We thought that conclusive proof" was out of the question. We cannot have conclusive proof in these cases. "May presume" may be too weak. Perhaps, the courts may take the easy way out and may not draw the presumption at all. Again, presumption according to Section 4 or the Indian Evidence Act is, "Wherever it is provided the court presume the fact, it may deem that fact as proved unless and unless it is provied or may be consequent to that ....." This is too weak a provision. We have, therefore, used "shall presume". I have great respect for the hon Member, I see the force in the argument, but I also hope that he will see the force in my argument and not press the amendment.

1708 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

The Amendement Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :—

"That Clauses 21 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 26 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 27.

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy.

Clauses 27

Power of the Supreme Court to make rules

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Ramachandra Reddy is moving the amendment.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: I beg to move:

page 13, line 42, —

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

for "Supreme Court" *substitute* "High Court" (19)

Here Clauses 27 and 28, they are enabling clauses. They give power to make rules. As far as Clause 28 is concerned, it enables the Government to make rules. I do not know how these two things are there. In the Amendment, as I have suggested, in place of 'Supreme Court', you make it as 'High Court'. Here I wold like to submit that when the 1985 Act, even though that act had been passed in one single day, on 23rd May 1985, the rules under this Act could bot be framed till November 1986. That means, the Government took nearly a year and six months to frame the rules. Even when the Government Department itself takes so much of time, leaving it to Supreme Court, the delay will be much more due to paucity of Judges. Even the Government has not chosen to appoint the Judges. Pending work is very heavy. Even when Government itself took one and a half years to frame the rules, I do not know how many years Supreme Court will take. That is why, it is better that the High Court of the State is given this power, to avoid delay, in framing the rules.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Clauses 27 and Clause 28 deal with two different situations. Clause 27 deals with rules to be made for designated courts. Clause 28 deals with other rules. There is overlap. There is no duplication. Clause 27 is a copy of the earlier Act. We think that there must be uniform rule for all the designated courts. If the High Court make rules, then there may be variations in the rules from one State to another State. If the Supreme Court make rules, then the rules will be uniform. Anyway, there are not too many rules to be made for designated courts.

As far as Clause 28 is concerned, Sir, it is a matter of record that under the earlier Act, because of the structure of the Act, the rules were not made for a long time. I inherited the situation when rules were not made. You know, whom I inherited from. When I inherited the situation, we made the rules. But the point is that the structure of that Act was so that they thought the rules need not be made. Today, we have taken a hard look at it and we are satisfied that the rules have to be made for six items. We have spelt out those six items. We have also conferred broad rule making power to carry out the purpose of the Act. In this case, as soon as this Bill is passed, rules will be made. We will not give another opportunity to you to criticize us for not making the rules in time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 19 to Clause 27 to the vote of the House.

The Amendements No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 28, 29 and 30.

The question is:

"That Clauses 27 to 30 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 27 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title, extent application Commencement, duration and savings

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 1 —

omit lines 9 and 10 (1)

Sub-clause 2 of clause 1 refers to the

jurisdiction of the Bill. As far as (a) and (c) are concerned, it is all right.

As far as (b) is concerned "to persons in the service of the Government wherever there may be"— the term "Wherever there may be' apply outside India also. There is a category in the Government service — the employees under one particular category go to our embassies in foreign countries. If it gives that impression, I wold like to have clarification on that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member is reading, which is something which is not there. All that it means, is the Government Servant wherever he is, this Act will apply to him. He may be working in India. He may be posted abroad.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: You are already saying in Clause 1 (2) (a), that it aplies to citizens of India outside India. Why this duplication?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is necessary. The person in Government service may be posted outside India—this Act has to apply to him. The point about the citizenship is slightly different. Now, we have in India a certain number of Government servants who are not citizens of India. You know, in Army, we have taken some people. Therefore, there are people in the Government of India, who are not citizens of India. This is to take care of that class.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 1 to clause 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the Houe to withdraw his amendment?

The Amendements No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause*, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): On one question I draw the attention of the hon. Minister, who is very much adapt with the frame of this Bill. I refer to clause 7. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or in any other provision of thes Act, the Central Government may, if it considers it necessary oi expedient so to do, —

(a) for the prevention of, and for coping with, any offences under section 3 or section 4; or

(b) for any case or class or group of cases under section 3 or section 4, in any State or part thereof, confer, by notification in the Official Gazette, on any officer of the Central Government, powers exercisable by a police officer under the Code in such State or part thereof or, as the case may be for such case or class or group of cases and in particular, the

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution of persons before any court."

Subject to correction, this appears to be the first time when the Central Government seeks to arrogate to itself the powers of police function in a State through its own officers. The Constitution, Seventh Schedule, categorically reserves exclusively to the State Government in List 2 this power. It says:

"Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of I ist."

So far as Entry I of List 2 is concerned it says:

"Public order (but not including the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof) in aid of the civil power."

Therefore, matters of law and order, matters of police are exclusively served under the Constitution of India by the Seventh Schedule to the State Government.

Now, Entry 2(a) in the List 1 says:

"Development of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power; ....."

What is being contemplated here is not deployment of any armed force or any other force or any contingent or unit in aid of the civil power. Here Central Government is being conferred power to appoint its own officers to exercise or expressly discharge powers of police under the Code. I have raised this matter inanother form also. But I would request the hon. Minister to tell us under what entry in the Constitution this power can be exercised by the Central Government, Indian Parliament to appoint a Central Government officer for exercising the police power under the Code. this is very important. The powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code on the State Police authorities will be now permitted to be conferred, subject to any challenge that may be made, on any officer of the Central Government and including powers of investigation, power of arrest, power of prosecution of persons before any Court. Therefore, for the ordinary, normal courts, not a Designated Court, any court in this country, now on the plea of prevention of any offence as indicated there, powers are not not laid down under this Act,—Police powers are referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code, except for whatever additional powers that might have been conferred. I do not understand the reason for this. There is one comparable provision in the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act. That is there. There is a provision for deputing a Central Police authority or agency to work as a Police Authority in a State but under two circumstances, two preconditions. The first condition is that the consent of the State Government will have to be taken and those designated police officers from the Central Government will be treated as State Police Authorities. They have, first of all, to take the prior consent of the State Government and even then after the police officer is sent from here, to exercise the powers under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, he will be treated as Police Officer in charge of a particular police station which has been alloted to him for the purpose of discharging the duties. That is how it keeps with the Constitutional set up and the distribution of powers between the Centre and the State. So, we have not been told any reasons. I have gone

through the Statement of Objects and Reasons—for the first time in India, in 40 years, such a law is being promulgated, is enacted by the Parliament of India—it has subject to correction, no parallel in the past, except the Special Police Establishment Act, I have indicated 'with the consent of the State Government it can — and not — single word has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and reasons. Why this power is being taken away? What is the deficency there? How many Central Government Officers will be sent with Police powers and to which State for the purpose of discharging the ordinary functions under the Criminal Procedure Code? Therefore, why this new class of officers, contrary to the Constitution, is being set up which abrogates the power to itself and takes away from the States. This is creating a serious constitutional deadlock. It disturbs the constitutional distribution of powers. It shows the socalled declaration of non-confidence by the Central Government which think that they know more than others — mistakenly though; they think they are more experts than the State Government Police — mistakenly again, not necessary they are correct. Therefore, why do you create this tension between the Central Government and the State Government? Why this division among the police force; between the law enforcement agencies? Why this distinction is sought to be created? More are those species of Central Government officers who are necessarily better policemen. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to teach us also. I would like to be informed under what entry, which list of the Constitution this law can be enacted and how the powers can be conferred, State Police powers can be conferred on the Central Government officers without making them State Government Police force, part of the State Government Police force. On this basis, I have to oppose this entire Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am hardly competent to teach or explain to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am a very humble student. Why don't you try to teach me?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have been overcome by this mutual admiration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have just formed the Mutual Admiration Society.

This is the point on which the debate started. Hon. Member Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary raised the question about the constitutionality of Clause 7 of the Bill. Hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee did not do us the honour of being present when his colleague Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary raised the question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had requested him to do it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I wish you had been present. I tried to answer it to the best of my ability. I have pointed out that we have good legal advice that, by virtue of article 246 (1) and article 246(2), read with Entry (1) of List (III) and Entry (2) of List III, Parliament has the power to define a new offence and to prescribe the procedure, what we call 'criminal procedure' for that offence...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It amounts to a police function.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have explained. We have the power to create...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have been wrongly advised.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We can hardly argue here as if in a court of law. I can only say that we have received good legal advice that, under article 246(1) and article 246(2), read with Entry (1) of List III and Entry (2) of List III, Parliament has the power to

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]
define a new offence and to lay down the procedure. I do not wish to repeat it. These are the Constitutional provisions under which we are bringing Clause 7. Of course, it has to be tested in a different forum, and it will not be proper for me to engage in a long debate....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Entry (1) is in the Concurrent List.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is how we started in the morning. I do not mind repeating it. But what is the purpose? Secondly, if you will kindly recall, soon after....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I gave an opportunity to realise and withdraw that Clause.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM. I have realised that and I have answered that. I thought Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary would have briefed him adequately that we had given a fairly convincing answer.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I was not satisfied.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I thought you were satisfied

You will also recall that, immediately after the Muktsar bus tragedy, Parliament pilloried the Government and pointed out section 18 of the old TADA; if I remember right, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and many other hon. Members said that we had the power under section 18 of the old TADA. We said that section 18, as it was then worded, did not confer the power upon the Central Government but conferred the power upon the State Government. The hon. Members of the Opposition said, "No; section 18 confers the power upon you and you are not acting; if the State Government is not acting, what are you doing? Section 18 gives you the power." We took advice from the Attorney-General who advised us that section 18, read with section 3 and Rule 5 of the then Act and the then Rules, did not confer the power on the Central Government and that, if we needed this power, we had to amend the Act. Today Clause 7 has been redrafted keeping in mind what the hon. Members of the Opposition said on the last occasion when the long debate on section 18 took place; nobody could have forgotten the kind of debate that we had on section 18. We were criticised and pilloried for not acting under section 18, and today when I am coming forward with a straightforward clause where we have a clear provision which spells out that the Central Government has got this power of investigation, registration and prosecution, to raise the question of Constitutionality, to me, is unacceptable. I think, we have been correctly advised. I hope we are correctly advised, and if we are correctly advised, then the Clause is correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed "

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. The question is:

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab)-Discussion and Voting. Mr. Ventaka Ratnam.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): Sir, it is unfortunate that I have to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Punjab State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to inform the Members of the House that we are going to sit late, today. After this Half-an-House discussion... (*Interruptions*)

The Hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram has suggested that it is a request to all but command to Shri Somnath Chatterjee. So, we would be taking this Half and Hour discussion, then we get back to this Supplementary Demand... (*Interruptions*)

You don't listen to what I say. The Members of the BAC decided this. They took a decision this afternoon because we are short of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether the House agrees or not?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Let the Half and Hour discussion be at 7.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This way Half and Hour cannot be postponed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When so many things are happening, with consensus it can be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Half and Hour discussion will be according to time.. (*Interruptions*) It is scheduled for 5.30 p.m. Therefore, we are taking it up.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Tomorrow we are going to have full dress debate on communal situation in the other House. My colleague and myself will have to be there. Therefore, let us sit for some more time and finalise this discussion today.

So, Sir, you can ask the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Can we make it tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow he has to go to Rajya Sabha.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: That way, he would not be able to reply tomorrow

[Shrimati Sheila Dikshit]
also.

S. BUTA SINGH: Soon after the Question Hour, we can take it up.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO(Vijayawada): Supplementary Demands can be taken up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us finish Half and Hour Discussion firs.

Mr. Shantaram Naik..

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Intensive Monitoring System for 20-Point Programme

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I am raising an half-an-hour discussion on the 20 Point Programme. It was given to the nation on the 1st July 1975 by Smt. Indira Gandhi, which was one of the best gifts given by any leader to this country after Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the Five Year Plans. It is on the basis of Five Year Plans that we started to shape our economy. In 1975 when Madam Gandhi felt that we should stress on certain aspects of our economy, on 1st July 1975, she gave to the nation the 20th Point Programme, which I would humbly say, has become the Economic Constitution of this country.

This country has got a political constitution which we cherish and honour. Similarly we have got this economic constitution which the poor masses of this country are cherishing and honouring. Because it is through this economic constitution. in the form of 20 Point Programme, that the poor masses of this country derive the benefits given under the political constitution, viz., the Constitution of India.

This economic constitution or the 20 Point Programme was subsequently amended on 14th January 1982 and on 20th August 1986. During the course of these last more than ten years, any independent survey will indicate that the common man has been immensely benefited by this 20 Point Programme, amended from time to time.

As I said, it is not a programme which is a substitute for Five Year Plans; but this Programme lays stress on certain aspects of our Five Year Plans. Therefore, this laying of stress has benefited this country.

Out of all the points which are stressed in the new 20 Point Programme 1986, one point viz., the 20th Point is one of the most important points on the basis of which the implementation of the rest of the Programme lies. This 20th Point lays stress on five aspects; viz., simplify procedures, delegate authority, enforce accountability, evolve monitoring system from block to national level and attend promptly and sympathetically to public grievances.

Although I have said that the people of this country have immensely benefited by this; but due to certain lack of monitoring at some level or due to some sort of percolation, we are not getting the benefit of the 20 Point Programme as we ought to have got. In certain aspects where stress ought to have been laid, has not been laid. The Hon. Minister may inform me about this. He is looking after the Programme Implementation Ministry. I would like to point out at this stage that the 20 Point Programme concerns several Ministries. It is difficult for him, as I understand, to throw light on certain aspects of some points which are directly dealt with by some other Ministries. Therefore, I would

suggest that the implementation of the 20 Point Programme should not rest with the Programme Implementation Ministry as such. Each concerned Ministry should be given the responsibility of maintaining specific programme. For instance, if I raise anything about agriculture I do not know whether the hon. Minister will be able to reply to my full satisfaction because several Ministries are involved.

Coming to the aspect of simplification of procedures I find that ever since this programme has been started the procedures have not been simplified. The procedures have been laid down in the rules framed under the Act passed by this House. If rules are amended to simplify procedures we can say procedures have been simplified but I do not know whether any State government has for the purpose simplified the procedures except one labour legislation which is shortly coming before the Parliament. Therefore, I will urge upon the hon. Minister to request the State governments to assess what are the rules that they would like to simplify for the purpose. Delegation of authority should be done wherever it is to be done. Further there should be accountability at the bureaucratic level. If in sanctioning the project so many officers are involved then at each stage you should fix the responsibility and that too by rules framed by the Government otherwise you will not be able to enforce accountability. You will not be able to punish anyone who does \not do sufficient enough to implement this programme.

Public grievances aspect has also been stressed here. The Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has done a lot in connection with the setting up of public grievances cell but we do not have so far a law for public grievances. Unless we enact a law and frame rules for the purpose of public grievances the machinery of public grievances will not function properly. What has been done today is that some guidelines have been framed for State governments to follow public grievances machinery but each State government is understanding it in a different way and each Central Government department understands public grievances machinery in a different way. They are establishing the machineries in a different way and the people are confused. Therefore, we should have a law of public grievances so that every State machinery and the Central Government departments establish public grievances cell in a uniform manner. Therefore, I would like to know whether State Governments have been contacted in this matter.

Another aspect is that as far as government servants are concerned have you taken any action against any government official at the Central or State level under Prevention of Corruption Act or other criminal laws for having defaulted in the implementation of the 20-point programme? I have not seen it. Under this 20-point programme I have no doubt that several cases of corruption take place but there is no stress laid. I do not know whether you have prosecuted or got convicted the government servants for having defaulted in the implementation of this programme. Another aspect is that these days consumer goods prices are increasing. Some acts of hoarding are also going on. How the monitoring is done? At apex level in Delhi, I suggest that there must be some monitoring system which controls prices, which gives position about stock of certain goods available in certain cities, towns and villages.

Now I have heard in Bombay and at other places, some merchants have started spreading rumours that after some months, you will not get milk and oil. Some of them are advising the people to hoard these commodities. Some families have started hoarding oil, etc. At this stage, how your apex body is going to convince the people? You have to reveal them the existing stock.

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

You have to convince the people that there is no such panic and this is created only by the hoarders. I have not heard during the last one month about any arrests having been made under the Essential Commodities Act. If somebody is indulging in such malpractices, he should be prosecuted and punished under the Essential Commodities Act. You have to enquire from the State Governments whether these things have been properly implemented in respect of prosection, etc.

Lastly, I would like to submit that in case we actually like to face the present drought situation, we have to take the help of this 20-point programme because, as I have said, this is the economic constitution of our country. The rights given to us under the Constitution of India are actually given to the masses through this constitution. Therefore, even in times of droughts, floods, etc., we have to take the help of this 20-point programme. In certain places, the droughts and floods, have not occured or otherwise people are not affected. Even those people \must share sentimentally the difficulties of the affected people. How we can spare something? How the Government can solve their problems? I would like to suggest that we have to follow what Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on 1st July 1975 when she, for the first time, placed before this nation the 20-point programme. She said:

> "We also need to follow a far stricter code of austerity all around. Government has its duty to curb conspicuous consumption, but citizens also have a responsibility. That is the only way to better the life of the nation."

At this stage, I would suggest that so long as the drought and floods exist, we should cancel all the public lunches or dinners except where it is absolutely necessary to hold them in the case of a foreign dignitary. We should give up all public functions where there are public lunches and dinners for the time being, that is, till the situation improves.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of our Hon'ble Member, Shri Shantaram Naik, on the constraints which he has pointed out with regard to the implementation of the 20-point programme. He has rightly mentioned that this programme is concerned with the amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of crores of people of this country. When this programme was launched for the first time by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, under the caption of '*Garibi Hatao*', it was successfully implemented Subsequently, the revised programme was announced to the nation by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 14th January 1982. Some of the items of the programme were discontinued by the Janata Government when it came to power and some were continued as part of the plan.

Now our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has restructured this entire programme. It has been broadened to cover the major areas of social concern. I need not mention all of them.

Now, there are about 114 items as against 36 items which were under the previous programmes and more stress is laid by the Central Government on the successful implementation of this programme. That is why when complaints came to the notice of the Prime Minister, he introduced a scheme of concurrent evaluation, under which 29 research institutes of repute in the country have been entrusted with the job of analysing the performance of the IRDP and Water Supply Scheme of the 20 Point Programme. This was accepted by the Rural Develop-

ment Ministry in the case of IRD, IRDP and water supply scheme. Some deficiencies have been found in certain areas and they have been reported. As you are aware, our Prime Minister carved out a special Ministry, known as Programme Implementation Ministry, just to ensure that these programmes are successfully implemented. The Programme Implementation Ministry monitors a number of items on monthly basis and the evaluation is done on quarterly basis. Wherever any shortfall or any constraint in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is found, the State Governments are requested to rectify them or the nodal Ministry concerned is requested to ensure that those things do not happen in future.

As far as the accounability is concerned, this is the new point in the restructured 20-Point programme and all the State Governments have been asked by the Centre to ensure that in case of any malpractice or any misappropriation detected by the State Government, strict action should be taken against the officers or the officials concerned.

As the House knows, the 20-Point programme is implemented by the State Governments and it is for the State Governments to ensure that the accountability is fixed and when the cases are detected, action is taken accordingly.

Shri Shantaram Naik mentioned about bringing out legislation by the Ministry of Labour. It is not necessary that in every matter, you have to bring out a legislation for delegating or decentralization of powers. As far as the Central Ministries are concerned, under the direction of the Prime Minister, all Ministries have taken appropriate steps to ensure that powers are delegated and all Ministries including the State Governments have been asked to prepare action plan and targets are fixed, and the monitoring is being done on the performance by the State Governments.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): What is the supervision charge of the State Government as regards implementation of 20-Point Programme.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I cannot say what is the supervision charge of the State Government, but this programme, as I said, is implemented by the State Governments. Executing agencies are the various departments of the State Government. I do not think the State Government have employed any extra staff for supervision purposes. It is the executing agencies which are supposed to implement and supervise also and bear the expenses. As far as I know, there is no separate agency engaged by any State Government for supervision purposes. It is the department concerned which is required to ensure supervision also.

As far as monitoring is concerned, all the State Governments have constituted committees at all levels, at the State level, at the district level and at the block level. As you know, the data and analysis have to be furnished from the grassroot level and a number of agencies are involved in it. This data is supplied at the State level, then to the nodal Ministry and Programme Implementation Ministry also, which monitors it. But I can agree to this extent that it may not be a foolproof method. But what we are trying is that any constraint which is detected in monitoring, is removed by the State Government

18.00 hrs.

In order to ensure that the programme is successfully implemented, we have been laying stress on public participation in the implementation of this programme. It is not only in the implementation, but in the formulation of the plan also. Almost all the State

[Sh. Sukh Ram]

Governments have constituted Committees at the State level under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and at the district level under the chairmanship of the district Minister and at the block level also. We have also stressed the necessity of constituting the committee at the block level consisting of the beneficiaries, so that we are able to create awareness in the people, particularly in the beneficiaries and the powers are not misused. I agree with Shri Shantaram Naik that the accountability has to be ensured and any malpractice detected has to be severely dealt with. The whole purpose of this programme is to eradicate poverty from this country and to increase the all round productivity and also eradication of inequalities in the income. In other words the aim is to improve the quality of life. This is not a small job. I think this is the only country which has taken up this programme of such a magnitude. A large number of population will be benefited by this programme. I assure this House that any suggestion with regard to proper implementation of this programme which will come from the Members of this House will be taken care of by the Planning Ministry. As you are aware, the Prime Minister addressed the Chief Minister in 1985 that they should hold regular elections for the 'Punchayats' and that the power should be decentralised. There was recently one meeting called by the Rural Development Ministry where it was stressed that the powers have to be decentralised at the Panchayat level, at the block level not only at the formulation stage but at the implementation stage also. We have stressed the necessity of involving the public representative in various committees particularly at the district level. I think in almost all the States, the MLAs, MPs and Members of Panchayat Samiti are involved at the district level. As far as I know there are certain States which really have decentralised powers, for example West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, etc. There are certain other States where we are stressing the necessity of decentralised power. But you have to appreciate that as far as the Central Government is concerned, we simply have to issue the guidelines and we are to ensure that the guidelines are properly followed by the State Governments. I think you are justified in bringing these constraints and shortfalls to the notice of this hon. House. But I think it would have been more proper if these programmes are more frequently discussed in the legislatures. We have already asked to prepare the Action Plan and they are being followed by various Ministries. I think Shri Shantaram Naik has brought to the notice of the Government the shortcomings and we will definitely take note of them. With these words I thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For how much time do we have to extend the House because it is already 6 o'clock and I have to inform the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, we will be taking up the next item, i.e. the supplementary demands for Punjab right now. The BAC has advised that we can sit up to 8'o clock for the whole week so that we can complete the business or if the business gets over earlier than we can finish earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the time of the House is extended up to 8' o clock.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Half-an-hour discussion is on a very vital and important problem with its focus on eradication of poverty. This was introduced by our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and revitalised by our present dynamic leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, one hon. Member has said rightly that this discussion should not be limited to a half-an-hour discussion. This should come

either under Rule 193 or as a Special matter so that it can be discussed at full length. Sir, what has happened to the implementation of all these programmes? Sir, the hon. Minister has emphasised one specific point with regard to the 20 Point programme of our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has stated that the implementation part of it depends on the State Governments. But what is actually happening in the field? He has told the House that they are monitoring and reviewing the programmes regularly on monthly and fortnightly basis. Even if they review the programmes every day, I do not think the situation will improve.

I may just cite one or two examples to convince the hon. Minister and the Government about the real situation obtaining in the field. Point 1 of the 20 Point Programme relates to attack on rural poverty. Since the time at my disposal is very short, I will try to be very brief and touch only one or two points. One of the points is on payment of minimum wages. This is not implemented in most of the States. Similarly, enforcement of land reforms which is the fifth point in the programme, is not implemented in many of the States except two or three States. In Orissa, land reforms were started way back in 1950, but no reforms were implemented due to some loopholes in the laws and enactment.

I now come to special programmes for rural poor. The Prime Minister has emphasised the importance of this programme many times. Massive funds are also earmarked. The hon. Minister has stated that many of the States could not utilise the funds provided to them under this programme. Same is the case of RLEGP.

I want to point out that the Panchayats and Zilla Parishads should function in a proper manner and there should be decentralisation of power. Is the hon. Minister aware that there are States where for the last 20 years, from 1967 onwards, there have been no Panchayats or Zilla Parishads? Will the Minister look into it? There are many States including Orissa, West Bengal, etc. where there are no Zilla Parishads, at all. In Orissa, the Zilla Parishads were abolished and during the last 20 years, no attempt is made to revive them.

In this connection, I draw the hon. Minister's attention to the report of a Committee headed by Shri G.V.K. Rao, who was a former member of the Planning Commission. The hon. Minister must have gone through the report. The committee opined that the collector and the District Magistrate are preoccupied with the law and order situation and other administrative matters and hence the responsibility of development should not be entrusted to them. The Committee suggested that a Development Commissioner's post should be created for this specific purpose of developmental activities. It also suggested that the Zilla Parishads should function properly, in each and every district. The Committee headed by Shri Rao has also stated that the BDOs, who are the real persons to implement the programmes in rural areas, are not at all effective. They are not effective because the extension officers who are posted on a deputation basis in the blocks are more loyal to their own departments and not to the BDO. They do not care to implement the programmes on the field and nor do they have any regard for the BDO. How the BDOs become ineffective? In this connection also, the Ministry should look into it as to what is their thinking.

The hon. Minister has already told that in case of Zila Parishads, Development Commissioner, District Board, etc. the MPs, the MLAs will be taken as their members. I want to ask the hon. Minister, in how many districts, these Planning Boards are functioning effectively? I am representing two districts. In my two districts, only one meet-

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]
ing of the Planning Board was held and that too in the residence of the hon. Minister. On my enquiry, I was told that one meeting could be convened of the Planning Board, every year. They have no finance. What is the use of constituting a Planning Board, when there is no finance?

Regarding Poverty Alleviation Programme, the Government of India are giving their contribution. They are contributing 60 per cent till today. I would request you to kindly raise the same to 75 per cent, because most of the States are facing constraint of resources. They cannot implement it. Ultimately, the pious intention and the achievement to eradicate poverty cannot be successfully implemented.

With these words, I thank you very much.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupathi): Due to pseudo socialism, lack of political will, neo-colonialand mixed economic principles and pseudo political built up, socio-economic inequalities in this country are growing day by day

The late Madam Prime Minister, 10 years back came out with a slogan *Gharibi hatao*. I would say that this slogan has remained merely a slogan.

Now, we have got a young Prime Minister. Now-a-days we are not even hearing these slogans. The late Prime Minister used to fill up the country with slogans. But the present Prime Minister has totally failed even to give slogans to this poor society. Mr. Buta Singh knows it very well.

(*Interruptions*)

I am very serious about this. Probably you are failing to understand the problem. You see the vision and reality of the Prime Minister. What is happening today? There is a big hiatus here. I recall the vision of the late Madam Prime Minister. I call it a blurred vision. It is totally a blurred vision. The poor people are suffering today. The thrust of the 20-Point Programme is only on three things, namely, Food, Work and Productivity.

First let us think about food. Today 90 per cent of the people are to think about tomorrow's food.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: (Alleppey): You come to the subject. Floor is given to you to ask questions. It is not a speech.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Now, I am coming to my question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now you are not in the Chair

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): On what subject, he is speaking?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I am coming to the implementation part, Mr. Buta Singhji.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is over. The hon. Minister has already replied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is putting the question.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let him frame the question. Why should he talk all nonsense? He should put a question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): He is trying to formulate it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad):

In line with the tradition of the House.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Coming to the 20-Point Programme, I do not want to go point by point here. I would like to touch three points here.

Late Madam Prime Minister had put main emphasis on rural indebtedness. It is the main thrust of the 20-Point Programme. Today, Mr. Buta Singh Knows that people in the villages are going, with their *mangal sutras*, for a loan of Rs. 10 to pawn-brokers. Probably Mr Buta Singh might have forgotten totally that students who want to have a professional education, or to continue such education, are going in for loan at 'eight annas interest'. Also, immediately after their wedding, brides are going with their silk sarees to get a loan of Rs. 10 to the money-lenders. The rural poor are today going with their utensils to get loans of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. This is what is happening in the rural areas.

You spoke about implementation of the programme regarding rural indebtedness. You spoke of *garibi hatao*. (*Interruptions*) But there is a lacuna between your vision and the reality today. You are not able to understand it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Mohan, you address the Minister and ask for clarifications.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Coming to land reforms, you had brought out a policy. You say you have got a Land Ceiling Act. You said that surplus lands would be distributed. I want to know from the hon. Minister how much of land he has distributed. If at all he has distributed lands, it will be distribution only on paper. Even if the land has been distributed on paper, the position of the landless today is such that they have no means to cultivate that land. This is the plight of the people, even after your Land Ceiling Act.

My third point is about agricultural wages for the rural poor. You are bringing in so many Bills. You are saying so many things. But the agricultural labour in the villages are not able to get Rs. 10 per day inspite of pouring out their sweat and blood. This is what is happening in the country. You are bringing in so many reforms and programmes. You spoke about the 20-point programme of the late Madam Prime Minister. We had in 1986 the young Prime Minister's programme. But nothing is happening in this country. We want results. We do not want any slogans. We want to know how you are going to remove poverty from the society.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk): Are you telling us about the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have returned from my constituency only an hour ago. This area has been inundated with flood waters. I have seen the situation of my area with my own eyes. I have seen there that the people are sitting on the trees. Three members of a family died of cholera. Two persons were bitten by snake. The rest of the people are suffering from hunger and diseases. In such a situation, my attention repeatedly goes to my constituency and my heart weeps. A thought that comes to my mind time and again is that are these unfortunate people destined to it only?

I agree that a lot of economic development has taken place in this country. But I do not agree with the hon. Minister on the point that the responsibility of the Central Government is over once the funds are allocated to the State Government. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the State Government how

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]
honestly it implements the programmes for which the funds have been allocated. It is like a parent saying that since he has married off his daughter his duty is over. Now it is her fate whether she meets a burning incident or something else. I want to say that our responsibility does not end with that. We raise money after a great deal of difficulty. What can the Home Minister do if the officers and other intermediaries swindle the funds. I have said in this House several times that a committee each should be set up in every M.P.s constituency for the implementation of 20-Point Programme and the concerned M.P. be made responsible for that in his constituency. They should be made accountable for the work done in their respective areas. Why do not you associate the elected representatives with this work? I have said on a number of occasions that in every district or in every constituency, the concerned M.P. should be made the Chairman of the 20-Point Programme Implementation Committee. Thereafter, if the work is not done, he can be pulled up. If this is done, he will have some say in his constituency. For years together, the meeting of the 20-Point Programme Implementation Committee is not held in our State. The Minister-in-charge in the State misleads them. You may go through the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, which he delivered in the House while speaking on 20 Point Programme on the previous occasion. He too has said that the Minister-in-charge in our State changes the programme every now and then. Whenever we go to our constituency to take part in the meeting of the 20-Point Programme Implementation Committee, we come to know that the hon. Minister has not come. Hardly one or two meetings are held in a year and even in those meetings, nothing is done. Our responsibility does not end with allocation of funds. Implementation too is our responsibility. You should not say even by mistake that this is the responsibility of the State Government. Many a things in the world can be done by showing the whip. The whip of the ringmaster in the circus has no power in itself, but when he threats to flog with the whip, the lion gets scared. Similarly, the lions are sitting there in every State in the guise of engineers and officers who will feel scared only when they know that the Centre is monitoring the programme.

I would like to cite a small example. Now when the Hon. Prime Minister has accepted our invitation to visit some rural areas of Bihar, we see that a virtual terror has been created there among the authorities to set right everything. They do not know where and in which district Rajiv's plane would touch down. The work is going on round the clock there. Nothing of this sort could be seen there 5-7 days ago. All of a sudden the officers have come to know that an opportunity for a loot has come. Therefore, I would request that the concerned M.P. should be made the Chairman of the District Implementation Committee. If there are two M.Ps from the same district, let the Chairmanship be taken over by rotation and thereafter they should be made accountable for the progress of the work. If it is done, I am fully confident that the work will run smoothly. Apart from thos, 4-5 M.Ps from another State may be asked to visit a selected district to report on the progress of work every six months. The funds that are allocated to the States by the Centre are raised after a great deal of difficulty. But these funds are being swindled by the class which is exploiting the poor and is befooling one and all. Therefore, the interest of us all lies in ensuring that this class does not thrive. The engineers and officers who are indulging in loot should be stopped to do it forthwith. In the end, I would only ask the hon. Minister whether he would consider these two suggestions? I would request him kindly to clarify it in his reply.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The 20-Point pro-

gramme launched by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and re-structured by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is a laudable step in the right direction for elevating poverty among our poor people. To remove poverty is the main thrust of this 20-point programme; and during the past five years, we have been able to raise more than 10 crore people above the poverty line. Whatever may be the lofty ideals and the reasons behind this 20-point programme, the success of the programme lies in the speedy implementation of this programme. So, in this connection, I would like to ask certain questions.

Our village still witnesses a class war between the landlords and the landless peasants. Of course, the fifth item in the revised 20-point programme provides for the enforcement of the land legislation throughout the country. How many States have succeeded in implementing this land legislation and what about the remaining States in the country which have not implemented this programme? What are the steps taken by the government to induce the remaining States to implement this land reform?

Secondly, item 6 of the 20-point programme provides for special programme for rural labour. In this connection, I would like to have certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. In some of the States, the scheme for minimum wages for labour has not been implemented. In my State of Kerala, of course, we have been successful in implementing this scheme. But in many of the States legislation about these minimum wages for labour has not been implemented. May I know whether the hon. Minister will give instructions to the concerned State Governments to ensure that this labour legislation is passed within a stipulated period?

I also would like to know whether bonded labour has been abolished from the country, and if not, the time by which it is likely to be abolished.

Item 11 provides for justice to be done to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. May I know whether any drastic steps have been taken to ameliorate the living conditions of the Schedule Castes and Tribes in the country. We know about the conditions of Adivasis and Harijans how deplorable they are; even the women among the Adivasis are subjected to sexual exploitation. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what drastic measures will be taken to do away with these social evils.

Item No. 14 is about shelter. Of course this is the International Year for Shelter. Item No. 14 provides for shelter for the rural poor people, amelioration of the conditions of the poor people and improving of living conditions and removal of slums in urban areas and rural areas. Is there any special scheme with the Government for the clearance of the slums call over the country?

Lastly, almost all the hon. Members have stated clearly that the monitoring process is not being done properly, throughout the country. So, in this connection, may I know whether the lack of accountability which is visible in the monitoring system is going to be removed? Accountability can be ensured only by a proper monitoring process. Of course, you are now getting some feed back from the State Governments. Mostly you depend upon the feed back. Is there any arrangement for re-checking or cross-checking the information which you receive from the State Governments, regarding implementation of the 20-Point Programme?

To my mind these block level as well as the district level committees which have been formed for the implementation of the plan have not been functioning well. My humble suggestion is that M.Ps and MLAs should be associated with these commit-

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]
tees, as also people from all walks of life. In this connection, may I know whether these block and district committees will be revamped so that the people of different walks of life can be involved with them and the programme can be implemented in a most useful way?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, a person with jaundiced eyes sees everything yellow. The hon. Member from the Opposition has made a reference about certain matters without going into the merits of the cases. He has made sweeping generalisations. I would simply request him to go through the Programme and see what has been done, if not in the entire country, at least in his own State.

He can compare the conditions of the rural people before launching of this Twenty Point Programme and the conditions now prevailing. He will definitely find some difference. He has raised one issue regarding these land reforms. This is a State subject. The Central Government in the 'Fifties or 'Sixties under a policy of this very Government _ Congress Government _ had requested all the State Governments to pass land reform legislations and all the State Government passed those legislations and we have been insisting that the land reforms should be properly implemented. It is for the State Government to ensure that those land reforms are implemented. There are certain States, for instances Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and some other two three States, which have successfully implemented the land reforms. I come from Himachal and I can say with certainty that there is no tenant now in Himachal. All the tenants who were tilling the lands of the landlords have been given the proprietary rights. I wish the same is done in other States also, and the hon. Members of this House put pressure on the respective Governments to ensure that this legislation is implemented. For Andhra - I do not have the facts and figures available with me, but I can supply those facts and figures to the Member if he wants.

Sir, this Twenty Point Programme is a very vast subject. If you want me to furnish all the information of all the points which as I said earlier, 114 points are being implemented by the State Governments, then how can you expect me to give information regarding all the points. There would not have been a necessity of putting any question in the Question Hour. If you want information, you put a specific question and you will get that information.

As far as this point is concerned, it has been agitated by almost all the Members in this House and the other House also that the Members of Parliament should be properly associated in the formulation and implementation of the Plan. I fully agree with you. We have been requesting the State Governments to associate the Members at the block level also. I know, in almost all the States, Member of Parliaments, MLAs and Block Pramukhs are associated at the District level, in certain States at the State level and in certain States at the Block level also.

Now the question is that the Member of Parliament should be made the Chairman of the District Committee. Here, this is a question which needs consideration. The Minister of the District by and large, in all the States, he is the Chairman of the District Committee, which monitors and formulates the Plan of the District also and the Twenty Point programme gets desegregated and made a part of the District Plan. So, when the public representative was there.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: But the Minister being the Chairman of his district is not there in all the States.

SHRI SUKH RAM: As far as I know, in

most of the States the Minister hailing from the same district is the Chairman of that district.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Can you not have confidence in the MPs?

SHRI SUKH RAM: There are certain merits and demerits in it. In certain States Ministers belonging to some other district is made the Chairman of a particular district. Now, this thing has merits and demerits because the Minister, who is the Chairman of his district, knows fully the drawbacks and other things of his own district. In the other case, if the Minister of other district is made the Chairman, then there is an argument that he will behave impartially.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: That means MPs have no role.

SHRI SUKH RAM: MPs have their roles to play. They are the members of the district committees.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: But the meetings are never held.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: He can appoint the Minister as Chairman and the MP as Vice-Chairman because the Minister often remains absent and the Vice-Chairman will conduct the meeting.

SHRI SUKH RAM: If you let me know in which States meetings are not being held, we will definitely write to the State Governments.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: In most of the districts in Bihar meetings are not being held.

SHRI SUKH RAM: When I took charge of this Ministry I wrote to all the Chief Ministers of the States and the Union territories and they had responded favourably saying that all the MPs and MLAs had been associated. If you want, I can give the list of the States where MPs and MLAs have been made members. I can supply this information if you so like.

Another point raised by one or two hon. Members is that when the Central Government is financing this programme, then there has to be some effective system by the Central Government to check and supervise the performance of this thing. I simply put one question to you. In case there is a parallel agency by the Central Government, already there is a financial constraint and you will have to spend a lot of money on that agency. Spending money for that agency means much shortfall in the assistance which we are giving to the State Governments for implementation of these programmes. It is not possible. Monitoring is done by a separate Ministry which has been carved out. Whatever constraints have come to the notice of this Ministry, we have written back to the nodal Ministry in the Central Government and the State Governments must have taken necessary steps. We have interacted with the other nodal Ministries. We have requested them that they should introduce this system of concurrent monitoring. One or two Ministries have agreed. They are introducing this system. We are insisting that other Ministries should also introduce it so that an independent agency can monitor them, analyse them, go to the field, meet the beneficiaries and analyse what the State Government agencies have done and pose those matters directly to the Programme Implementation Ministry.

As far as SC&ST people are concerned, there are some area specific schemes. There are some class specific schemes. There are schemes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They are made for them. There are centrally sponsored schemes also. The State Governments are assisted for helping the Sched-

[Sh. Sukh Ram]
uled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

If you want something additional to be done, you please write to us and we will definitely look into it. If there is any shortfall in implementation of any....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Land ceiling laws have to be implemented. In Bihar there was a sugar factory. They have got 6000 acres of land which was .....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow others. No clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM: As I stated earlier, this is a State subject and their is land reform in every State.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: You said about the land ceiling Act and distribution of land to the poor. In Gujarat you have given 20,000 acres of land to a rich man. What is the policy?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM: If you put a separate question, I will reply to that. How do I know what a State Government has done and whom land has been given. I cannot reply to a question relating to the State subject.

I can supply you the figure which the State Government has implemented under the Lands Reform Act. That I can supply.

If there is any State case, you have to put a separate question. You have to give a notice. Then only I can reply. It is not possible to cover all the points.

I have tried to cover all the points. I think Members feel satisfied.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANT (PUNJAB), 1987-88

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up Supplementary Demand for Grant (Punjab).

Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sum not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANT (PUNJAB), 1987-88 SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE LOK SABHA

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
22	Revenue and Rehabilitation	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		91,60,00,000	

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): In the beginning I may say it is unfortunate that when the Lok Sabha is going to pass the Supplementary Demands (Punjab), there is bloodshed in Punjab.

I go back to Punjab's history. If we recollect Punjab has been mentioned as one of our best States. It is Punjab State which produced Bhagat Singh. It is Punjab State in which people suffered the most in Jalianwalla Bagh. That was the picture. that picture was given in the country.

Now it is unfortunate that in Punjab, even though it is a land of five rivers, instead of supplying irrigation water to the land, we are sorry and it is tragic that blood is flowing through the entire five rivers of the State. It is very unfortunate situation prevailing in the country. What is the cause for this?

I am sorry to say that villainous Machiavellian machination of the Central Government and no one is to be blamed except the Central Government. We all know. The entire country knows. It was the Central Government that resurrected one demon. I do not name him and he ultimately turned out to be Frankenstein ghost who could not be controlled and ultimately this machination started violence in the State. Beginning from 1980 when Nirankari Guru was gunned down, nowhere, except in Delhi-that was the first massacre, that occurred in 1980 and from then onwards the violence was enhancing, was growing not gradually but by leaps and bounds.

But what is it that this Government was doing from 1980 onwards? We are preaching day and night. We are using the name of Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence and we are telling the entire country and the world that we won the freedom by non-violence, not violence. But what is it that we did? Violence breeds violence only. Violence is no solution for violence. But what is it that we did to the Punjab? We began to use violence against violence in Punjab and the first costly instance in 1984 is 'Operation Blue Star'. What does this violence against violence breed? What is it that gave us? We lost our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and we lost our General Vaidya. So violence always breeds violence and deaths, not peace, not compromise and not agreement.

Sir, we have been trying and I have been submitting that voilence does not solve the problem and meanwhile let us give a gap in the middle. Again you are trying to put down violence by violence. I will refer to the middle path afterwards. Mr. Chidambaram, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, said in the Rajya Sabha - it was also reported in the press-that we would crush the terrorists. Is that the angle a Government has to take? Is that the angle to get peace in the country, peace in Punjab? It cannot be so. It is not correct, Sir and we can say that we failed to control violence by violence, next we tried another step, that is, we tried to give the people's rule. We gave the people's rule to Punjab and we saved your democrates. But we don't really believed in that result, that is, you had dismissed Barnala's Government, on the ground that he was not able to control the violence in Punjab and that he was not able to maintain law and order there. So, you said "you are dismissed, we come into the picture and we impose the President's rule in the State." What is it that you achieved? Can you control it? Are you able to control violence in Punjab? You see the statistics published in the press. "Violence has increased to 10-fold, 20-fold and 30 fold and we removed Mr. Barnala's Government on the ground that he was not able to control violence." Now, violence has increased and this is a constitutional point to be dealt with by a matured person. Who should be dismissed now?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Central Government.

SHRI V. VENKATA RATNAM: Is it President's Rule or is it at the instance of the Prime Minister the President imposed his own rule in Punjab?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): The President who signed has retired.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Who is to be dismissed now? Is it that Mr. Barnala's Government was dismissed on the ground that be could not control the violence? Who is to be now dismissed? It is a serious constitutional situation which has to be given thought by everybody, by right-thinking persons. So, we could not tolerate the people's rule. Then, we tried Accords and I am sorry to say that till now our Minister of Accords has tragically failed in every accord. I need not go into the details.

AN HON. MEMBER: Except Bofors.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Every Accord is a failure and this Accord has failed by its own weight of irregularities and impurities and what not. So, this Accord in Punjab has failed because every Accord has to be reached with the consent of the people and not with the top people. The mistake that you are committing from the beginning is that you are entering into an Accord with the top people and that is not reaching the people That is why every Accord is a failure. So also, we failed in Punjab. Therefore, what I would like to say is that we are boasting more about our own Accord, the latest Accord by our Master of Accords i.e. the Ceylon Accord between the Sri Lankan Government and the terrorists there. That is what even now I fail to understand....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): The Accord is between Sri Lanka and India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Even now, I fail to understand as to how an Accord could be reached between India and Sri Lanka when the dispute is between the terrorists there and the Sri Lankan Government. I put this question straight in the Consultative Committee Meeting but I am sorry to say that no reply could be given. We could convince the terrorists and we could convince the Government to come to terms and have an agreement but who are we to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka, regarding the terrorists of Sri Lanka. We say that they are not Indian citizens and we say that they are Sri Lankan citizens. Then, how are we to enter into an Accord with the Sri Lankan Government regarding the terrorists? ...So, let us forget about Sri Lanka. I will now come to my main point.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, he is coming to the question of Punjab...

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I have just mentioned about the Accords and their failures. Every Accord is a failure, again I submit. What is it that we can do now? Let us have a mature understanding. Elderly persons are sitting here. I conveyed-on behalf of our party, on my own behalf - my condolences to Buta Singh-ji. I would say that making Buta Singh-ji Home Minister of this country is a biggest villainous act of this Government; that is the most Machiavellian act that may be supported by *Chanakya Rajnithi* but not in this present democratic way. Sir, there are so many efficient Ministers; so many elderly Ministers; so many very very clever and able Ministers. Why have you made Buta Singh-ji the Home Minister and thrust upon him the Punjab problem?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, he has lost his relatives....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Is it a tactics? What is it? I would like to submit that you are imposing one Sikh against the nation of Sikhs and our brethren and poor man has suffered. He has lost half-a-dozen of his relatives who have been gunned down. I would like to submit that it is a most cruel act perpetrated by this Government against its own colleague Buta Singh-ji. Even now, I submit that it is not fair on the part of our Government to expose Buta Singh-ji to that nation of Sikhs.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): For your information, there is no nation of Sikhs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What he means is a group of Sikhs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Let us not hold political stand here.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): There is no Communalism in our Congress Party. All are equal there, whether they are Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. What you are Speaking? You are giving air to communal passion.

[*English*]

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I would like to suggest that continuing Mr. Buta Singh here is not solving the problem. You may agree with me or may not agree with me. But that is my suggestion.

My second suggestion is that Mr. Vengal Rao, as you know, has got a great name in controlling the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh. Why can't you shift him from the Ministry of Industry and make him the Home Minister? Let him repeat what he did in Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Vengal Rao has got the biggest name in the country, that he has controlled the Naxalites. Why can't his services and his experience be utilised in Punjab?

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or his Government is thinking that there are no persons in Punjab to confer with, to come to an agreement, to talk to. This is a very unhappy situation; for the entire State to have no persons for consultation, it is a very bad state of affairs. It is not correct also...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up. There are other Members also who have to speak.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I would like to submit that, from the very beginning, the Government is doing one mistake. The entire situation in Punjab is being controlled - you may not like my saying that-by the terrorists. No one else is able to control the situation in Punjab. But the slogan that is now raised is that the terrorists are only a few and the people are not with the terrorists. If a few terrorists are controlling the entire State, how long should it take for you to control those terrorists? Therefore, that is not correct. Almost the majority of the people are in sympathy with the terrorists. That is why, the Government in continuously failing to control them. So, let us take the people into confidence, let us open talks with them. If it is not possible to name one perosn or two persons or three persons and ask them to come to Delhi and have talks, let us send a

[Sh. N. Venkata Ratnam]

Committee, not a Parliamentary Committee; let Mr. Rajiv Gandhi select his own persons, let them tour the State and confer with all the people. It is the people who matter for the success of the Accord.....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Send N.T.R.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: You sort out a solution. Now what is the solution? Violence is increasing. You are not able to control it. You have tried all the methods: you tried violence, you tried accord, you tried people's rule; everything has been tried. Now what is the solution? My suggestion would be this. Let us take the people into confidence, let us confer with the people, let us educate the people. Let us have a clear, long-standing political solution for this problem and not a temporary, a safeguarding system. Whenever a massacre takes place, you rush there an try to provide some protection. That is not the way.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up. We have to finish in one hour. There are many Members wanting to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are sitting upto 8.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are seven speakers only from this side. Even at the rate c five minutes, you calculate how much tim will be taken.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I know your difficulty, Sir. But for this interruption, I should have concluded by this time.

19.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one benefit that we are going to get by taking the people into confidence is this. Let the people know that the Centre is honest in finding a solution, but because of the terrorists they are not able to bring peace to the State.

So, that is one benefit that we are going to make. Let not the people sit here in Delhi and say so many things. That will not solve the problem at all. I would like to submit one thing that let us not adopt the psychology of a bad father. The statement of the child is, whenever a child is spoiled, he tries to beat him. And if the father fails to bring him down, to reform him by beating, then he will try to starve him. Let us not adopt, let not this government adopt that bad father's example. Let us not starve the Punjab because of our animosity towards the terrorists and because I am seeing Supplementary Demands, I have got a suspecion that the Government wants to punish Punjab by starving it. Let us not do it. It is not a solution to the problem. So, I would submit that the principle of my party is that first of all we are Indians. Next only we belong to Andhra or Telugu Desham Party. So, in the interest of all, let us think over and let us have a long term clear political solution for this problem. Whenever we palced the entire State in Mr. Reberoi's hand, having so much of confidence in his efficiency, what is that we achieved? We dismissed the Barnala Government and gave the entire State to Mr. Reberoi. What did he do? He is a man of** Whenever he** something, and I feel, immediately violence erupted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER That word will not form part of the record

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: That has our experience. So, let us not believe in violence. Let us take away violence even from our minds. Let us have a political solution to this problem.

** Not recorded

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, Supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab has been brought here because President's Rule was imposed in Punjab in the last session. The Session was to be extended for two days only to impose President's Rule in Punjab. In this very session, on the very first day of the Joint Session of Parliament, there was an unprecedented reference in the Presidential Address to Chief Minister Barnala eulogizing his services in fighting extremism, terrorism and for unity and integrity of our country. And that very session was to be extended for two days to give burial to this Barnala Government. Why was this necessitated? What necessitated the imposition of President's Rule in Punjab? Was it not to woo the votors of the Haryana just on the eve of election? This action was taken and Government acted on a very narrow political partisan purpose. But ruling party has miserably failed in Haryana. Sir, this shows the bankruptcy of the policy of Central Government. Even after six years it has nowhere created any situation of normalcy in Punjab and in restoring unity of Punjabi people. It has not been properly able even to appreciate the Punjab situation and tackle it. The dismissal of Barnala Government was done at a time when all the political parties were jointly holding rallies in Punjab; first it was held in Chandigarh and then in several places like Hussainiwala, Amritsar and Ludhiana.

The suggestion that it is not a law and order problem, it is a political problem and therefore the solution should also be a political one, came from the opposition parties when the Prime Minister met them in the middle of January. But when this programme was taking place, when joint rallies were being held, suddenly even without consulting the opposition parties, the Barnala Government was dismissed.

It was dismissed at a time when Shri Surjit Singh Barnala was taking a secular stand against the bigotry of the High Priests of Akal Takt, when he deferred the order of the Chief of the Akal Takt and refused to resign and when he was protesting against the inteference by the religious leaders in the affairs of the State.

This action was an attack not only on the election principle, but it was a criminal misdeed against the fight for national unity. As a result of the dismissal of the Barnala Government, the political forces which were trying to unite the nation have been disorganised and the secular forces which were coming together to fight and isolate extremism and terrorism in Punjab were set aside.

The Central Government has stabbed in the back this struggle to win electoral advantage in Haryana. The Government is still considering the Punjab problem as a law and order problem and still depending on Governor Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray or the Police Chief Mr. Rabeiro. If it is a law and order problem, then this problem could have been solved by administrative action or by police action. But Punjab problem is not a law and order problem. It is a political problem. It requires a political solution. After imposition of President's Rule things have not improved. Killing of innocent people has not stopped. Within three months of imposition of President's Rule more than 560 innocent persons were killed in Punjab. So the President's Rule has not solved the problem of Punjab.

When Punjab Accord was signed we all welcomed it. It was signed by Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and late Sant Longowal. After the Accord there was an Assembly election. At that time we said not to hold elections. We wanted first peace should be consolidated there and then there should be an election. But the elections were held and Akali party came to power. The Punjab Accord was not implemented in letter and spirit. Why is the Government still drifting?

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

Why Chandigarh has not been transferred to Punjab yet? It was to be transferred on 26th January, 1986. Why the area which was to be transferred to Haryana has not yet been transferred? A number of commissions were set-up but Punjab accord has not been implemented. Why? It is not that if you transfer Chandigarh today to Punjab the Punjab problem will get solved but the implementation of accord will help to strengthen the democratic and secular forces in Punjab. This implementation of accord will help to isolate and alienate the extremist forces there. Why are you not implementing it?

When Barnala Government was there you said in this very House that State Government was preventing to construct SYL canal. Now President's rule is there for the last three months. Please inform the House as to the progress of that canal. You did not announce or submit the report of Eradi commission. After imposition of President's rule you announced it. The report of the commission regarding distribution of water among the three States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is a violation of the Punjab accord but in order to win and influence the voters of Haryana you announced the report of Eradi Commission. So still you are acting on narrow political lines and interests.

We realise that there were some administrative problems. One or two ministers were interfering with police action. That problem was there. Why did you not tell the Chief Minister, Mr. Barnala that such and such Minister is doing this and that? Why did you not take the Leaders of the Opposition parties into confidence before imposition of President's rule? That was not a difficult task.

Sir, Punjab problem is a political problem. You are to combine the administrative action with political programme. You are to implement the Punjab accord. There are hundreds of innocent persons still lodged in Jodhpur jail. When Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao attend the mass rally - I think it was on 14th April - he declared that there would be screening.

[*Translation*]

This Central Government is extending full support to Shri Barnala. I have been sent by the Prime Minister. I have a message for you. The innocents who have been lodged in Jodhpur Jail will be released very soon.

[*English*]

So, will the Minister kindly tell this House about this?

[*Translation*]

What happened to that pomise?

[*English*]

How many are innocent persons? Those who are guilty, put them there, hang them. But those who are innocent why should they still remain lodged in the Jodhpur jail? You want to solve the Punjab problem. You want to bring peace in Punjab. You are acting on narrow political interests.

After the imposition of President's rule, the people of Punjab have ben alienated from Government. Still there is time. There is Natinal Integration Council in the State. I was told by Shri Ramoowalia that the National Integration Council met only once in three months. But no solution came out. The problem is a political problem. Its solution is also political. You have to meet the people. You have to implement the accord in letter and spirit. By meeting the masses, by isolating the extremist and terrorist elements from the people, the Pujab problem can be solved. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Sir, the Supplementary Demand, which we are discussing today in the Lok Sabha, should have been discussed in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. But it is unfortunate that the Barnala Government elected by the people and for the people was dismissed by the Central Government by accusing it of being inefficient in getting over the extremist elements. They also took the plea that when the State would be brought under President's Rule, the Central Government would come in direct touch with Punjab and with the people of that State and in that case the Punjab Government would be able to bring the extremists under control. Thus, President's Rule was imposed there and the Central Government did in Punjab what the British Government did not do. Shri Ribeiro, on whose competence and ability the Central Government has full faith, was not only made the Director General of Police but was also appointed Secretary (Internal Security). But if we review the period since when the State is under President's Rule, we shall come to the conclusion that the extremists have become more violent during the President's Rule as compared to the period during which Barnala Government was in power. The number of murders that were committed during the last three months of President's Rule. You get new laws passed daily in the belief that extremism can be tackled administratively and for this reason you go on strengthening the hands of Shri Ribeiro. But you forget that no problem in this world has ever been solved through the bullet. The bullets are fired, the swords are crossed, but ultimately the solutions to the problems are reached across the table.

You did reach an accord. When the elections were announced in 1984, the first policy statement of the Prime Minister was that his first priority would be to find a solution to Punjab problem. At that time, the people like me were taken aback because the Congress Government was not able even to complete the development schemes, which it could, then how would they be able to get over a complex problem like the Punjab problem? But that policy statement was issued and they did reach the accord with Longowal, which was given a wide publicity. But right from the day the accord was signed, its success was in doubt, because the sole aim of the accord was to weaken the Akali Dal and therefore, the other faction of the Dal was not associated with the accord. The accord proved a flop and the Riberio Government was installed there. The Government believed that the terrorists could be controlled through the bullet, but I would tell you that you should not commit the mistake of taking the extremists for aliens. You remember their past history. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): They have been instigated by the aliens.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: In that case, you should face the aliens. I do not say that you attack them, but what I mean to say is that you do not have the will power to face those from whom they get inspiration. You do say that they are getting inspiration from this and that country, but you do not have the courage to name them.

So, I was saying that you do not commit the mistake of taking them for aliens. Just remember their past history. The blood of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Madan Lal Dhingra and Sardar Udham Singh is running in their veins. After all, why have they taken to rebellion and are prepared to sacrifice everyting? The Government will have to go into it. As long as you do not get to this reason, you will not be in a positon to remedy this malaise.

Today there is lust for power in the country and the beginning in this regard was made by your party. The Punjab problem

[Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh]
and terrorism in Punjab are the creation of the process of this lust for power. As long as you do not exercise control over it, the Punjab problem will not be solved. You have tried all measures to get over this problem. Only one measure is left now. That is to find political solution to the problem and to achieve this end; you will have to create atmosphere for dialogue with all sections of people in Punjab so much so that you should not feel any hesitation in having talks with extremist Sikh youths. If you feel hitch in having a dialogue with them, believe me, there is not a single leader among the reputed leadership of Punjab who has any influence on these youths. Therefore, you will have to have talks with them also.

In the morning session, one of the hon. Members was saying that they wanted to have talks with them but they (the youths) are not prepared to do so. For bringing them to the table, you will have to create conducive atmosphere. Laldenga too was not ready for talks, but talks were ultimately held with him. The extremists in Sri Lanka were also not prepared for a dialogue, but you took the initiative. Subhas Gheising too was not prepared to have talks initially, but now you are having talks with him too. Then, there could be no reason why extemists of Punjab are not ready for a dialogue. They will agree to have talks, but for that you will have to create proper climate. Be bold and say good bye to the adamant attitude which you have adopted. Create an atmosphere for talks with them. Only then the Punjab problem can be sloved; otherwise there is no other way out.

[*English*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, many of my learned friends on this side have expressed their views about the critical situation of Punjab. In be beginning, I want to place before this House that the Punjab problem is not only a law and order problem, but also a political one. There are also problems such as psychological repercussions, growing fundamentalism, involvement of foreign hand, etc. Equally important is the economic aspect of the situation.

Sir, I will not refer to political issues such as dismissal, of Barnalaji, promises made by certain senior ministers, etc, because all these have already been mentioned by my friends. And Government knows the facts. I want to stress upon the economic aspect. One must certainly appreciate good points when one finds them and I have told the Minister also the same.

Sir, a few days ago, the Punjab Government has sent one of its senior mosts officials, Sardar Manohar Singh Gill, Financial Commissioner to Delhi. He met the Members of Parliament here and put up a few economic problems before the MPs which are to be placed before the House and followed up with different Ministries for necessary action.

Sir, first of all, I would like to mention that Punjab is not getting sufficient electricity supply from the projecs that are centrally managed. For instance, Punjab has been allocated 8.38 per cent share from the central generating station at Singrauli and 47 per cent from Bairasuil. But it has never received its full share. In the year 1984-85, the share allocated was 2,600 lakh units. But Punjab received only 1,227 lakh units. In this way, there is reduction in its share every year, upto 1987. In view of the above, it is requested that the Government of India may be prevailed upon to permit the flow of Punjab's share from Singrauli as well as from Bairasuil in to. I also request that the Singrauli-malerkotla line should be completed as early as possible.

Our Governor, Shri Ray announced that

if employment is provided to one lakh youth, he will be able to curb terrorism upto a certain point. This is also part of the same plan. I am only requesting the Government of India to give special consideration to my points.

Regarding sugar based industry, I am thankful to the Government for giving sanction to Punjab for doubling the existing capacity of the two sugar mills from 1250 tonnes to 2500 tonnes per day.

The Government has also permitted Punjab to have bagasse based composite newsprint and paper plant of 200 MT capacity per day. For the sugar mills, the Government India came to the rescue of the Punjab Government because the financial resources have dried up there and because of heavy expenditure over the paramilitary forces and on other areas.

(i) Financial participation from the Central Government in the equity of the projecrs. The equity required for the six sugar mills is Rs. 52.80 crores and for the paper project is Rs. 30 crores.

(ii) Grant of 20 per cent of the cost of plant and machinery for power and steam generation systems from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Source, Government of India.

(iii) Permission to import equipment for the paper project at Zero per cent of duty.

(iv) Permission for the paper project to avail country to country credit on soft terms.

I would request you to kindly provide these things.

Similarly, diversification of crops is also the requirement of Punjab. It will certainly further boost the economy of the State. the Johl Committee's Report also says this. We want that export of fruits, vegetables and flowers to the Middle-East and other countries be facilitated.

Punjab has got large number of buffaloes. So I would request the Government to sanction buffalo meat plant for Punjab.

Requirements from Government of India

i. The most important factor for the promotion of export of fruits, vegetables and flowers on large-scale is to declare Amritsar Airport as an International Airport and direct air-links from Amritsar to the markets of Europe/Middle East and Gulf, be provided. The air freight should be the same as applicable for bulk commodities.

This is about the export of vegetables, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Don't worry. I will be completing within two-three minutes. Don't go in for Bell.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Don't call it. You send Basmati.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Whatever may be. I am not sending you are now the master of Punjab Home Ministry. You can order anything from here.

Just now, my learned friend was mentioning about Pakistan. What is happening? I am sure that Pakistan is also one of the major problems, as far terrorism is concerned. They are sending trained terrorists. They also give them the targets.

So Pakistan on the one hand is spoiling peace in Punjab and on the other hand, they are capturing basmati market abroad. Now they are competing with our country. So, in

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
this context. I would request the Government of India to announce a support price scheme for purchase of basmati for a minimum period of five years. The support price should be pegged to the price fixed for common and superfine verieties of rice. It should be remunerative so as to induce farmers to diversify from cultivation of other varieties of paddy to basmati. It is sugested that price should be kept at three times the price announced for superfine varieties.

(i) The Government of India should create an Export Development Fund and subsidise losses, if any, incurred by the procurement agencies in selling the basmati procured by them under the support price scheme in the international market at prevailing market prices.

(ii) For long term development of the market in order to popularise Indian basmati rice, sale of basmati, under brand names should be encouraged and a special incentive should be given for sale of branded basmati.

(iii) Production of quality seeds should be stepped up and Government of India should provide 25 per cent subsidy on sale of certified seeds through PUNSEED and MARKFED for a period of five years.

I have just 2 or 3 more small points. I would also say that Punjab produces potato in bulk quantities. For the supply of potatoes in a remunerative and beneficial manner, the Punjab Government has requested Government of India to provide them a procesing Vodka plant - to produce it from potato. Then we will be able to use this commodity for the betterment of the economic conditions of Punjab farmers.

There are certain schemes lying here. I have already talked to the Minister also, regarding a 100% export-oriented cotton spinning mill. The application is lying with the Government of India. Government of India should sanction the spinning mill projects to Punjab.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly stressed that diversification of crops should be undertaken throughout the country. In this regard, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Punjba Government, MARKFED and other agencies have approached the Government of India regarding diversification, in Punjab, from *Gobi, Sarson* and sunflower, from wheat. The major purpose is to reduce the area under wheat, because there is already a glut of wheat in the State. The procurement agencies are not coming forward to purchase it.

In the end, I have a request. Luckily, the Food Minister is also here. We want an additional licence for Vanaspati. Already, MARKFED has a licence for producing 50 MT., and had applied for expansion of this licence to 100 MT. MARKFED has again represented to the Central Government, through a representation submitted on March 19, 1987, for an additional licence for 100 MT per day. The Central Government, on one plea or the other, has been refusing to grant this licence to MARKFED. On the other hand, they have issued a 100 MT licence to Messrs. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation for expansion of their Amritsar plant. The Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation has not so far implemented the project, and they have been trying to get in touch with MARKFED for a joint venture to implement the licence issued to them.

The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of India need to be pressed, through you, for the grant of this licence, whereafter the project will be implemented with funds received from NCDC, MARKFED's internal resources and participation of the State Government.

These are the few economic requirements of the State. They will certainly satisfy the unemployed youth, the agricultural sector and also provide incentives for new investments in the State.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): It is unfortunate that the State which has the second position in *per capita* income, and also the first position in agriculture in the country, is suffering from such bad conditions that I do not think even the hon. Minister can reply as to what he is going to do in the future. He has asked, in the Upper House: 'With whom shall I talk?' For what is happening in the last 5 or 6 years, the ruling party is responsible, because they had indulged in manipulative politics with Akali Dal at that time.

Even subsequently, after the Accord, during the elections there, many things were proposed, like giving it Chandigarh, water from Ravi and Beas etc. There was again a failure, and delay in giving Ravi-Beas water. Regarding Chandigarh, three Commissions were appointed. But after the Haryana elections were announced, Government suddenly jumped in to have President's rule in Punjab, and gave more water i.e. two-thirds, to Haryana. I think that playing of such games has created further complications in solving the Punjab problem.

Many bad things are happening. More than 5,000 Hindu families have shifted to Himachal Pradesh. A number of such families have shifted to Delhi also. A number of Hindu families are going out. There is sc much of a fear psychosis that no Hindu officers are working in Punjab. Many industries, sales centres etc. are going out of Punjab. Industries are gradually getting closed. There is no proper electric supply. The State which was occupying a high position, is losing its economic status. This kind of a confusion has developed in Punjab.

I am giving you an account of the Punjab situation from January to March 1987 after the President Rule was impossed there. 168 deaths took place. Bout 600 persons were killed. Even encounters have gone up four times. This shows that your planning is defective: it is a total failure. You do not know what to do. You have come here with the National Security Act you will keep them in the jail for six months under this Act which you have passed today. In that also you are proposing to keep somebody in the jail for more than 5 years if some weapons are recovered from him. You take the statement of an accused as evidence. If a State has recorded his statement or the police has taken his statement or even he take-recorded statement you take it as evidence. I do not know what is the idea behind it. I am not a legal man. Even the strictures from the terrorists you are bainging in this House. What I have observed in the last 3-4 months is that more the police action the more routes you are opening for the terrorists. On the one hand, it is a law and order problem of that State; on the other hand, law and order is a State subject. To be frank with you, I think, Mr. P. Chidambaram will become the Chief Minister of Punjab. (*Interruptions*) On the one hand, it is a law and order problem; on the other, the terrorists are creating this problem. In between Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia's party is here. Though they are having followers, they are becoming weak. Darshan Singh has to resign who has become the Chief. Now the Golden Temple is totally in the hands of the terrorists. I do not know what they are doing inside the temple. I was told that whatever money is collected in the temple from the pilgrimages, they have announced that now it will be used to purchase weapons. So, it is really shocking for all of us. This government is sleeping over it. You do not know what to do. Such type of things go on repeating. What is happening

[Dr. Datta Samant]

elsewhere? I think you are in a mess and you will not come out of it. Actually, the terrorists are succeeding by increasing the population of Sikhs in that State. The terrorists are succeeding in sending out Hindus from that State; the terrorists are succeeding in paralysing the whole State Government machine. The whole action of the terrorists is so planned that they go walking and kill people and gradually run away in a car; they plan their car waiting at a particular place in suc' a way that they can easily run away and yo: are not able to catch hold of them. I think they are really outnumbering and your planning is not helping you in catching them. I really pity this government. I really think that it is an unplanned political advantage. There is no proper planning from your side. Therefore, whatever you have done in 3-4 years in the Punjab has created a mess and you cannot now go out of this mess. I am afraid, even foreign countries are helping them. You do not know exactly where to act. Why can't you seal your borders from Punjab and Pakistan? Why don't you have some military arrangement over there? Action taken at random is not going to help you. The more the police action the more routes the terrorists are going to get; that is *panthic* affinity is there. about 10,000 people-I have read about it somewhere-are going to attend the *bhog* ceremony for those people who are killed by the police action. I am afraid we are in a mess and this government has failed miserably. All your action is going in the reverse direction. To create more affinity and liking for the people, all the Sikhs who are living in this country must come forward.

I think I have always said in this House that 50 per cent of industry and 30 per cent of hotels and big industries in the country are in the hands of the Sikhs and they are enjoying them. I do not know why they are keeping quiet, and not coming out boldly. In all these meetings in the Golden Temple with Darshan Singh and other Panths and Gurus — who had to resign — nothing happens. Everything is under the control of terrorists. Nothing less than Khalistan is going to be accepted by them. It has just become uncontrollable and unimaginable. You only want to have rules and bills here and have more police force. This is again a major failure. Therefore, I oppose all such things and again blame the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHIR B. K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is very surprising that the Opposition is opposing these Demands for Grants. Th' y have not, perhaps, seen the purpose for which we are asking this amount. Because, we are coming before the House for these Demands because during the last season due to the loss of the wheat crop the farmers have suffered and we are giving them relief, and for that purpose we are coming here and these members are opposing it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are opposing the way you are bringing them here.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Before we refer to the remotely relevant speeches, the immediate point is that I am coming here to ask for a total sum of Rs. 9163.78 lakhs out of which Rs. 9160 lakhs are to be paid as relief to the persons affected by storms and hailstorms and rains in February 1987 and only a sum of Rs. 3.78 lakhs is to be paid because of certain court decrees.

I am surprised that one of the Opposition members has complimented and congratulated the Punjab farmers. So, I would congratulate them on my behalf as well as the Government, that despite the troublesome situation and the law and order or whatever type of problem you may say, the farming activities in Punjab and other developmental actovotoes in Punjab are going on

and therefore, the procurement of the country also came to our expectations. This time, of course, there are certain apprehensions not because of anything on the part of the farmers but because of the weather conditions.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You can congratulate them on behalf of the whole House.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Because, nobody has spoken. Nobody paid compliments to them, for whom we have brought these Demands.

So far as the other problems of law and order and political problems are concerned, Government of India is committed to implement the Longowal-Rajiv Gandhi Accord and the difficulties are well known to everybody. There are plenty of obstacles and there are bound to be plenty of occasions any number of political discussions can also be held. But everybody says that there is a political solution. What is a political solution? Have you ever been able to suggest anything? Dr. Datta Samant said that the terrorists do not want anywhing short of Khalistan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It was at our suggestion that joint rallies are held.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Holding of rallies is not a solution (*Interruptions*) I would say that when the extremists are killing innocent people.... (*Interruptions*)

If you do not take action against them, then do you mean to say that the Government should sit silent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is administrative and political. You have to combine.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: When some massacre of bus passengers occurs, and when there is a killing of innocent people, you say and the entire nation says that the strongest measures have to be taken. And again therefore, I would say that ..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Only administration cannot solve the problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: There is nothing like a running commentary permitted in the rules. I would say that after the Government of India presently in charge of Punjab has started taking action those actions are yielding results. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Nothing. Four times people are killed in the last three months and encounters are happening.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order. Order.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Six hundred people were killed in three months. During Barnala Government, only 168 people were killed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I already told you that neither I am yielding nor there is a rule permitting running commentary like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the chair. Don't see them.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Last year, the total arrest was only 783. This year from January to July, the total arrest are 2,114. I can give you so many things, but the point is.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You continue.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: How can I continue Sir. They are in the habit of interrupting.

So, on law and order situation.... (*Interruptions*) He has spoken, but he is not satisfied with himself, that is why he is going back....

So far as SYL Canal is concerned, I may inform the House that the progress is very well. The total land required has been acquired. As per our time schedule, in March 1988, the Canal is likely to be completed. So far as the funds are concerned, it is not starving for want of funds and the progress is very well.

So far as the power problem raised by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia is concerned, I would say that presently the power is supplied to the farmers ten to fourteen hours a day. In the border areas, we are giving power during day time so that during night time, they may not have to go the fields and work. Government is also ensuring that the proper diesel supply and power is supplied to them.

So far as your plan on power is concerned, you very well know that we have already stepped up. In the Seventh Plan, the power sector in Punjab was Rs. 3,280 crores and Rs. 1,638 crores have been ear-marked out of that. Therefore, we are taking care of power sector.

So far as other points about Singrauli and its allocation are concerned, I would certainly look into them. So far as sugar mills are concerned, we have already allowed the expansion of their capacity. The other points which relate to other Ministries, I will write to them to look into the matter.

Sir, the time is very short and we have to pass the Bill. This is a very technical supplementary. Only for the farmers benefit, I brought this. Therefore, I commend the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1987-88 for the approval of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Supplementary sum not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1988 in respect to head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 22".

The motion was adopted.

19.53 hrs.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Pujab for the services of the financial year 1987-88.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, section 2, dated - 24-8-87.

Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1987-88".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fud of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.55 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the Fourty-first Report of Business Advisory Committee.

19.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 25, 1987/ Bhadra 3, 1909 (Saka)

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† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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