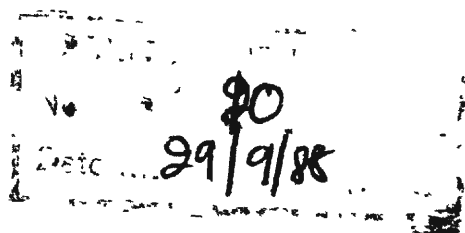


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 21, 1988/Chaitra 1, 1910
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Rush of Passengers at Inter-State Bus Terminus, Delhi

*364. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States for which
bus service is available from the Inter-State
Bus Terminus of Delhi;

(b) whether Government are taking any
steps to reduce the heavy rush of passengers
at the Inter-State Bus Terminus; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Bus services
are available from ISBT, Delhi to Haryana,
Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and
Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar
Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandi-
garh.

(b) and (c). Another ISBT is proposed
to be constructed on the eastern side of the
Nizamuddin Railway station.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed
that there is a proposal to construct another
ISBT to reduce the rush of the passengers
in the buses. May I know the stage of the

proposal and the expenditure involved in it
as also the States for which the bus services
will be available from the proposed ter-
minal ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : As regards
reducing the rush, I would like to inform
the hon. Member that the capacity of the
present ISBT was contemplated as 500
buses. But at present 4600 buses are
reaching here and this position is really
causing a lot inconvenience to the people.
Keeping this fact in view, a proposal was
submitted to Planning Commission. It is
proposed to construct a new ISBT near
Nizamuddin by 1988-89. It involves an
expenditure of Rs. 2 crores and 50 lakhs
and the Planning Commission have agreed
to allocate the funds during 1988-89.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Are there
any arrangements made for the present
travelling public to see that their journey is
safe and convenient ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Govern-
ment is always cautious about the safety
aspect. In Delhi's perspective plan for
2001, the movement of 14000 buses from
and to the states and intake of 7 lakh 25
thousand passengers in Delhi has been
anticipated. In this way, the Government
always try to provide safety measures and
assures that there is no inconvenience to the
passengers in the bus service available.

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that
the visit of passengers from North to South.
and *vice versa* is essential for maintaining
the unity between the North and the South.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have recently attend-
ed a *Kisan* Sammelan there. Farmers do
recall and congratulate you there. May I
know whether the Government propose to
start a Bus Service from Delhi to Andhra
Pradesh for maintaining the unity between
South and the North ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is
an airbus to Hyderabad.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I may ask them to increase the number from one to two.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Why Andhra Pradesh, why not to Kanyakumari ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Bus should be comfortable so that there is no inconvenience to the passengers. The security aspect should seriously be kept in mind. ISBT to be constructed in Nizammuddin will not prove adequate to fulfil the requirements of Delhi. You will have to construct more such terminals.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : We have certain other proposals also for constructing new bus terminals. We propose to construct 4-5 such bus terminals by 2001. In order to avoid rush of passengers at one place, we propose to construct more bus terminals as and when the resources would be available with us.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the

facility of reserved seats for the MP's, MLA's and MLC's in the buses run by the States. May I know why such a facility has not being provided in DTC buses while DTC buses are plying to other states also ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

[English]

Development Scheme for Fisheries in Kerala

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

(a) the schemes submitted by Kerala Government for the development of fisheries in Kerala;

(b) the action taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the Central assistance provided to Matsya Federation in Kerala ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Action taken by the Government of India on the important Fisheries Projects referred to by the Government of Kerala is as follows :

Project	Action taken by the Government
1	2
1. Development of Integrated fishing harbour at Vizhinjam.	Sanctioned in February, 1987.
2. Construction of Puthiappa fishing harbour.	Sanctioned in January, 1988.
3. Construction of Munambam fishing harbour.	Revised implementation schedule awaited from the Government of Kerala.
4. Construction of Thangassery fishing harbour.	Revised implementation schedule awaited from the Government of Kerala.
5. Integrated marine fisheries Project Phase I and Phase II.	Sanctioned in April, 1985 and March, 1987.
6. Off-shore fisheries development project for dory fishing.	Sanctioned in March, 1987.

1

2

7. Implementation of group accident insurance scheme for active fishermen.
8. Motorisation of traditional craft.
9. Kerala Fisheries Development project for Prawn culture with Kuwait Fund assistance.
10. Expansion of MATSYAFED Net Complex with Japanese assistance.
11. Establishment of Brackish-water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
12. Establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) in Cannanore and Alleppey districts under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

About 3,20,000 fishermen insured in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Scheme approved in 1987-88 for motorisation of 300 traditional craft.

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development have agreed in principle to fund the project.

Project posed for Japanese assistance; response awaited.

Sanctioned in May, 1987.

Cannanore FFDA was sanctioned during 1986-87 and Alleppey during 1987-88.

(c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has so far provided an assistance of about Rs. 402 lakhs to MATSYAFED (Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd.) in Kerala during *Seventh* Five Year Plan.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : About two years back at the time of Karunakaran Ministry, a survey was made in Kerala, to identify traditional fishermen and a list was published and approved. On the basis of this approved list 220 fishermen's welfare societies were formed and the MATSYAFED under which the Central Government is giving ample assistance is the apex body of these 220 fishermen's welfare societies. And through these fishermen's welfare societies a lot of development work was done for fishermen folk. But when the Nayanar Government came into power these 220 welfare societies were abolished. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, what is this ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, this is very important, because the Government of India is giving assistance.

These 220 welfare societies were abolished and another eighty fishermen's socie-

ties were formed and all these eighty fishermen's societies, instead of taking the fishermen from the approved list are taking fishermen from CITU list and assistance is being given. Even these 83 societies are not functioning properly, though the Government of India giving one hundred per cent assistance through MATSYAFED and this MATSYAFED is being misused by starting these 80 societies while the real fishermen were neglected. So, my question to the hon. Minister is, whether an inquiry will be made into this matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What inquiry ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : It is true that the Government of India, through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) gives a lot of assistance to MATSYAFED and the total amount that has been sanctioned so far was Rs. 402.03 lakhs. This is a big assistance for fisheries in the State. There is no doubt that, a

the hon. Member says, 220 societies were formed earlier. We do not know the reasons why they were displaced and new societies were formed. Now, that the allegation the hon. Member has raised, if he gives us in detail, we shall make a through thorough inquiry into this matter and I think there should not be any politicking in these matters in bettering the lot of fishermen in this part of the country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Are you not permitting the State Governments to take administrative decisions ? What inquiry are you going to make ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, coming back to my second supplementary question, when the Prime Minister visited Kerala during Jan. 1987...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What for ? For making an election speech ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : He made a promise for the development of four fishery harbours, that is, Vizhinjan fishing harbour; Puthiappa fishing harbour, Munambam fishing harbour and Thangassery fishing harbour, and the State Government was asked to submit a detailed report on how much resource can be raised by the State itself, leaving the other things to the Centre. I want to know whether the State Government has submitted a detailed report regarding the development of these fishing harbours and the amount am allotted for the development of these harbours by the State Government.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, it is true that the Prime Minister had announced in Jan. 1987 the programmes for the fisheries development in Kerala in his economic package and the total sum involved was Rs. 93.57 crores. In fact, there was six major projects that were announced. In regard to Vizhinjan Integrated Fishing Harbour, Phase I and II have been completed and Phase III is under construction. In regard to Puthiappa fishing harbour, it was sanctioned in Feb. 1988. In regard to Munambam fishing harbour, reply from the State Government is awaited. In regard to Thangassery fishing harbour, reply from the State Government is also awaited. Three fishing landing jettys were approved in Feb. 1987 and Brackishwater Fish Farmers

Development Agency (BFDA) has also been sanctioned in May 1987.

Sir, earlier the policy was that the Government accepted, the money that will be invested in these fishing harbours will be 50 : 50, that is, fifty per cent Central Government and fifty per cent State Government. Now, the State Government is going back upon the commitment and this matter has to be sorted out. I hope, the State Government will strict to that formula in regard to assistance.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the hon. Minister has said about the cooperative societies and its functioning; the formation of MATSYAFED apex body; some amount was given to the State Government and an inquiry will be conducted into this matter and all that. I would like to know, how can the Central Government conduct inquiry into the administrative matters which have been done by the Kerala Government ? Also, will the Minister explain to us the state of affairs of the Cooperative Societies which were there prior to one year ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : The Central Government advanced money and gives 100 per cent subsidy; other subsidies and loans to MATSYAFED, a state level society. The State Government has to give an explanation how they have spent the amount so that we can look into the matter.

So far as the functioning of other societies is concerned, when we receive complaints we send them to the State Government for their comments and if necessary, we make further enquiries into the matter.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The work on Vizhinjan fishing harbour in Trivandrum was started about a decade back. I am sorry to say that the work on this project is going on at a very slow speed. May I know the constraints that come in the way of completion of this prestigious project ? Will the Minister ensure completion of the project during the Seventh Plan itself ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Stage I and Stage II of the project has already been completed. Stage III is under construction. This is the biggest fishing harbour project involving Rs. 62.73 crores. I think, this projects is being completed within the scheduled time.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourists

*368. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earnings from tourists during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the five countries on the top from the point of view of tourist arrivals in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the last three years were as follows :

Year	Rs. Crores
1984-85	1300
1985-86	1460
1986-87	1780

(b) The five countries on the top in terms of tourist arrivals in India during 1987 were :

- (i) Bangladesh
- (ii) United Kingdom
- (iii) Pakistan
- (iv) United States of America, and
- (v) Sri Lanka.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : What is the number of tourist arrival from different countries with foreign exchange earned and within is the country from where we earned the highest foreign exchange in the matter of tourist arrival ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : In the statement I have given the names of five countries i.e. Bangladesh, United Kingdom, Pakistan, United States of America and Sri Lanka. Percentage of foreign exchange earned in 1986-87 from different countries is like this. UK 14.9 per cent, USA 11.6% etc. Tourist travel has increased accordingly.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : What is the number of tourists from USSR with foreign exchange earned ? What are the special steps taken by the Government to attract tourists ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Recently steps have been taken at different levels for tourist exchange promotion with USSR. I do not have the exact figures. But last year, we started an exchange promotion programme with USSR and other places. We are trying to attract more number of tourists from USSR. Country-wise estimate of exchange promotion programmes is not available.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I know whether the Ministry of Tourism has made any study to find out as to what is India's potential for attracting foreign tourists; if so, may I know to what extent this potential has been utilised successfully by us uptill now ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : India has great tourist potential in the world because we have got a number of archaeological monuments. Many tourist facilities have been provided after the creation of this Ministry in 1985. We have got 18 overseas offices which provide facilities for tourists to come to India. If we compare the foreign exchange earning of from tourism with that readymade garments, we are spending Rs. 25 for earning Rs. 100 from readymade garments whereas we are spending only Rs. 7 for earning Rs. 100 from tourism. This shows that tourism earns a lot of net foreign exchange for our country. The tourist infrastructure, which has been built up in our country over the years, will attract number of tourists. We have conducted surveys and studies to attract tourists coming to India in large numbers. In 1986, we have crossed the one million figure of tourists arrival in the country. It shows that the Government has taken adequate steps to see that India attracts more foreign tourists.

High Rise Buildings in Delhi

372. SHRI V. TULSIRAM† :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently revised the regulations for construction of high-rise buildings in the capital;

(b) if so, the main features of the revised regulations;

(c) whether presently a large number of high-rise buildings are coming up in the capital, particularly in the Connaught Place and Barakhamba Road complex;

(d) if so, whether before any plan for new building is sanctioned, requisite compliance about different aspects like environment and fire safeguards and infrastructure for supply of water, electricity and parking space is ensured; and

(e) whether any control on the building of such high-rise business and residential complexes is exercised by Union Government agencies; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Government have issued revised guidelines.

(b) The main features of the revised guidelines are that the high-rise construction in Delhi will continue to be regulated subject to compliance with conditions of detailed urban design clearance, fire fighting requirements and requirements under other provisions like the Master Plan, Zoning regulations, Building bye-laws etc. However, the space to be constructed would be guided only by per floor coverage and floor area ratio (FAR) norms. These would, in general, influence the height of buildings.

(c) There are 9 multi-storeyed buildings under construction in Connaught Place and Barakhamba Road Complex.

(d) All such relevant aspects are taken care of as per the provisions contained in the building bye-laws and the Master/Zonal Plans.

(e) Control on construction of high-rise buildings, both residential and commercial, is exercised by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission and other local authorities as per the guidelines issued by the Union Government.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said

that revised guidelines have been issued regarding the construction of high-rise buildings. I want to know what amendments have been made in the old regulations, what were the old regulations and what are the new regulations ? In spite of the revised regulations, the high-rise buildings are coming up in Delhi. Are these revised regulations applicable only to Delhi or they are being implemented throughout the country ? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware of the fact that a large number of high-rise buildings are coming up in Delhi frequently and during the last few years, a number of fire incidents have been witnessed in these high-rise buildings at Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place and in Rajendra Nagar. An employee working at 12th, 14th or 15th floor of the building is not in a position to come down to save himself from fire. He will be burnt to ashes whenever there is such a mishap. What arrangements are being made and the guidelines being issued by the Government to bring him down safely to the ground ? As far as I know a small box has been provided in every building as a fire-fighting measure. I fail to understand as to how can that little box be sufficient in a dangerous situation of fire. I would like the hon. Minister to explain about the steps taken to protect the people and buildings from fire.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : We had set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development to prepare guidelines regarding construction of high-rise buildings. The Committee discussed the matter in all its aspects. Besides, Delhi Urban Arts Commission was also consulted in the matter. The Committee, with their recommendations, submitted their report to the Government in December 1987. So far as the objection of the hon. Member that there are no emergency gates, I have stated in reply to the Question that in the high-rise buildings there will definitely be provision for emergency gates and fire-fighting devices. The Government is absolutely conscious in the matter. The construction of a high-rise building will be allowed in 25 per cent of the total area of the land and the remaining 75 per cent land will be left open to provide other amenities.

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know about the old regu-

lations, the new regulations and the amendments made. I also wanted to know whether the amended regulations are being enforced or not and, if not, what action is proposed to be taken to enforce them. As regards high rise buildings in Delhi, I would like to say that tremors are being felt quite often in Delhi. Today's newspapers also have the same news. Keeping these things in mind, what steps are being taken to see that these high-rise buildings are strong as far as construction aspect is concerned. May I know whether any guidelines or orders have been issued in this regard? May I also know as to what steps have been taken to solve the problem of parking of the cars in old buildings? Kindly reply to all these points in detail. Please don't reply in a roundabout way. I want a specific reply. When I enquired about Hyderabad, he did not give a clear reply. He should reply in yes or no.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member wants a bus service from Hyderabad to Delhi. I will write to his State Government in this regard. As far as the guidelines and the amendments are concerned, these will be furnished to him separately. According to the amended regulations, only 25 per cent of the total area will be the built-up area and the rest 75 per cent will be left as open area for other amenities like parking and parks etc.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister says that there have been modifications and amendments for the construction of high-rise buildings. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in Lutyen's city, New Delhi, Barakhamba Road and in Connaught Place and certain other places, high-rise buildings were allowed to be constructed. Is there any plan, futuristic plan, in which you have agreed, that is, the Government have agreed to have these high-rise buildings? Because, Sir, initially, these were constructed in Connaught Place, Curzon Road and on some other roads. But now we have found that on Prithvi Raj Road a number of massive constructions are going on. This *ad hoc* permission is given by influence and by different means. Will the Government come out with a definite plan so as to where in New Delhi these high-rise buildings will be constructed and where they will not be

allowed to be constructed. Will a study of the environmental impact be done so that these *ad hoc* buildings coming up and raised by influential people and builders, etc. do not take place and favours are not granted?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the administration agrees with the hon. Member that Delhi should be beautified, have good environment and provided with all the facilities. Old buildings, particularly at Barakhamba road, were already under construction. We are keeping everything in mind in the master plan prepared for the period till 2001. The master plan has been prepared keeping all the schemes regarding Delhi in mind, whether they are about high rise buildings or about the roads. In future, high rise buildings will not be constructed without observing rules and regulations in this regard. We accord permission to the buildings only after we obtain the approval of the Urban Arts Commission.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I did not ask about the rules. I asked, will it be pointed out as to where these high rise buildings will be allowed in future and not on an *ad hoc* basis.

[Translation]

as constructed today on Prithviraj road and tomorrow on Curzon road.

[English]

Will these areas be definitely pointed out in your futuristic plans? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will explain. I have got no details at present.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, during the last few years Delhi has unfortunately witnessed a number of very serious fires taking place in these high rise buildings. What the Minister is now assuring the House is about the precautions, guidelines, safeguards add all that, which will be observed in future. So, I remember that when these particular fires took place and the matter was raised in this House, similar

assurances were given. Nobody is very much convinced about this, Sir, because the construction of this type of sky-scraper buildings for which Delhi has become a paradise, is the occupation which black money operators, whether they are building contractors or the owners of these buildings, are able to carry on with impunity it seems: I want to know not about the future but about the past, whether the inquiries which were conducted into, for example, the recent fire in Ansal Bhavan on Barakhamba Road, the earlier fire in that Siddhartha Inter-continental Hotel in which a number of people lost their lives, whether these and any other similar inquiries did not actually establish that the designs of these buildings were thoroughly faulty from the point of safety, there was no effective arrangement for fire escape or fire exit or for even locating the fire in time. And if so, what action was taken in those particular cases against the people who were responsible for this kind of criminal negligence? I would like to know whether anybody has been punished, whether any kind of deterrent punishment has been given so that in future these contractors, designers and builders have some fear that they will be hauled up unless they really bother about the safety precautions. I want to know what action was taken.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : And also the engineers, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The question asked by the hon. Member comes under the jurisdiction of Home Ministry. They are inquiring into the matter. As regards other important provisions, I would like to say that there are fire-fighting requirements, zonal planning regulations, building by-laws and several other provisions which the Government is constantly observing. He has asked a specific question regarding the action taken. The Question comes under the jurisdiction of Home Ministry and they are looking into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the result of the inquiry?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I am not aware of it, the Home Ministry is looking into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is not aware of the result of the inquiry. He even

does not know whether the Home Ministry is capable of taking any action or not? What are the results of the inquiry, why there were fires, why there were so many casualties, the hon. Minister does not know about all these things. He is in charge of Urban Development in Delhi and he does not know all these things.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Home Ministry is inquiring into it and as soon as the conclusions are available, the Government will make them public.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister obtain information and tell us if there is a notice board in front of the hotels where fire, took place or where there were troubles displaying 'stay at your own risk'? Is the hon. Minister aware of it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : If the hon. Member mentions about a particular hotel, then Government will definitely look into it.

[*English*]

Hunger Deaths

*373. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances of hunger deaths occurred during the past six months in different parts of the country have come to notice of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) No, Sir. No hunger deaths have been reported by the State Governments.

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

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From the reply given to this Question, it appears that the only channel of information available to the Central Government is the State Government. They have no other means of finding out what is actually happening or not happening in these areas which were so

seriously affected by drought and near-famine conditions. They have no other way of finding out whether the State Government informs them the cases or not. It is nobody's case that in the recent drought, there were very large scale deaths due to starvation. Nobody is saying that—that thousands of lakhs of people have died of starvation. That is not the intent of the question at all.

But the point is, large number of reports have appeared—they may not be official reports—regarding the incidence of starvation deaths. As you know, one mass phenomenon already exists in our country in rural areas of many States is malnutrition. Mass nutrition prevails in this country among poorer sections of people. Everybody knows it. Therefore, when a calamity like this takes place, it is obvious that many of these people who are living always in conditions of malnutrition may be just pushed below that and may have actually died because of starvation. But I want to know whether some of these reports were inquired into which came to their notice even if the State Government did not say anything.

For example, I just mention the annual report of the Desert Medical Research Council, which is an affiliated body of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). In a report released on 28th January, it has stated that the deaths were occurring in the worst-hit districts of Barmer and Jodhpur and the Senior Deputy Director General of IDMR. Mr. S.P. Apte has said in the report : Many villages including Kondra village are experiencing deaths are due to malnutrition. Of course, you can say that these deaths are due to malnutrition and not due to starvation. This kind of hair-line quibbling always goes on, I know. But at least on the basis of such reports, it is necessary that Government makes its own inquiry.

Regarding Kalahandi, these have been a lot of controversies I only want to say two things. About Kalahandi, an inquiry was set up. A District and Sessions Judge of Kalahandi was appointed to inquire into after the Supreme Court heard the public interest litigation and directed an inquiry to be held by the District and Sessions Judge. Now, at pages 177 and 178 of this District

and Sessions Judge report, he has said that death of many persons over 49 years of age is death due to old age. This is written in his report. But a Committee of the Orissa Assembly, House Committee—I presume all Parties are represented on this—and the Orissa House Committee in its report dated 11.7.1987 has pointed out that proforma inquiry...

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : What do you want to ask ? You have given a long speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am quoting from the report.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : You have not told this. We are getting it from him. It is very relevant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It pointed out, proforma inquiry into the alleged cases of starvation deaths has not been conducted properly, in time, as required under section 39 (1) of the Orissa Relief Code. The Committee reports that all allegations of starvation deaths published in newspapers should be inquired into by some gazetted officer within 48 hours after it comes to notice. But this was not done. Similarly, there are many other reports. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi wrote a letter in Hindi to one Member of the other House who had also enquired into this question and in that letter he is quoted as having said about Madhya Pradesh :

[*Translation*]

"Received the details about the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh sent by you, the State Government is being asked to look into the matter."

[*English*]

Chief Minister Shri Motilal Vora told this correspondent on 1st of June that no such letter was received from the Prime Minister. What are we to do ? Everybody is worried about these things. Foreign newspapers also sometimes deliberately try to play up this thing in order to show that in India so many people are dying of starvation deaths. The real position should be made clear. The Government should not

try to evade it. If a few people have died of starvation here and there out of so many million people, it is nothing surprising because they are living below poverty line and they are living in conditions of malnutrition. By saying "No. Sir. Nothing has happened. We don't admit anything," what is the fun? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is our senior colleague and very well informed. He has tried to give a political touch to his arguments. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware of the fact that during the last 40 years of independence, nobody in this country has died of starvation. (*Interruptions*) I have not given any speech. Kindly listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Let him make an inquiry. In Tanjore, thousands of people died of starvation. People died in Kerala also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Let him hold an inquiry.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : If you appoint some responsible persons in the House Committee, it will be proved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The hon. Minister does not seem to be aware that 400 persons have died in Kalahandi.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I say with authority that not a single person has died of starvation. It does not matter whatever the hon. Member may claim...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving you the information.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Let this matter be referred to the Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I asked when that letter was...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Member does not want to ask, then let me proceed further. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? Let us listen.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Will you listen to me...(*Interruptions*) The hon. Member can raise it during zero hour...(*Interruptions*). The hon. Member spoke for 20 minutes and asked his question in 10 or 12 minutes. I will take 10 minutes to reply. I should have at least half the time taken by the hon. Member. Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : He is replying. Why do you shout?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You go on speaking looking towards the press gallery.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to explain that I agree with the hon. Member regarding the news published in one or two newspapers that some people have died of starvation in Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan. One or two cases have been reported. As soon as the matter was reported in the press, the Government wrote to the State Government which inquired into it and the Government of India deputed an officer of the rank of Under Secretary to visit the spot (a village) on the Rajasthan Gujarat border where the population is 1100. A suicide case was found to have taken place there. I am stating before you the factual position. It was a case of suicide. If suicide case is to be reported as a death of starvation, then (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was indigestion or starvation which led to suicide! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Please listen to me. I tell you about the report. Under Secretary contacted the Pradhans in the villages. Village Pradhan, Shri Keshavbhai Shah,...(*Interruptions*) Shri Meenabhai Shah, Shri Rahim Bhai and Shri Zamil Bhai were contacted and enquiries were made from them about the incident which took place in the village. The Under Secretary also contacted the people in nearby villages. He submitted his report in

which he has stated that no incident of starvation death has taken place in any of the village. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Members that during the last two years, Government of India has supplied 2 lakh tonnes of wheat to Rajasthan to meet the situation arising out of drought conditions in the State. Similarly, 3 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been given to Gujarat. On the same lines, the Government provides all possible assistance where there is drought or flood to mitigate the sufferings of the people. I want to inform...*(Interruptions)* kindly listen to me, then I can proceed. Has the hon. Member ever enquired of the State Government? He should also ask from the State Government. Government of India sanctioned Rs. 380 crore during the last two years for the three schemes, N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. to provide work and employment to the people. The number of the poor and those living below the poverty line is approximately 22.5 crore in this country. The Government, in order to bring people alone the poverty line, has provided employment opportunities to 9 crores of people. Government of India provide all possible assistance to the people. In spite of that, if political leaders indulge in malicious propaganda to defame the Government, then it is not justified.

I would like to say something about Bengal, the state wherefrom the hon. Member comes...*(Interruption)* Whatever money was sanctioned to Bengal, only 60 per cent out of that has been spent and the rest 40 per cent has remained unutilized. The Government have not even submitted the accounts till date...*(Interruptions)* If the hon. Member comes to me, I will present the records before him.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government will not let anybody die of starvation in the country nor anyone has died of starvation. There is a malicious propaganda to defame the Government. I would like to request the hon. Members to undertake on the spot enquiry to personally verify the facts about the starvation deaths. If he can prove, after the the enquiry, that the people have died of starvation, then only he can say that the Government is wrong. The Government is time to its

claim that till date no one has died of hunger.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Bhajan Lal would not be Mr. Bhajan Lal, if he did not reply like that. He is accusing me...

[Translation]

He says that we have politicalised the issue. But, what he himself has stated? Does it not sound like a speech meant for next elections? The hon. Minister has not answered to what I had asked. If some officer from the independent professional scientific body, like I.C.M.R. under the control of Government, not a private body, submits such a report, then will the Government remove the person from service who has reported the facts or will the Government order some independent inquiry into it? If a senior most official of I.C.M.R., reports such things in his inquiry report, then is it not the duty of the Government to have a thorough inquiry about the report? Why does the hon. Minister not tell us the result of his findings? He is speaking as if he is campaigning for an election. He should answer to the question I have asked.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have explained in detail that there has not been a single starvation death in the country. Death can occur due to many reasons. So many people die everyday in the country. Can we conclude that they have all died of starvation? A man may die while quarreling or may commit suicide. It does not mean that he has died of starvation. There may be a tragedy due to enmity or due to certain other reasons. But, accusing the Government that the tragedy is a starvation death is not justified. How much truth is there in hon. Member's statement will be seen in due course.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident which has been aired so much is related to Barmer district in my constituency. On a visit to the village, I found the condition serious there because of malnutrition. There can not be two opinions about that. People are falling sick and dying due to malnutrition, but there has been no death because of starvation...*(Interruptions)* I am telling the truth...*(Interruptions)* I shall not give a wrong

picture...*(Interruption)* Deaths have been due to malnutrition, not due to starvation. I have also seen the meals which the villagers partake. Their meal consists of 'chapattis' made of wheat flour and the poor people, as they are partake these chapattis with green chillies. What is needed is that some sort of pulses or green vegetable should be supplied to them so that their meal may be rich in nutritive value. Previously they used to get buttermilk which kept them healthy. The report of the Desert Centre is very alarming. In fact, the situation is alarming. The Rajasthan Government is distributing wheat and providing gratuitous relief to the people of those areas. But this situation is restricted to certain areas only. The Central Government should join hands with the Rajasthan Government to meet the situation.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member said that lack of adequate proteins in the diet made the people weak and this weakness led to their death. How can we jump to such conclusions? There are so many places where 'chapattis' are eaten with raw onions or green chillies. In many areas, specially in rural India, green vegetables are not available. People take Chapattis with 'chutney.' We have seen it with our own eyes. It is true that because of drought Rajasthan is facing the problem of cattle. Buttermilk is in short supply because milch cattle have perished. Poor people usually partake chapattis with butter milk. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must be knowing about this as you have lived in a village. Gram flour is mixed with buttermilk to prepare 'Karhi' (Curry) and millet flour is mixed with buttermilk to prepare 'Rabri'...*(Interruption)*. Yes, Yes—how would the hon. Member know that buttermilk is used to prepare 'Karhi' (curry). How would a citizen of this jet-age know about the recipes of rural India?...*(Interruption)* Shri Rao is sitting near the hon. Member, he can tell the recipe for making 'Karhi' (Curry)...*(Interruption)*. How can the hon. Member, used to eating choicest delicacies, know about ordinary Indian dishes?...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, could you please satisfy their curiosity by telling them as to what preparations can be made with buttermilk. The Government has opened fair-price shops in the remote areas of the country. In these areas it is hard to get essential commodities like flour,

cereals, salts, spices and other items of daily use. Retail outlets have been opened for the supply of these items. The cooperatives and the Government have opened these shops for the convenience of the people. I want to repeat that there has been no starvation death in the country. Deaths could be occurring due to illness and some other reasons. Till now this Government has not let anyone die of starvation. Nor will it let anyone die due to this in future.

[English]

Agro Climatic Zones

*374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR† :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1987 to Starred Question No. 135 regarding the demarcation of the country into different-Agro-climatic Zones and state :

(a) whether the agro-climatic zones have been set up;

(b) if so, the names of the agro-climatic zones alongwith the regions covered by each of them and the details of the scheme envisaged for the development of these zones; and

(c) if not, the time by which the zones would be demarcated and the schemes worked out in detail?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has undertaken the exercise for organising agricultural development planning, based on agro-climatic zones in the country.

(b) and (c). Details of 15 agro-climatic zones along with the regions covered are given in the statement below.

Planning Commission has constituted a sub-group representing Department of Agriculture, Planning Commission, I.C.A.R. and the State Agriculture Universities to suggest crop pattern, forestry, animal husbandry, and Agro processing activities suited to each agro-climatic zone.

Statement

Agro Climatic Zones in India

Sl. No.	Zone	States/Areas covered
I.	West Himalayan region :	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Parts of Himachal Pradesh and hills of Uttar Pradesh, West Punjab.
II.	Eastern Himalayan region :	Arunachal Pradesh, Himalayan West Bengal, Assam and associated hills, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura.
III.	Lower Gangetic Plain region :	West Bengal Plains.
IV.	Middle Gangetic Plain region :	North Bihar plains, South Bihar plains, Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
V.	Upper Gangetic Plain region :	Central Uttar Pradesh, North Western Uttar Pradesh, South Western Uttar Pradesh.
VI.	Trans-Gangetic Plain region :	Delhi, Punjab northern plains, Southern and Central Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan Sriganganagar area.
VII.	Eastern Plateaus and hills regions :	Bihar Chhotanagpur plateau, West Bengal Plateau, Orissa inland, Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh Wain Ganga and Hill Division of Maharashtra.
VIII.	Central Plateau and hills regions :	Bundel Khand of Uttar Pradesh, Northern Plains and plateau of Madhya Pradesh, Central plateau and hills of Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya hills and plateau of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan plains and hills, Rajasthan plateau.
IX.	Western Plateau and hills region :	Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidharba of Maharashtra, Malwa plateau of Madhya Pradesh.
X.	Southern plateau and hills region :	Telangana, Rayalseema and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu inland, Southern and northern plateau of Karnataka.
XI.	East Coast Plains and hills region :	Coastal Orissa, Coastal Andhra, Tamil Nadu, East Coast, Delta of Tamil Nadu, Southern part of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.
XII.	West Coast Plain and ghats region :	West Coast and Nilgiri Divisions of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Coastal and Western hills of Karnataka, Konkan of Maharashtra and Goa.
XIII.	Gujarat Plain and hills region :	Gujarat plain and hills.
XIV.	Western dry region :	Western dry areas.
XV.	Island region :	Andaman, Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Atminidivi islands.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

The question was regarding the demarcation of the country into different agro-climatic zones. Presumably, the whole of the country was to be demarcated. But unfortunately and geography of those who demarcate seems to be very poor. Some parts of Himachal Pradesh are in western Himalayan region. But what about the other part? What about Mizoram? What about Meghalaya? Are they not parts of any agro-climatic zone?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country has been demarcated into 15 agro-climatic zones. This has been done to enable the people to plant the right type of crop according to the climatic conditions and soil quality of the area. The process is still incomplete. A full scale survey has been conducted for this purpose. Representatives from the States, the Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) and Agricultural Universities will participate in the process. These officials will go into the pros and cons of this matter and finalize it within 5-6 months. If any problems still persist, efforts will be made to solve them. This is being done to utilize our agricultural potential to the maximum within the constraints of climatic and soil conditions. This welcome decision has been taken by our hon. Prime Minister to increase agricultural production.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : My question was simple; but anyhow since the Hon. Minister has stated that the demarcation of the zones has not been completed, may I know as to the date on which the demarcation was started, the time it has taken for this incomplete demarcation and the time that would likely be taken for the complete demarcation and what are the exact specifications because some areas are left out.

Secondly, may I know that what are the exact guidelines that have been given to those who demarcate these zones and to develop them; and also whether zonal centres will be set up in each of these zones so

as to give special attention to these agro-climatic zones?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker. Sir, there is no question of leaving out any State. All the States will be covered. Work relating to zone demarcation was started in 1987 and as I said before, the process will be completed within 6 months.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker Sir, I welcome the steps being taken for demarcation of the country into agro-climatic zones. Drought Area No-14 in the Western Zone has also been included. I want to know the districts selected in Drought Area No. 14 of the West Zone. Secondly, I want to know why the Members from the Lok Sabha have been precluded from this Committee.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The hon. Member said that Members from the Lok Sabha have not been included in this Committee. To this I shall say that this type of work can be handled better by technically qualified people and specialists in the field. They can clearly determine which area should fall in which climatic zone e.g. drought affected areas in the drought zone, areas with heavy rainfall in the rainfall zone etc. A final blue print will be prepared only after considering all aspects. Any area which may be left out will be included later.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Reported Sale of Spurious Weedicides in Punjab

*367. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the "Tribune" dated 19 February, 1988 wherein it has been stated that spurious weedicides are being sold in various parts of Punjab;

(b) if so, how far it will affect the Rabi crop in the State;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been no reports of wide-spread sale/use of spurious weedicides in the Punjab.

(c) and (d). The Government of Punjab launched an Intensive Quality Check Campaign in the State to check the quality of wheat weedicides supplied. Out of 162 samples analysed, 23 samples were found to be mis-branded. The State authorities have cancelled the licences in three cases and initiated follow-up action under the Insecticides Act, 1968, against all offenders.

Foodgrain Reserves

*369. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) the highest and lowest level of foodgrain reserves during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the stock of various foodgrains as on 1 January, 1988;

(c) the location of the stock as on 1 January, 1988, State-wise; and

(d) the special allocation of foodgrains made to flood affected States during the current year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The highest and lowest levels of stocks with public agencies during the last three years, 1985 to 1987, were 28.67 million tonnes and 14.96 million tonnes respectively. During the current year, 1988, stocks with public agencies were estimated at 14.14 million tonnes as on 1.1.1988.

(c) Statement I indicating state-wise location of stocks as on the 1st January, 1988 is given below.

(d) Statement II showing special allocations of wheat and rice to the states affected by flood/heavy rains and hail storm during 1987-88 is also given below.

Statement-I

Total estimated stocks of Foodgrains Located in various States/Uts as on 1.1.1988 (P)

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Uts	Rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	242.1@	68.5	—	310.6
Assam	106.7	9.5	—	116.2
Bihar	123.8	220.0	—	343.8
Gujarat	75.4	557.4	6.5	639.3
Haryana	401.2	966.1	—	1367.3
Himachal Pradesh	7.8	10.8	—	18.6

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	65.6	31.7	—	97.3
Karnataka	115.9	62.2	8.4	186.5
Kerala	237.4	47.9	—	285.3
Madhya Pradesh	478.2	546.2	10.4	1034.8
Maharashtra	239.4	621.7	66.0	927.1
Manipur	12.4	1.7	—	14.1
Meghalaya	5.3	0.6	—	5.9
Nagaland	2.9	1.1	—	4.0
Orissa	112.9	36.2	—	149.1
Punjab	2819.5	2121.3	0.1	4940.9
Rajasthan	35.2	1179.8	—	1215.0
Sikkim	3.6	—	—	3.6
Tripura	16.4	1.6	—	18.0
Tamil Nadu	379.5	88.5	—	468.0
Uttar Pradesh	588.2	847.7	0.2	1436.1
West Bengal	340.5	103.6	—	444.1
A & N Islands	1.9	2.1	—	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	0.4	—	5.4
Chandigarh	6.0	Neg.	—	6.0
D & N Haveli	0.3	0.1	—	0.4
Goa, Daman and Diu	2.0	1.4	—	3.4
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1.5	Neg.	—	1.5
Pondicherry	1.0	0.1	—	1.1
Delhi	55.6	40.2	—	95.8
Total	6483.2	7568.4	91.6	14143.2

P—Provisional

Neg.—Below 50 tonnes

@—Does not include 1.71 lakh tonnes of rice purchased by APCSC.

Statement-II

Special allocations of wheat and rice to the States affected by flood/heavy rains and hail-storm during 1987-88

(In tonnes)

Name of State	Special allocations made		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
Punjab	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
Himachal Pradesh	27,000	—	27,000
Jammu and Kashmir	25,000	15,000	40,000
Total	2,52,000	15,000	2,67,000

[Translation]

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether out of 612 unauthorised colonies, list of which was prepared in 1977, 49 colonies have still not been regularised;

(b) if so, the time by which these colonies would be regularised;

(c) whether the facility of electricity and water is being provided to the unauthorised colonies which came into existence upto 1981;

(d) whether the main roads in these colonies would also be metalled; and

(e) if so, the time by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A list of 607 colonies was prepared by MCD and DDA in 1977 after a physical survey of the unauthorised colonies. Out of these, 56 colonies do not qualify for regularisation as per the decision of the Technical Committee.

(c) DESU is entertaining requests for electrification subject to certification of entitlement of unauthorised colonies which came up upto 1st January, 1981 by the Town Planner, M.C.D. Water supply faci-

lities are not provided in unauthorised colonies.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Cooperative Societies in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies registered in Delhi which are functioning in more than one State;

(b) the number of societies out of them which have not got their accounts audited since last five years;

(c) the number of such societies which have not got their registrations renewed as per the requirements of law in this regard; and

(d) the number of societies, out of them, the registrations of which have been cancelled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Twenty-six multi-state co-operative societies have registered offices in Delhi.

(b) Four multi-state co-operative societies are in arrears of audit.

(c) The multi-state co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies

Act in force in Delhi are deemed to be registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. There is no requirement under the law nor is there any provision in the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 for renewal of registration.

(d) Does not arise.

{English}

Import of Coconut Oil

***375. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had imported coconut oil during 1987;

(b) if so, the quantity and the countries from where the import was made;

(c) the reasons for importing coconut oil; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the import of coconut oil has severely affected the coconut growers in the country due to sudden slash in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Modifications in Rules under Urban Land Ceiling Act

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested Central Government to make necessary modifications in the Rules framed under section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

The Government of Maharashtra had-proposed an amendment to rule 11 of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Rules 1976 with a view to extending the period within which declarations under sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, may be made. On an examination of the matter, it was found that the proposed amendment, which will retrospectively affect certain vested rights, may not be permissible. The Government of Maharashtra have been informed accordingly.

Fair Price Shop Facilities only for poor

***377. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to limit the facility of fair price shop purchases to only the poor and middle class people;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). The entire population of the country is covered by the PDS. The need to adopt target group oriented approach in PDS has been considered at various levels from time to time. This is a policy matter with wide financial, administrative and other ramifications. However, to meet the requirements of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society, the States have been asked to open additional Fair Price Shops, press into service mobile vans, issue fresh ration cards wherever necessary. In this direction, a Scheme to supply specially subsidised food-grains to the people living in the ITDP areas and the tribal majority States/UTs was introduced in November, 1985. The benefits of this Scheme accrues largely to the poor people of these areas.

Amount Allocated to West Bengal for Rural Development Programmes

***379. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount so far allocated

and released to West Bengal under the National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Programme-wise Central allocation and Central releases for West Bengal for the year 1987-88 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Central Allocation	Central Release (Upto 20-2-88)
IRDP	2362.548	2271.332
NREP		
Cash	2784.00	2587.18*
Value of Foodgrains	864.04	867.04
RLEGP		
Cash	3609.00	3077.00**
Value of foodgrains	1329.28	1154.16

*Balance amount deducted on account of non-submission of adjustment claims of Rs. 150.68 lakhs of advance subsidy given during 1986-87 by the State Government and excess payment of Rs. 46.14 lakhs made earlier to the State Government under the programme.

**Balance of the cash allocations could not be released as the State had more than permissible carry over on 1.4.1987 from the previous year's releases.

Production of Cashewnuts in Kerala

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

(a) the annual production of cashewnuts in Kerala during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the percentage thereof to the national production;

(b) the quantity of cashew apple going waste in Kerala every year;

(c) whether there are any proposal for the profitable utilisation of cashew apples to help in increasing the income of cashew growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) There is no official estimate for the production of cashewnut for different states in India as it

is not a forecast crop. The production of cashew in Kerala in 1985-86 is roughly estimated at about 1,28,900 tonnes which is about 55% of the national production. Estimates of production of cashewnuts for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are not available.

(b) There is no estimate available in regard to the cashew apple unutilised in the State.

(c) and (d). Government of India have sanctioned a scheme in 1987-88 to popularise the use of cashew apple by educating the growers on the preparation of various products. Nearly 2400 growers will be trained under the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Functioning of CPWD in Eastern Sector

*381. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the institutional set-up in the CPWD for the works in Eastern Sector i.e. in West Bengal and Assam;

(b) whether all the works including survey, supply of heavy T & P and machinery etc. in the Eastern Sector are executed departmentally or through contractors;

(c) if these works are executed only through contractors, the reasons for not undertaking them departmentally;

(d) whether the CPWD has any division in Calcutta or elsewhere to undertake works in Eastern Sector; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the CPWD have been refusing to undertake major works in Eastern Sector like Victoria Memorial Customs and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) One full fledged Zone (Eastern Zone) headed by Chief Engineer is looking after the works in the Eastern Sector, which includes the states of West Bengal and Assam. There are 4 civil and 2 electrical circles in West Bengal and 1 civil and 1 electrical circle in Assam.

(b) and (c). Works are executed through contractors or departmentally, depending on the feasibility and economy of either alternative. Most of the works are executed through contractors, as it is found to be more economical because competitive rates are obtained.

(d) There are 21 Civil and 9 Electrical Divisions of CPWD to look after works in the Eastern Sector. Of these, 7 civil and 5 Electrical Divisions are located at Calcutta. Other divisions are located at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Gangtok, Shillong, Agartala, Imphal, Guwahati, Barasat, Balurghat and Krishnanagar.

(e) The CPWD has not refused to undertake any major work in the Eastern sector. No work of Customs Department or work at Victoria Memorial Complex, Calcutta has been refused by the C.P.W.D.

Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture

***382. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of economists under the auspices of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture submitted its report to Government in 1987; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The US economists team and the US dry land team had sent a joint report to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) Two US teams visited India. These were :

1. Dryland farming team and
2. Economists team.

The two teams visited Indian Institutions and held discussions with Indian Scientists in April, 1987 and June, 1987 respectively. The joint team has submitted proposals for possible collaborative research on economic and social issues of dryland farming. The proposals mainly cover areas of :

- * Economic impact of subsidies;
- * gainers and losers issues in small watershed management;
- * tapping of ground water;
- * over-grazing of public lands;
- * adoption of agro-forestry on private lands and potential for expansion of oilseeds production and/or imports in India.

These issues have been discussed between the scientists of two countries and projects are being developed as a follow-up action.

Fishing Harbour at Paradip

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a modern fishing harbour at Paradip in Orissa;

(b) whether the project Report for the same has been prepared;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the amount proposed to be spent at the preliminary stage; and

(e) the target set for the construction and completion of the proposed fishing harbour ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Setting Up of Slag Based Cement Plant at Rourkela

***384. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether foundation stone was laid in 1987 for setting up a cement plant based on slag of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether a letter of intent was also issued in favour of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in construction; and

(d) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited is now going to put up the Plant at Rourkela soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The decision to set up a slag based cement plant will depend upon the likely demand-supply gap in the Eastern Region, the surplus availability of slag with Rourkela and provision of funds in the Plan for such a Project.

Provision of Separate Kitchen in the Quarters of Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the allottees of Type I quarters, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi, for the provision of separate kitchen in their quarters;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters and of the families affected;

(c) whether similar facility is provided in same category of quarters in other areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which Panchkuin Road quarters would also be provided with this facility ?

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

(b) The number of such quarters and families affected is 720.

(c) and (d). Since 1965 separate kitchen is being provided in Type I quarters. While the quarters at Panchkuin Road have the facility of a chulah, shelf, tap and mori in the second room to serve as a kitchen, it has been decided to provide the facility of a separate kitchen to these quarters also.

Revision in Minimum Wages

3885. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) when the minimum wages revised last;

(b) whether these are likely to be revised in near future;

(c) whether there is some proposal to revise the minimum wages of the unorganised sector employees along with the grant of D. A. to organised sector employees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the conditions of workers in unorganised sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e). The minimum rates of wages in mining and construction employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government were last revised in October, 1986. The Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 had recommended that the wages should be revised once in two

years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index Number, whichever is earlier. This was reiterated by the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1987. The proposals to revise the rates of minimum wages in respect of these employments are under consideration of the Government.

Selection of Beneficiaries in West Bengal

3886. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the observation/opinion of Reserve Bank of India and Planning Commission regarding the selection of persons for rural development programmes in West Bengal; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had undertaken a field study on implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and submitted a report on the same in August, 1984. The report has not commented on selection of persons in West Bengal. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission had evaluated IRDP during the Sixth Plan period and had furnished the report in 1985. This study covered 33 districts of which one was in West Bengal. PEO has stated that identification of beneficiaries in West Bengal was done by Gram Panchayats with the help of village level workers. However, Gram Sabha was not convened at the time of selection of beneficiaries and banks were also not involved in selection of beneficiaries.

(b) The observations of various bodies evaluating IRDP are noted and the State Governments are apprised to take suitable action for improving implementation of the programme. At the centre also the guidelines for implementation of the programme get suitably modified based on the observations and suggestions made by the various evaluation studies. For example, during the Seventh Plan period, based on the observations of the evaluation Studies made

during the Sixth Plan including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) study, the poverty line has been raised, higher investment per family has been envisaged, supplementary dose of assistance is being given to the needy families assisted during the Sixth Plan. Also, there is a change of approach from uniformity to selectivity, formation of beneficiaries' Committees, improving linkages, diversification of activities, delegation of power for approval of action plan, streamlining the process of credit disbursement and insurance.

Forming Cartel to Supply Steel Items to Indian Steel Plants

3887. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 Japanese Steel Mills and their Indian agents have formed a cartel for supply of steel items to Indian Steel Plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Prices quoted by Japanese Trading Houses in response to global tenders for supply of rolls of SAIL Steel Plants have been identical. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have issued a notice of enquiry on this subject of five Japanese Companies and their local agents in India.

Strengthening of Factories Inspectorates in Orissa

3888. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa requested for grant of central assistance for strengthening the factories Inspectorates to tackle hazards in chemical and other hazardous industries;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance sought and the amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the time by which the amount is likely to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The Factories Act, 1984 is enforced by the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations through their Factories Inspectorates. The Act empowers them to levy fees for registration and licensing of factories for the purpose. In addition, the Government of India have been extending assistance to various State Governments and Union Territories including Orissa for training of Inspectors and upgrading their industrial hygiene laboratories. The Government of Orissa had in addition asked for assistance to strengthen the set-up of its Factories Inspectorate. It has not been found feasible to assist the State Governments in this regard.

Setting up Sugar Mills in Central Sector

3889. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up some sugar mills in the Central Sector; and

(b) if so, details therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir. According to the policy guidelines for Seventh Plan Period, letters of intent/licences for setting up new sugar mills are being granted at present to Co-operative Sector followed by Public Sector and lastly to Private Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Accidents in Eastern/Western Coal Fields Ltd.

3890. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents took place at Walni Mines, Siewara Mines of the Western Coal Fields Ltd. Ranga Colliery and Gourandi Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. during 1987-88 as on 31 January, 1988;

(b) if so, the nature and causes of accidents;

(c) the number of casualties/serious injuries/injuries thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Director General, Mines Safety and internal safety organisation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The 'Ranga' Colliery and the 'Gourandi' Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and the 'Siewara' Mine of the Western Coalfields Ltd. are not on the records of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. Presumably, the hon'ble Member is referring to the Gourangdih Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and the Silewara mines of the Western Coalfields Ltd. The number of accidents and the number of persons killed/injured during the period from January 87 to January 88 is given below :—

Mine/Company	No. of Accidents		No. of persons	
	Fatal	Serious	Killed	Seriously injured
Walni (WCL)	1	—	1	—
Silewara (WCL)	2	6	2	6
Gourangdih (ECL)	2	5	2	5

The D. G. M. S. has inquired into only the fatal accidents as required under law. The Management has, however, inquired into all the accidents.

Some of the major causes of the accidents were transportation machinery, solid blasting, fall of side, fall of person from height. In the cases, where

persons were found responsible for the accidents, appropriate action was taken against them either by the Directorate General of Mines Safety or by the management such as discharge or suspension from service and issue of warning.

Allocation of Imported Edible oil to States

3891. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of imported edible oil

of various types made against demand of each State during 1987, month-wise, State-wise; and

(b) the actual supplies lifted by the States, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the demand for the oil-year 1986-87 and the month-wise allocation and cumulative lifting during January to December, 1987, of imported edible oils made to/by States/Union Territories is given below.

Statement-I
Demand for the Oil-Year Nov. 86 Oct.87 and monthwise Allocation and Cumulative Lifting during January-December, 1987 of Imported Edible Oils made to/by States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Demand for the oil year 1986-87	A L L O C A T I O N (1987)												Cumulative	
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	lifting 1987	lifting 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,01,000	6000	6000	6300	6000	6000	6800	7000	15000	18000	21000	21000	21000	1,22,606	
2.	Assam	7,200	200	100	200	200	200	300	300	500	600	800	800	800	2,396	
3.	Bihar	17,280	600	700	700	700	700	600	600	1400	2000	3000	3600	3100	10,414	
4.	Gujarat	2,08,000	6000	8500	8500	8500	8770	9750	10000	21000	22000	24000	24000	24000	1,48,688	
5.	Haryana	30,000	800	800	800	800	800	1000	900	1500	1900	2500	2500	2500	8,657	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,000	700	700	700	700	800	700	800	2000	2100	2600	2600	2600	10,611	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,000	300	300	300	300	400	400	600	1100	1300	2100	2100	2100	6,185	
8.	Karnataka	1,12,500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3900	4000	7000	9000	11000	11000	11000	69,270	
9.	Kerala	57,000	1500	2000	2000	2000	2500	2500	3000	6500	8500	11000	11000	11000	53,835	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10. Madhya Pradesh		62,000	2020	2020	2020	2000	2000	2300	2500	4500	8000	10000	10000	10000	34,575
11. Maharashtra		2,30,000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11900	13200	20500	24500	27000	27000	27000	1,92,649
12. Manipur		5,960	500	500	800	800	800	800	800	800	1000	1200	1200	1200	8,819
13. Meghalaya		8,400	300	300	300	300	300	400	400	500	700	900	900	900	4,390
14. Nagaland		12,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	800	1000	1000	1000	1000	8,224
15. Orissa		72,000	1550	1050	1050	1050	1250	1400	1600	3500	3800	4800	4800	4800	22,552
16. Punjab		21,600	1250	1250	1050	1050	1050	1250	1150	2000	2000	2400	2400	2400	12,886
17. Rajasthan		14,500	450	450	600	600	600	900	700	1500	5000	5000	5000	5000	22,709
18. Sikkim		1,800	100	100	100	120	120	170	150	250	350	450	450	450	1,264
19. Tamil Nadu		1,32,000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	6000	8700	11000	13000	16000	16000	93,343
20. Tripura		1,736	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	500	500	600	600	600	1,291
21. Uttar Pradesh		19,200	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1000	1600	2500	8000	10000	10000	10000	17,089
22. West Bengal		1,86,000	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	9700	10500	17000	19500	22000	22000	22000	1,419,69
23. Andaman & Nicobar		1,200	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	140	140	140	1,120
24. Arunachal Pradesh		450	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	80	100	140	140	140	158
25. Chandigarh		1,200	80	80	80	80	80	100	100	200	200	250	250	250	699

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,080	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	643
27.	Delhi	35,000	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1850	2730	4650	5100	6000	6000	6000	30,115
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5,640	400	400	400	400	400	500	500	970	1100	1450	1450	1450	7,578
29.	Lakshadweep	200	40	40	40	40	40	120	—	—	50	70	70	70	286
30.	Mizoram	3,000	200	200	200	200	200	250	200	400	400	500	500	500	1,983
31.	Pondicherry	7,200	500	500	500	500	500	600	600	700	800	800	800	800	6,444

Tourism Schemes of Kerala pending decision with Centre

3892. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourism development projects submitted by State Government of Kerala and still pending decision;

(b) the details of each of these projects; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the decision and the time by which a final decision would be taken on each of the pending project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) For 1987-88, the Central Ministry of Tourism had received twelve proposals from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for creation of tourism infrastructure in the State. Out of these, four proposals are pending with the Ministry.

(b) The following are the details of these projects :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the projects	Amount sanctioned
1	2
1. Aquatic Sports at Malampuzha	7.82
2. Speed Boat at Pathiramanal	36.72
3. Floating Restaurant at Veli	13.44
4. Yatri Niwas at Cochin	35.00
5. Mini buses for Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary	5.53
6. Mini Buses for Parambhikulam and Neyyar Dam Wildlife Sanctuaries	9.28

1	2
7. Floodlighting of Tri-vandrum Museum and Kanakakannu Palace	14.82
8. Luxury Cruisers for Kovalam and Cochin	190.00
9. Beach Resort at Var-kala	Financial assistance could not be sanctioned because of current ban on new schemes.
10. Wayside Amenities at 5 places	
11. Yatri Niwas at Cannanore	
12. Yatri Niwas at Trichur	

(c) Because of the current ban on new schemes, it has not been possible for the Ministry to sanction financial assistance for the pending projects. These projects will be taken up for financial assistance as and when the ban is relaxed.

Supply of Imported Edible Oil to Vanaspati Manufacturers

3893. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a controversy over conditions set by Government for supply of imported edible oil to vanaspati manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). At present, 50% of their requirement is being allocated in terms of imported edible oils @ Rs. 15,000 per tonne and 30% @ Rs. 19,000 per tonne to the vanaspati manufacturers who are maintaining a voluntary price discipline. The position is reviewed from time to time.

Expansion of FCI Godowns at Nileschwaram

3894. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion of the Food Corporation of India godowns at Nileschwaram has since been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India propose to expend its existing storage capacity at Nileschwaram by 10,000 tonnes. The construction is likely to commence during 1988-89. The construction could not be taken up earlier by the Corporation on account of ban on new starts during the current year. The Government has since relaxed the ban for taking up construction at this centre and the Corporation is at present in the process of preparing the estimates.

Non-availability of items in fair price shops in Delhi

3895. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the items that are supposed to be made available to the consumers through the Fair Price Shops in Delhi against a ration card;

(b) whether all the essential commodities are made available at the Fair Price Shops in Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons for their non-availability and the details of such items; and

(d) the measures taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, Kerosene oil, soft coke and controlled cloth are made available to the consumers through the Public distribution outlets against ration cards.

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

[Translation]

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes in Uttar Pradesh

3896. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year for implementation of the rural development programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Total allocations including State share for the major rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88 are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
IRDP	11651.576
NREP	
Cash fund	13024.00
Value of foodgrains	4189.32
RLEGP	
Cash fund	8437.00
value of foodgrains	3197.20
DPAP	1305.00

[English]

Rise in price of coconut oil and its import

3897. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for rise in price of coconut oil, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps taken to bring down its price; and

(c) the quantity imported during the last three years and the country of its import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The

rise in price of coconut oil, particularly in Tamil Nadu has been due to fall in production of coconut due to drought.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to contain the rise in the price of coconut oil :

- (i) States have been advised repeatedly even at Chief Ministers level, to take stringent action against speculators, hoarders and other anti-social elements.
- (ii) Financing of suitable projects for increasing production and productivity of coconut.
- (iii) Increasing allocation of imported edible oils to concerned States.
- (c) Coconut oil has not been imported during the last three financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto date).

National Commission on Rural Labour

3898. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Commission on Rural Labour was appointed last year; and

(b) if so, the details of the work done by the Commission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has so far held four meetings and has initially started studying a number of areas including the condition of agricultural labour, payment of minimum wages and increasing the availability of employment in rural areas.

Norm for Allotting Sugar Quota to States

3899. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a uniform per capita norm for allotting monthly quota of levy sugar to the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The monthly levy sugar quotas to State Governments/Union Territories are allotted on an uniform norm of minimum 425 gms. monthly per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986.

[Translation]

Jobs to Unemployed

*3900. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of candidates registered at present with the employment exchanges;

(b) the number of candidates registered during the last two years and the number of candidates sponsored and provided with employment; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to ensure employment to the candidates presently registered with the employment exchanges before they cross the age-limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The State-wise number of job-seekers not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, on the live registers of employment exchanges at the end of December, 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) The number of registrations made, submissions made against notified vacancies and placements effected through employment exchanges during 1986 and 1987 are given below :

	(In thousands)	
	1986	1987
Registrations	5535.4	6011.7
Submissions	5312.6	5412.8
Placements	351.3	334.4

(c) Employment Exchanges are only one amongst several agencies through which recruitment is made. Recruitment for jobs is also made through Staff Selection Com-

mission, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Railway Service Commission, Public Service Commissions etc. Since 1985-86, employment exchanges have also taken up promotion of self-employment through guidance and motivation to job-seekers.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12 1987

(In thousands)

States/Union Territory	Number
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	2722.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh**	
3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.0
4. Assam	843.6
5. Bihar	2708.1
6. Chandigarh	137.2
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	
8. Daman & Diu*	
9. Delhi	706.3
10. Gujarat	781.8
11. Goa	78.2
12. Haryana	579.8
13. Himachal Pradesh	349.7
14. Jammu & Kashmir	127.4
15. Karnataka	1012.6
16. Kerala	2990.1
17. Madhya Pradesh	1740.3
18. Maharashtra	2615.4
19. Manipur	286.8
20. Mizoram	37.4
21. Meghalaya	19.1
22. Nagaland	23.2
23. Orissa	791.9
24. Punjab	691.0

1	2
25. Pondicherry	91.6
26. Rajasthan	831.2
27. Sikkim*	
28. Tamilnadu	2486.2
29. Tripura	117.5
30. Uttar Pradesh	2963.4
31. West Bengal	4564.7
32. Lakshadweep	7.2
All India Total :	30247.3

Note : 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State/Union Territory.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this State/Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.

3. All the job-seekers on the Live Register are not necessarily unemployed.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[English]

Promotion of Tourism in West Bengal

3901. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Union Government on promotion of tourism in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the on going schemes and the new schemes proposed by the State Government for which Central assistance has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) During the last three years, the Central Ministry of Tourism released an amount of Rs. 76.72 lakhs for creation of tourism infrastructure in West Bengal.

(b) The ongoing schemes and new schemes for which central assistance has been sought are as follows :

Ongoing Schemes

1. Boats for Mirik Lake and Rabindra Sarovar
2. Floating Accommodation at Sunderbans
3. Expansion of tourist accommodation at Shantiniketan
4. Trekking facilities in the Western tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural area
5. Tourist accommodation at Gadiara
6. Wayside facilities at Durgapur.

New Schemes

1. Floating accommodation at Sunderbans
2. River rafting on Teesta and Rangeet Rivers
3. Launch for River Hooghly
4. Tourist Complex at Mukutmanipur
5. Construction of a Jetty-cum-Pontoon Bridge and Allied Shore facilities at the River Bank in Calcutta
6. Construction of Wayside facilities at Mecheda
7. Construction of Tourist Lodge at Sagar Island.

Production Capacity of Vanaspati

3902. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production capacity of vanaspati industry and actual production thereof during 1987;

(b) the total demand of vanaspati during 1987 and the anticipated demand during 1988; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing the co-operatives of oilseed growers to set up new vanaspati plants with the use of indigenous oils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The total installed capacity of the vanaspati industry and the production of vanaspati during 1987 have been 14.67 lakh MT and 9.47 lakh MT respectively.

(b) The total demand of vanaspati assessed in terms of consumption during 1987 has been around 9.5 lakh tonnes. The demand during 1988 on the assumption of 5% growth is estimated to be around 10 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Cooperatives of Oilseeds have been accorded the highest priority for setting up of new vanaspati plants where such scope exists.

Adulteration of Foodgrains and Sugar supplied through F.P.S. in Delhi

3903. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any machinery has been evolved to check adulteration of foodgrains supplied through Fair Price Shops;

(b) whether Government have received complaints of stones and damp lumps mixed in sugar supplied through ration shops in Delhi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The Directorate of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration is the Organisation for checking adulteration of all varieties of foodstuffs under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. To make the Public Distribution System more effective through public participation, in Delhi, some voluntary organisations/individuals recognised by the Administration have been given statutory powers to inspect the Fair Price Shops and lift the samples of specified articles under the Delhi Specified Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1981.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Land acquired by Paradip Fertilizer Plant

3904. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land acquired by the phosphatic fertiliser plant set up at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) the number of people given compensation so far;

(c) whether there are some people whose land was acquired but they have not been given any compensation so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the payment of compensation to all the farmers whose land has been acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) 2351.07 acres.

(b) to (e). The land was acquired by the State Government for M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. and the entire amount of compensation was paid to the State Government for disbursement to the land owners as per the land acquisition procedure. The informatinn sought is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Tuble of the Sabha.

Manhours Lost in Maharashtra

3905. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manhours lost in Maharashtra due to power shedding during 1986-87 and 1987-88 as on 29 February, 1988;

(b) whether small scale and big industries were closed due to power shedding and scarcity of law materials during the said period; and

(c) if so, the assistance given by Union Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Information on loss of mandays due to lay-offs resulting from

power shortage is maintained by calendar years. According to information so far received in the Labour Bureau, the loss of mandays in Maharashtra due to lay-offs on account of shortage of power during 1986 and 87 respectively was 4,732 and 15,802.

(b) While there has been no closure in Maharashtra due to shortage of power, the number of establishments closed due to scarcity of raw-material was one in 1986 and two in 1987 in the State. Break-up of this information by size of establishment is not maintained.

(c) According to the Ministry of Energy, power supply to various categories of consumers in a State is decided by the State authorities keeping in view the overall demand and availability of power in the State. Maharashtra gets its share of power from the Central Sector Project of Korba S.T.P.S. Assistance is also provided to Maharashtra from the neighbouring systems to the extent possible as and when the system conditions permit.

[Translation]**Road Construction in Madhya Pradesh under Anti Dacoit Scheme**

3906. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of roads proposed to be constructed in Chattarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh under Anti-Dacoit Scheme;

(b) whether financial approval will be accorded by Union Government for the construction of these roads; and

(c) the time by which the approval will be accorded for the construction of the said roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a)

Districts	No. of Roads
Chhattarpur	8
Tikamgarh	2
Panna	3

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One of the roads in Chattarpur District has been sanctioned. Sanction for other road works will depend on progress of construction of sanctioned works and availability of funds.

[English]

Cases Pending in Labour Courts

3907. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of labour courts in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases registered during the year 1987-88 and the number of cases pending in the Labour Courts as on 29 February, 1988, stasewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are set up under the Industrial Disputes Act by State Governments for dealing with the cases falling in the State's sphere. They review the position from time to time and whenever necessary set up more Labour Courts and Tribunals. The information relating to the number of Labour Courts and Tribunals as also the disputes pending before them is not maintained.

However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Central Business Centre in Shahdara

3908. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Business Centre has been planned in Shahdara, Delhi on a 60 hectare plot;

(b) when the land was acquired and at what rate;

(c) whether the work on this Centre has been delayed; and

(d) the present state of progress and the time by which the Centre will start functioning ?

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

(b) The land was acquired vide award No. 54/69-70 announced on 30-3-70 at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per bigha.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work was assigned to some private consultants about four years back, but, they did not do any work on this project.

(d) After agreement with the new Consultants which is likely to be signed in the next couple of weeks, the work for the designing will start soon after. After this project is approved by the DUAC, the site development work will be started.

Lease of Lands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3909. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lease lands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to private organisations for cultivation of plantation crops;

(b) if so, the details of the private organisations with the land area proposed to be leased out to them; and

(c) the criteria for allocation of the lands to these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) There is no proposal to lease lands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to private organisations for cultivation of plantation crops.

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

Agricultural Research Institutes for Punjab

3910. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up or propose to set up any new agricultural research institute in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Flats to Widows

3911. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. allots flats to widows;

(b) if so, the number of applications received during the last three months ending 29 February, 1988; and

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

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

(b) 247 applications were recieved by DDA during last three months ending February, 1988.

(c) The details of action taken are as under—

Applications Received	Allotments made	Cases under process	Cases rejected
247	7	75	165

Service Condition of Cement Workers

3912. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement workers have been demanding better service conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Cement Manufacturers' Association and the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation entered into an arbitration agreement on 9.9.1986 for consideration of the demands of the cement workers, including the demand for better service conditions. The said Federation served a notice for a country-wide strike by the workers in the cement industry from the midnight of 22nd January, 1988 over a demand for payment of interim relief. The matter was seized in conciliation by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The arbitrators one each from the workers' side and the management—appointed in terms of the aforesaid agreement dated 9.9.1986 also intervened in the matter. They awarded a lumpsum advanc of Rs. 2,500 payable to each worker in three instalments to be adjusted against the final award and indicated that the final award would be announced by 31.7.1988. The call for strike was there after withdrawn.

Committee on Imported Butter

3913. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert committee was set up to examine the quality of butter imported from European countries after the chernobyl nuclear disaster in order to ascertain its fitness for human consumption;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the quantity of butter imported;

(d) the month and year when it was received in the country; and

(e) whether some quantity of the butter was distributed for public consumption before the committee report was made public, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) In the Special Leave Petition

No. 15408 (Civil) of 1987 filed by Dr. S.S. Wagle and Others against the Union of India and Others, the Supreme Court of India in its order dated 20.1.1988 appointed an expert committee to give its opinion on the following question—“Whether milk and dairy products and other food products containing man-made radionuclides within permissible levels by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) on 27th August, 1987, are safe and/or, harmless for human consumption”.

(b) The Committee had submitted its report to the Supreme Court of India. The main conclusion reached by the Committee *inter alia* is as under—“The consumption of milk, dairy and other food products, having levels of man-made radionuclides below the permissible levels fixed by AERB, by all sections of population, and throughout the year, are safe and harmless.”

(c) and (d). The quantity of butter imported and received in India from European countries under Operation Flood Programme shipped after Chernobyl nuclear disaster till December, 1987, was under—

Month	Quantity (MT)
December 1986	600
January 1987	200
April 1987	500
May 1987	600
June 1987	900
August 1987	400
November 1987	1626
December 1987	792

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

Gas-based Fertilizer Plants

3914. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sham Progetti Company of Italy have been awarded construction or consultancy of several gas-based fertilizer plants;

(b) whether Projects Development India Limited, a public undertaking, is in a position to construct high standard plants and has actually constructed the gas-based fertilizer plant at Namrup which is functioning very well; and

(c) if so, the special reasons for awarding the work of construction of these plants to the Italian firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Though Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL) have executed the Namrup-III Project successfully, they have not so far executed independently a fertilizer project of the size of the gas-based plants already implemented at Thal and Hazira and those under implementation along the HBJ pipeline. PDIL/FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) have, however, been associated with the foreign contractors in the setting up of these plants.

[Translation]

Death due to Malnutrition

3915. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of deaths due to malnutrition took place in various parts of the country, including Orissa, as reported in the Indian Express dated 11 February, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was conducted in this regard by any Central agency; 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 SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No State Government, including Orissa, has reported death due to malnutrition.

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

[English]

Cash Loss Support to Bharat Gold Mines

3916. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mines Limited has requested the Government for financial support of Rs. 1419 lakhs during the current financial year;

(b) whether Bharat Gold Mines Limited has agreed to increase its share capital to Rs. 45 crores;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Bharat Gold Mines Limited made a revised request for financial support of Rs. 1914 lakhs during 1987-88.

(b) Bharat Gold Mines Limited proposed to the Government in February 1986 for increasing its share capital from Rs. 33 crores to Rs. 45 crores but they were advised to submit a comprehensive proposal. This has not been received.

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

Sampath Committee on Relaxations to Sugar Industry

3917. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the eligibility to Sampath Committee incentives allowed to licensed expansion projects remains in doubt in respect of expansion carried out by way of endorsement in the industrial licence;

(b) whether in view of such uncertainties, sugar factories are not able to take advantage of the relaxations applicable to sugar industry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the authorities generally do not take a favour-

able view on the request of sugar industry for endorsement of higher capacity announced by his Ministry on 1 January, 1986 and 27 May, 1986; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir. Incentives are allowed to licensed expansions as well as endorsements granted for expansions under the liberalised licensing policy announced on 26.4.1978 and withdrawn on 18.8.1981, as per the parameters laid down under the existing incentive scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Higher capacities have been endorsed in 35 cases so far under Press Note Nos. 1 and 2 dated 1.1.1986 and No. 15 dated 27.5.1986.

Production of Cottonseed Oil

3918. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of cottonseed produced during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and to-date;

(b) the potential of cottonseed oil that can be obtained therefrom;

(c) the cottonseed oil produced during 1986-87 and 1987-88 to-date;

(d) the percentage of the oil that is lost due to its non-utilisation; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to make full use of the cottonseed produce in order to reduce the foreign exchange burden in the import of edible oils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The quantum of cottonseed produced during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is about 23.85 and 22.00 (estimated) lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Potential of cottonseed oil is about 3.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) The production of cottonseed oil was about 2.5 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. The estimate of production for the current oil year has not been finalised.

(d) About 30 per cent.

(e) Government has allowed cash compensatory support of 10% of FOB prices on the export of extraction. The vanaspati manufacturers and allowed excise rebate of Rs. 4000 per MT. on usage of solvent extracted cottonseed oil.

**Memo for Revision of Pay Scale of
Agricultural Research Service
Scientists**

**3919. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum which was submitted by Agricultural Research Service Scientists Forum to the Prime Minister in November last for grant of revised pay scales as recommended by the M.V. Rao Committee and approved by the Ministries of Agriculture and Personnel;

(b) if so, the demands in the Memorandum and the recommendations of the Rao Committee along with Government's response to each one of them; and

(c) whether there is a deep resentment among scientists due to delay in the Rao Committee's recommendations being accepted and implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (c). Government have received the Memorandum of the Agricultural Research Service Scientists' Forum dated 23.11.1987 relating to the revision of the pay scales of the Scientists in the ICAR system. The Scientists' Forum has demanded the immediate implementation of the revision of pay scales as recommended by Dr. M.V. Rao Committee.

The matter regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is under consideration of the Government. To avoid hardship to the Scientists, interim relief to the tune of 20% of the basic pay and Dearness Allowance at enhanced rate have been released.

**Setting up of Cooperative Sugar Units
in Gujarat**

3920. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat submitted applications for the grant of Letter of Intent for setting up four sugar units in co-operative sector out of the machinery and plant, liquidatable of the closed sugar units of Saurashtra and surplus in the availability of cane far before the announcement of revised Sugar Policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting Letter of Intent for setting up sugar factories in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). No application for grant of letter of intent has been received for setting up 4 sugar units in co-operative sector in the State of Gujarat in the prescribed proforma through Department of Industrial Development in terms of new guidelines announced on 2nd January, 1987. However, in September, 1987, the Government of Gujarat requested the grant of letters of intent/licences to set up 4 co-operative sugar factories of 1250 TCD each in the State, out of the liquidatable 3 sugar units of Saurashtra. The proposal is not in conformity with the guidelines issued on 2nd January, 1987 for licencing additional capacity in the Sugar Industry during Seventh Five Year Plan.

OTA Rules for FCI Employees

3921. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Food Corporation of India used to be paid over-time allowance by two sets of rules;

(b) if so, reasons for disparity in the Over-Time Allowance rules; and

(c) whether this disparity has since been done away with and if so, since when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). (i) FCI employees are paid overtime allowance as per its rules in the States and Union Territories where the establishments of the Corporation have been exempted from the provisions of the local Shops and Establishments Acts.

(ii) In respect of those States and Union Territories, where Corporations could not get the said exemption, the employees are being paid Overtime Allowance as per the provisions of the local Shops and Establishment Acts. However, in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, which had given the exemptions, the respective High Courts have stayed these exemptions and, therefore, the FCI employees in these three States also are being paid OTA as per the Shops and Establishment Acts.

(c) FCI are pursuing with the Governments of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi which have so far not given exemption to the FCI Establishments from the provisions of the local Shops and Establishment Acts, so that they also give the exemptions as other States and there is uniformity throughout the country.

Steps to Attract Tourists to Andhra Pradesh

3922. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steady growth in tourist arrivals in Andhra Pradesh from April to December 1987;

(b) the amount earmarked and spent for attracting tourists to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to attract tourists to places like Lepakshi with exquisite stone carvings, Thimmamma Marrimanu, Kadiri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Temple and Pennahobilam in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The relevant statistics are not available from the State Government.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism provide assistance to State Governments for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from them. The Government of Andhra Pradesh was given a sum of Rs. 72,84,338 by way of assistance upto Sixth Plan period for tourism projects. The amount sanctioned and released so far during the first three years of the Seventh plan period is Rs. 166.83 lakhs and Rs. 55.50 lakhs respectively.

(c) The policy material being produced by the Central Department of Tourism include many places in Andhra Pradesh. The tourist attractions of Andhra Pradesh also feature in general and thematic brochures and films prepared by the Department. The Central Government has also sanctioned the following projects for the development of tourism infra-structure in Andhra Pradesh so far during Seventh Plan period.

- (i) Wayside facilities with accommodation at Lapakshi
- (ii) Construction of Cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjunasagar
- (iii) Construction of additional accommodation at Ramappa
- (iv) Construction of additional accommodation at Pakhal
- (v) Construction of cottage at Rishi Konda
- (vi) Provision of boats at Hussainsagar, Ramappa and Pakhal lakes
- (vii) Master plan for Golconda
- (viii) Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad, and
- (ix) Sound and Light show at Golconda.

Subsidy/Compensation to Paddy Growers in Punjab

3923. **SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation/subsidy has been given to paddy growers in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether compensation/subsidy has also been given to the farmer who lost their paddy crop due to drought;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether [Government propose to compensate those farmers who could not sow paddy in Punjab due to drought condition; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punjab State has given a bonus of Rs. 17 per quintal on paddy brought to the markets. An amount of Rs. 118.50 crores has been disbursed to more than 10 lakh beneficiaries.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Input subsidy at the rate of Rs. 350 per acre has been allowed in kind to the small and marginal farmers in respect of the area which remained unsown due to drought. An amount of Rs. 1.55 crores has been disbursed upto 15.3.1988 to 33,636 beneficiaries.

Coconut Diseases in Kerala

3924. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the dreadful coconut diseases including the root-wilt disease that are rapidly afflicting the coconut cultivation in most part of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government have taken so far or intend to take in future in this regard; and

(d) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Root-wilt disease is spreading slowly and steadily. An area of

about 2.5 lakh hectare has been affected in 8 Southern districts of Kerala.

(c) and (d). Since the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government of India has sanctioned various schemes for rehabilitation of diseased coconut gardens. So far, an area of 66,000 hectares has been covered under rejuvenation scheme and 2.79 lakh diseased palms have been removed. A vigil is being kept by Field Station of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute on the spread of the disease in areas beyond north of Trichur. A project for Integrated Farming for small holdings is being implemented in 10,000 hectares. Government of India has so far sanctioned Rs. 225 lakh to combat the disease. The project for Integrated Farming for small holdings will be implemented in the remaining two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan also.

Hotel Accommodation for Tourists

3925. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open more Hotels in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to facilitate foreign tourists during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing a 38-room hotel at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and a 30-room hotel at Ranchi in Bihar, as joint venture projects with the respective State Tourism Development Corporation. Besides, it is converting its existing 12-room Travellers' Lodge at Bodhgaya in Bihar into a hotel by adding 18 rooms.

There is at present no proposal to set up any hotel project in Uttar Pradesh.

Distribution of Land on Tenancy Basis

3926. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made during the year 1987 in distribution of land on tenancy basis among the members of the Scheduled

Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities, farming societies;

(b) whether any complaints have been received from any State or community during the year 1987;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to look into these complaints for redressal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Since land is a State subject, States have made legislative provisions, rules and issued guidelines laying down norms for and terms and conditions governing allotment/settlement/distribution of lands under different programmes to eligible beneficiaries, cooperatives societies and institutions etc.

Under 20 Point Programme, the distribution of surplus ceiling land is specifically monitored by the Central Government. High priority is accorded to rural poor belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in distribution of land under this programme. While the area distributed separately to different categories of beneficiaries and number of persons benefitted during the year 1987 has not been separately reported by State Governments, a total area of 68322 acres of surplus ceiling land has reportedly been distributed to various categories of beneficiaries from April, 1987 upto January, 1988 during the year 1987-88. However, based on cumulative reports received from State Governments, the progress of distribution of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other categories since the inception of Land Ceilings is as under :

Beneficiaries	Number	Area (Acres)
1. Scheduled Castes	14,31,384	15,17,287
2. Scheduled Tribes	5,64,977	5,81,054
3. Others	21,04,843	23,33,231
4. Societies	4,407*	35,315**

*This comprises of 4168 societies in Gujarat, 83 institutions in M.P. and 156 societies and institutions in West Bengal.

**This comprises of 32,393 acres in Gujarat and 2922 acres in M.P. The area allotted to 156 societies and institutions in West Bengal has not been reported.

(b) to (d). Complaints and representations received regarding distribution of land are referred to the State Governments concerned for taking necessary remedial action in the matter. States have been advised to look into such complaints promptly and take necessary effective legal and administrative steps for their redressal.

Housing Programmes under R.L.E.G.P.

3927. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the aid given to each State for housing programmes for weaker sections of

the society under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has been given less amount as compared to other States; and¹

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme provides for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers under Indira Awaas Yojana. The Yojana

was launched during 1985-86. A statement showing State/UT-wise details of funds released under the Yojana during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

(b) and (c). Funds under the programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis

of a fixed criteria by giving 50% weightage to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% weightage to the incidence of rural poverty in each State. Andhra Pradesh has always been given its due share.

Statement

States/UT-wise details of funds released for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers under Indira Awaas Yojana (RLEGP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	982.00	1190.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5.00
3.	Assam	215.00	251.00
4.	Bihar	1417.00	1750.00
5.	Gujarat	320.00	410.00
6.	Haryana	85.00	115.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	78.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.00	94.00
9.	Karnataka	467.00	525.00
10.	Kerala	459.00	470.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	725.00	1033.00
12.	Maharashtra	791.00	991.00
13.	Manipur	—	14.00
14.	Meghalaya	15.00	9.50
15.	Mizoram	—	10.00
16.	Nagaland	10.00	15.00
17.	Orissa	448.00	548.00
18.	Punjab	137.00	123.00
19.	Rajasthan	238.00	487.00
20.	Sikkim	8.00	10.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	887.00	979.00
22.	Tripura	33.00	42.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1697.00	2192.00
24.	West Bengal	768.00	939.00

1	2	3	4
25. A & N Islands		7.80	—
26. Chandigarh		—	—
27. D & N Haveli		4.00	2.50
28. Delhi		—	—
29. Goa, Daman & Diu		9.00	16.00
30. Lakshadweep		—	—
31. Pondicherry		8.00	10.00
All India		9864.80	12309.00

Child Labour in Diamond Industry

3928. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a marked increase in Child Labour in diamond industry recently; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent their exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The employment of children in the diamond cutting industry is not a prohibited employment under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. However, under the National Child Labour Policy it is proposed to take up a project to deliver certain benefits and welfare facilities to the child workers engaged in the diamond cutting industry in Surat.

[Translation]

Non-Deposit of EPF by Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3929. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :]

(a) the number of industries in Madhya Pradesh which have not deposited the amount of provident fund, particularly the Cotton Textile Mills in Ujjain;

(b) the reasons for not depositing the amount of provident fund by Cotton Textile Mills in Ujjain; and

(c) the action taken by Government to get the amount deposited and the time by which it is likely to be deposited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) According to available information, 35 establishments in Madhya Pradesh were in default of Rs. 50,000 or more as on 31-12-1987, out of which the 4 were engaged in the Cotton Textile Industry in Ujjain.

(b) The employers generally plead industrial sickness or financial difficulties as the main reason, for non-payment of Provident Fund dues.

(c) The E.P.F. authorities are generally taking the following action for realisation of the outstanding dues :—

- (i) Issuing of Recovery Certificates under Section 8 of the E.P.F. Act.
- (ii) Filing of prosecution cases under Section 14 of the E.P.F. Act.
- (iii) Filing of complaints under Section 406/409 I. P. C. in cases of non-payment of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees.
- (iv) Levying of damages under section 14 B of the E. P. F. Act.

Refund of Money by DDA Under Shop Allotment Scheme

3930. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is making refund of money deposited under the shop allotment scheme without any interest on the said amount;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instruction to the DDA for the payment of interest to the persons of backward classes on their deposited amount; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be paid them and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA refunds the earnest money to the unsuccessful applicants immediately after the draw is held. The Amount of Rs. 2000 deposited along with the application forms as E. M. is never taken in the accounts of DDA. This E.M. is deposited in the form of Bank Draft and the same bank draft are returned to the unsuccessful applicants. Interest can be paid only if the DDA earns some interest on these deposits.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a) the question of payment of interest does not arise, especially as the Bank Drafts deposited by the applicants are returned to them as it is immediately after the draw is held.

[*English*]

Beach Resort at Varkala

3931. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for construction of a Beach Resort at Varkala in Kerala is pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the current ban on new schemes, the Central Ministry of

Tourism has not been able to clear the project. The proposal will be taken up for financial assistance as and when the ban is relaxed.

Price Fixation of Vanaspati

3932. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a dialogue with the Vanaspati manufacturers recently in the matter of fixation of vanaspati prices;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed; and

(c) the results of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Discussions for continuing the voluntary price arrangement, which is in existence since 26th August, 1987, were held with vanaspati industry. From 1st February 1988 the voluntary price ceiling of Rs. 335 per 15 kg. tin has been retained while vanaspati units are being allocated 50% of their requirement in terms of imported edible oils @ Rs. 15,000 per MT and 30% @ Rs. 19,000 per MT.

Losses in NSC

3933. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is incurring heavy losses; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the losses incurred during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the prospects of achieving profit during the current year; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to improve the working of the corporation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Seeds Corporation suffered a net loss of

Rs. 317.45 lakhs during 1985-86 in their operation in comparison to a profit of Rs. 42.26 lakhs during 1984-85. Some of the main reasons for losses during the year 1985-86 are indicated below :

- (i) Remunerative prices paid to the seed farmers.
- (ii) Increase in prices of inputs without corresponding increase in sale prices of seed.
- (iii) Increase in fixed overhead expenses on account of general price hike and payment of D. A. and interim relief to the employees of the Corporation.

(b) The profit earned or loss suffered by the Corporation during the last three years is given below :

Year	(Rs. in lakh) (+) Profit (—) Loss
1983-84	(—) 24.15
1984-85	(+) 42.26
1985-86	(—) 317.45

(c) As per current estimates, the Corporation is likely to make a modest profit during 1987-88.

(d) A scheme called 'Quality Circle' has been introduced by National Seeds Corporation to improve the working of the Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Demand for Foodgrains for Hilly Areas

3934. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the state Governments for allotment of foodgrains for hilly areas because of the drought condition during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details of the foodgrains supplied to the States by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No

specific demand for allotment of foodgrains exclusively for hilly areas on account of drought has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

State-Owned Dairy Farms

3935. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of State-owned dairy farms in the country, State-wise;

(b) the production of milk, butter cheese and ghee during the last three years by these farms; and

(c) the profit earned or loss incurred by these dairy farms during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments. The same will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Removal of Jhuggies in Delhi

3936. SHRI C. MADHAVAREDDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken for removing jhuggies and rehabilitation of the jhuggi dwellers in Delhi;

(b) the number of jhuggis demolished in Delhi during 1986 and 1987 respectively; and

(c) the number and location of big jhuggi clusters, having more than one hundred jhuggis existing in Delhi for more than a year and the reasons for not removing them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following steps are being taken to prevent encroachments in future :—

- (i) Removal of fresh encroachments through Mobile Demolition squad of DDA.
- (ii) Proceedings for prosecution under the amended provisions of Delhi Development Act.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued by the LG to the SHOs to check fresh encroachment.
- (iv) Orders making the concerned field staff personally responsible at various levels have been issued.

As regards rehabilitation, only the eligible squatters are provided with alternative sites/Transit Camp.

(b) During the years 1986 and 1987, 12937 and 3642 jhuggies respectively were removed.

(c) No survey has been carried out to identify the jhuggi clusters. However, some of the clusters having more than 100 jhuggis existed in the following localities :—

Govind Puri, Okhla, Bhikaji Kama Place, Near Kamal Cinema, Kalka ji, Vasant Vihar, AIIMS, Nehru Nagar, Gautam Nagat, Nehru Place, Near INJP Hospital, Motia Khan, Faiz Road, E-Block Jhandewalan, Behind Karol Bagh bus Terminal, Lal Bagh (GTK Road), Wazirpur Industrial Area, Pritam Pura, Vikas Puri, Janakpuri, Jawala Heri, Paschim Vihar, Meera Bagh, Rajouri Garden, Naraina, Kirti Nagar, Pandav Nagar, Reghubir Nagar, Mayapuri, Inderpuri, Sunder Garden (Patpar Ganj), Kalyan Puri, Shashi Garden, Vishwas Nagar, Radhu Place, Kalyan Vas, Swasthya Vihar, Nand Nagar, Seelam Pur, Seemapuri, New Seema Puri, Aradhak Nagar, Kalandher Colony (Dilshad Garden) Yamuna Band, Geeta Colony, behind MES Hostel/Maurya Hotel upto the back of Bapu Dham, on either side of Ch. Puri Rly. Station, Besides Singapore High Commission near Korean Embassy, Behind Tal. Exchange, Chanakya Puri, Veeranwali, International Hosp. Chandragupta Road, 'Q' Point Prithvi Raj Lane, NBCC Labour Camp, Humayun Road, and DIZ Area in front of Blocks 8 and 14 and Block No. 12 and 13.

These jhuggi clusters could be removed subject to availability of alternative sites.

Stock Limit recommended by FICCI

3937. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recommended that stock limits be specified for wholesalers and retailers for consumer items in the interest of both the consumers and the trade;

(b) whether there is any limit on the stock of consumer items at present with the retailers and wholesalers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make changes in the stock limits for consumers items with retailers and wholesalers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (d). Stock limits are not prescribed for all the consumer items as such. However, stock limits have been prescribed for certain items declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 like Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils etc. Changes in the stock limits are considered from time to time depending upon the demand, price situation, availability etc. of respective items.

[Translation]

Sale of Plots in Madhya Pradesh

3938. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix maximum limit or ceiling in regard to the Urban property;

(b) whether agricultural land has come within the urban limits due to development and increase in urban population as a result of which residential plots are being sold at exorbitant prices in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check this situation ?

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

(b) and (c). Government has not received any such complaint from Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Safety of Factory Workers

3939. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Factories Amendment Act, 1987 containing new provisions for ensuring safety and health of factory workers has come into force;

(b) whether necessary rules and regulations under the said amended Act have since been framed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) All provisions of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 (except those contained in new Sections 7-B and 41-F) have been enforced with effect from 1st December, 1987. The provisions contained in new Sections 7-B and 41-F will come into force with effect from 1st June, 1988.

(b) and (c). Rules under the Factories Act are made by the respective State Governments and U.T. Administrations. Model rules under the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 have been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and sent to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations in January 1988 for incorporation in the State Rules.

Assistance to Sick Sugar Mills in Bihar

3940. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has sought central assistance of over Rs. 100 crores for the modernisation and expansion of sick sugar mills in the State;

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the Bihar Government during the current Plan period so far; and

(c) the details of the assistance proposed to be provided during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance of Rs. 122.02 lakhs has been sanctioned to 3 sugar mills in the joint stock sector in Bihar for modernisation/rehabilitation.

(c) Applications from sugar mills in the State for loan assistance from Sugar Development Fund submitted as per guidelines will be considered on merits as and when received.

[Translation]

Black-Marketing in Seeds

3941. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seeds distributed by Government agencies are being sold in black-market in Delhi and other parts of the country on a large scale;

(b) if so, whether cucumber (Khira) seeds have also been sold in black-market this year; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the persons indulging in such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Tourist-Spots in Madhya Pradesh

3942. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places suggested by the State Government of Madhya Pra-

desh during the last three years for developing them into tourist spots and the amount spent thereon; and

(b) whether Shihonian, Kakanmath and Shanidev temple in Chambal Division are also included in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The places suggested by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for development of tourism infrastructure were—Sanchi, Keskai, Khajuraho, Deori, Jagdalpur, Bandhavgarh, Gwalior, Kanha, Shivpuri, Bilaspur, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Kutumsar, Chitrakote, Dantewada, Biora, Chindwara, Indore, Raipur, Guna, Mandu and Datia.

During the first three years of the VII Five Year Plan so far, the Ministry has released Rs. 78.98 lakhs for various ongoing and new projects.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Housing Advisory Council

3943. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing Advisory Council has been set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is under consideration of the Government.

Wages for Workers in Bauxite Fireclay etc.

3944. **SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the wages of the workers employed in Bauxite, Chinaclay, Fireclay and Leterite mines in view of rise in price of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the time by which the minimum wages are expected to be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal to revise the minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employments including Bauxite, Chinaclay, Fireclay and Leterite mines is under consideration of the Government and is expected to be finalised soon.

Allocation of Nitrogenous Fertilizers to Assam

3945. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Assam State in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) whether any other variety of fertiliser was also allotted in the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). An allotment of 14,420 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers in term of plant nutrients was made to Assam during the year 1987-88 (April 1987 to March 1988).

(c) and (d). In addition to nitrogenous fertilisers an allotment of 6,420 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers and 6,320 tonnes of Potassic fertilisers were made to Assam during 1987-88.

Proposal to Reduce the Price of Refined Soyabean Oil

3946. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of refined soyabean oil and the packers and producers of mustard oil had sent a proposal to reduce the prices during December, 1987 and onwards; .

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the prices of these edible oils have been reduced as agreed to by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). During December 1987, the then Minister reviewed the prices of various brands of edible oils when Industry and Trade was also present. Following his appeal; the prices of refined Soyabean Oil were reduced by Rs. 3 per kg. and that of mustard oil by Rs. 2.50 per kg. by the manufacturers.

Financial Assistance to States to Increase Foodgrains Production

3947. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of State Governments which have sought more funds to raise the foodgrains production during 1987-88; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) During 1987-88, some of the State Governments, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have asked for more funds under the scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers. The Government of Punjab has also sought more funds under the scheme for Reclamation of Alkaline Soils.

(b) Union Government is meeting the requirements of State Governments for additional funds within the overall budget provisions under these schemes.

Dry Cultivation of Paddy

3948. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised the States to go in for the dry cultivation of paddy as suggested by the agricultural research experts;

(b) if so, the total area that would be covered under dry cultivation of paddy during the year 1988-89; and

(c) the new varieties of paddy that have been invented for dry cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research is screening suitable rice varieties which can perform better when sown under dry conditions. A few varieties have also been recommended for such situations.

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

(c) The following varieties have been found suitable for Dry Cultivation.

Sattari, Kalinga 3, Prasanna, CR MW-10, Tuljapur 1, TKM 9, Pallavi, Rudra, Subhadra, Pornamakudi 1, Keshari, Ananda, Neela, Narendra, Cauvery, Sarjoo 50, Sudha, Pusa 2-21, Jalgaon 5, Khonorulu, Tripti, Abha and Purva.

Central Institute for Farm Machinery, Training and Testing Centre is Orissa

3949. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal for the establishment of a Central Institute for Farm Machinery, Training and testing in eastern region;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has agreed to lease the land for the location of such institute;

(c) whether Union Government propose to establish the institute in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for establishment of the institute in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). A team constituted by the Government of India visited the sites offered by the States of Orissa and Assam for setting up of the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute in Eastern Region. The site offered by the State of Assam at Biswanath Chariali, District

Sonitpur, Assam has been approved for setting up of the Institute.

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

Allocation of Edible oil to Madhya Pradesh

3950. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had allocated a quota of ten thousand metric tonnes of edible oil to Madhya Pradesh from October, 1987 and the same was not supplied to that State by the State Trading Corporation of India during October, November and December, 1987;

(b) the quantity supplied during these months and the reasons for short supply;

(c) the reasons for further reducing the quota to 7,500 metric tonnes from January, 1988 which is not sufficient even for issuing one litre per month to an individual ration card holder; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the quota to overcome the difficulty faced by the State Government and also to ensure that the increased quota is supplied at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The quantities supplied by the State Trading Corporation during October, November and December, 1987, against the allocation of 10,000 MTs per month are as under :

Month	Quantity (in MTs)
October, 1987	6691
November, 1987	3548
December, 1987	8572

The State Trading Corporation took some time to gear up its tinning operations on the increase of allocations for all the States by the Government. Due to transportation difficulties, the State also could not lift the available stock with the State Trading Corporation. Supply of imported oil to M.P. has improved.

(c) and (d). The allocation of imported edible oils is only meant to be supplementary in nature and is not expected to meet the entire requirement of the population on a per capita basis. Keeping in view the downward trend in prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, the allocations for the month of January, 1988 were reduced for all States.

Officers on Deputation in Tourism Ministry and its Undertakings

3951. SHRI PAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers who have been posted on deputation in the Ministry of Tourism and its Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the period for which each individuals had been granted extension beyond three years since 1985;

(c) the details of the individuals who have remained mostly on deputation and spent less time in their parent offices where they have been trained in specific fields; and

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to repatriate such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The following Officers have been on deputation with the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation for more than three years :

Department of Tourism

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Date of commencement of deputation	Period for which extension granted beyond 3 years
1.	Sh. S.N. Sharma (Hindi Translator Grade II)	3.7.82	It has been decided to repatriate him after the current budget session is over. Period of extension—2 years 10 months and 12 days.
2.	Smt. S. Kapoor (Confidential Assistant)	9.7.84	8.1.89 Period of extension—One year and six months.
India Tourism Development Corporation			
1.	Sh S.C. Dwivedi (Executive Director Vigilance)	14.9.83	Initially the period of his deputation was three years. His tenure has been extended upto 30 June, 88 by the Government. Period of Extension—One year nine months and seventeen days.
2.	Shri B.N. Das Gupta Assistant Manager (Civil)	22.5.84	These Engineers have been taken on deputation from the CPWD. ITDC will relieve these officers on receipt of their posting orders from the Director General of Works, CPWD with whom the matter has been taken up. Period of Extension—Nine months and twenty days approximately.
3.	Shri S.K. Hazara Assistant Manager (Civil)	25.5.84	
4.	Shri P. Chakravarty Assistant Manager (Civil)	11.4.84	His services were obtained by ITDC from the CPWD on deputation. He exercised option for absorption of his services in ITDC. Accordingly, the CPWD have been requested to give approval for his permanent absorption in [ITDC w.e.f. 11.4.1985.

(c) There are no individuals of this kind in the Ministry of Tourism.

(d) Yes, except Shri P. Chakravarty who is proposed to be absorbed in India Tourism Development Corporation. Mrs. Kapoor belongs to the Department of Tourism itself.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Sugar

3952. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of sugar in the country during the current year and the estimated consumption of sugar in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the shortage in consumption and the availability of sugar, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to bridge the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Sugar production in the country during sugar year 1987-88 upto 22.2.1988 was

49.51 lakh tonnes as against 48.62 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year. State-wise figures of sugar production are given below in the statement. For the current year, internal consumption of sugar is estimated at about 90 lakh tonnes. State-wise figures of estimated consumption are

not available. There will be adequate availability of sugar to meet the domestic requirements with sufficient carry-over stocks at the beginning of this season, production during the current season and planned arrival of the imported sugar, if any.

Statement

Statewise production of sugar upto 22nd February

(lakh tonnes)

(Provisional)

State	1987-88	1986-87
U.P.	13.47	13.35
Bihar	1.94	1.92
West Bengal	0.03	0.04
Assam	0.04	0.02
Haryana	1.52	1.54
Punjab	1.46	1.40
Rajasthan	0.05	0.14
Madhya Pradesh	0.43	0.43
Orissa	0.15	0.12
Maharashtra	16.31	15.31
Gujarat	3.07	3.75
Karnataka	4.46	3.90
Kerala	0.03	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	2.80	2.92
Tamil Nadu	3.42	3.40
Pondicherry	0.24	0.25
Nagaland	0.03	0.02
Goa	0.06	0.07
All India	49.51	48.62

{English}

Role of Middlemen in Consumable items

3953. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that middlemen are making money and doing roaring busi-

ness in commodities of daily consumption, resulting in a high rise in the price thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has not received reports about high rise in the prices of essential commodities being only due to the margins of middlemen.

(b) In order to reduce the role of the middlemen, the main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production of essential commodities, improve availability of various commodities, encourage competition and strengthen the public distribution system. Efforts are also being made to expand the role of consumer cooperatives in supplying essential commodities both in the urban and rural areas. The State Governments are being urged from time to time to intensify dehoarding operations and take strict actions against hoarders and black marketers in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. Meetings have been held with representatives of trade and industry urging them to take steps for containment of the prices.

Sanction of Housing Schemes by HUDCO

3594. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes sent by the different housing development agencies of Madhya Pradesh to HUDCO for sanction during the last three years; and

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

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 Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Compulsory Crop Insurance Scheme

3955. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce the Crop Insurance Scheme compulsorily in all the States;

(b) if so, whether Crop Insurance Scheme will also be made obligatory even

for those farmers who do not take Crop loan from banks; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the scheme in such a manner that every farmer who has got his crop insured gets the amount of compensation corresponding to the actual loss suffered by him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Such proposal are not under consideration.

[*English*]

Long Term Measures for Drought Prone Areas

3956. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some term measures have been taken to combat drought in drought prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the outlay earmarked for the purpose;

(d) the names of areas where these measures are to be implemented with criteria for selection; and

(e) how the priorities of drought prone areas have been decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major objective of the Drought Prone Area Programme is directed towards drought proofing and restoration of ecological balance through soil and water conservation and development, afforestation and pasture/grassland development and promotion of more productive dryland agriculture.

(c) The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored shared by Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs. 237 crores has been allocated as Central share for Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e). 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 States have been selected for this

programme on the basis of average annual rainfall and irrigation percentage. Details of criteria for deciding programme area are given in the statement-I below. State-wise details regarding number of districts, blocks and area covered are given in the statement-II below.

Statement-I

Criteria for deciding programme areas

Criteria adopted by inter-Deptt. Group 1984 for re-inclusion and inclusion of blocks under Drought Prone Areas Programme :

1. For re-inclusion of blocks excluded from the programme by the Task Force :
 - (i) When the annual rainfall is below 750 mm. the net irrigated area should be below 40% of the net sown area.
 - (ii) When the annual rainfall is above 750 mm., the net area irrigated should be below 30% of the net sown area.
2. For inclusion of blocks not so far covered in the programme :
 - (i) When the annual rainfall is below 750 mm. and the net area irrigated is less than 20% of the net area sown.
 - (ii) When the annual rainfall is between 750 mm. and 1125 mm. and the net area irrigated is below 15% of the net area sown.
 - (iii) When the annual rainfall is above 1125 mm. and the net area irrigated is less than 10% of the net area sown.
3. No area where the annual rainfall is above 1650 mm. should be included, irrespective of the extent of irrigated area.
4. If blocks not included earlier but otherwise qualifying for inclusion constitute less than 20% of the total number of blocks in the district, they should not be included.
5. For blocks included earlier and qualifying for reinclusion now, they should be included even if they constitute less than 20% of the total number of blocks in the district.

There were applied to the blocks data on furnished by the State Governments and collected from other independent sources.

Statement-II

State-wise number of districts, blocks and area covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme

S.No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	Area covered (000 sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	69	77.15
2.	Bihar	5	54	22.25
3.	Gujarat	8	43	52.99
4.	Haryana	1	9	3.01
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	13	8.57
6.	Karnataka	11	71	85.05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6	49	40.78

1	2	3	4	5
8. Maharashtra		12	74	116.48
9. Orissa		4	39	22.10
10. Rajasthan		8	30	30.05
11. Tamil Nadu		7	43	17.78
12. Uttar Pradesh		16	87	49.23
13. West Bengal		3	34	11.20
		91	615	536.64

Development of Meerut under N.C.R.

3957. SHRI MOHD. MAHOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the decision to develop Meerut (U.P.) district headquarters as a 'Priority Town' of the National Capital Region was taken by Government with the purpose of reducing inflow of migrants to Delhi;

(b) the share of the Centre and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in providing financial allocation for the project and the actual amount of financial assistance released both by the Centre and the State Government so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in the allocation of funds; and

(d) the progress made so far and the steps taken by Government to accelerate the progress of implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The decision to develop Meerut as a Priority Town of the National Capital Region was taken in August, 1986 in the Interim Development Plan of the NCR Planning Board.

(b) Since the Board came into existence in 1985 an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was released by the NCR Planning Board for the projects in Meerut during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The corresponding amount released by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) Allocations for Meerut were made keeping in view the availability of funds with the NCR Planning Board.

(d) The on-going projects are expected to be implemented by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Child Labour in Pottery Industry

3958. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the miserable plight of thousands of low paid children below 14 years of age working in the hazardous pottery industry in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have made any survey of the situation if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Government is aware that a study has been undertaken by a private individual on the children engaged in the pottery industry in Khurja, Uttar Pradesh.

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

Setting up of Research and Development Centre by SAIL

3959. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Research and Development Centre has been set up by the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, where and the specific research projects undertaken by that Research and Development Centre during the last three years; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). The Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS) of the Steel Authority of India Limited has its headquarters at Ranchi. This Centre has taken up approximately 250 projects during the last 3 years. The major projects undertaken during this period and the status in respect of each of these is indicated below—

Major projects undertaken in the last three years	Status
1. Combined blowing technology in steel making convertors to reduce ferro alloys consumption increase in yield, improve lining life of steel making convertors.	Implemented at Bokaro and horizontal transfer to other steel plants being planned.
2. Lime Dust Injection in Blast Furnaces to reduce limestone requirement, increased blast furnace productivity and reduce production cost.	Commissioned at Durgapur Steel Plant.
3. KORF process adoption for reduction in heat time and specific fuel consumption in Open Hearth Furnaces.	Implemented at Rourkela Steel Plant and under implementation at Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.
4. Modified checker system in Open Hearth Furnaces for improved energy recovery.	Implemented at Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.
5. Groupwise crushing of coal for increase in coke strength	Implemented at Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants.
6. Introduction of Kyanite Free Steel Ladle Mortar to increase the overall life of steel ladles.	Completed and implemented.
7. Commissioning of Roll Knurling Machine to eliminate skidding of ingots in the blooming mill.	Implemented at Bhilai Steel Plant.
8. Design and development of recessed bottom plates for 16-6 T moulds at Rourkela Steel Plant for improvement in ingots to slab yield.	Implemented at Rourkela Steel Plant.
9. Production of high carbon sponge iron having 2% carbon.	Technology has been developed at the pilot Rotary Kiln, at RDCIS, Ranchi.
10. Production of API-X-60 line pipe steel for HBJ PIPE-LINE.	Successfully produced at Rourkela Steel Plant.
11. Production of extra deep drawing quality aluminium killed steel for automobile application.	Successfully produced at Rourkela Steel Plant.
12. Production of high strength wear resistant rail steel for railways.	Successfully produced at Bhilai Steel Plant.
13. Dual phase steel for automobile industry.	Successfully produced at Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants.

Supply of Wheat to Maharashtra

3960. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for supply of 80,000 tonnes of wheat for RLEGP and NREP and also for Employment Guarantee Scheme of the State Government during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Government of Maharashtra requested for 80,000 MTs of wheat for workers employed on relief employment works in the State from NREP/RLEGP allocations. The request of the State Government was not agreed to.

**Development of Infrastructural
Facilities at Major Fishing
Harbours**

3961. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken to develop infrastructural facilities at major fishing harbours including Raichak in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wireless communication and bunkering facilities have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9.45 lakhs at the Roychowk fishing harbour in March, 1987.

**Problems arising from essential
commodities (Special provisions)
Act**

3962. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received regarding problems arising from the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guideline have been issued to State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following important points have been made in numerous representations which have been received from various Trade Associations—

(i) Offences should be made available.

(ii) Appellate jurisdiction be given to Judicial Authorities in case of seizure/confiscation of goods.

(iii) Provisions of the Act should not be invoked for minor and technical offences.

(c) and (d). The guidelines issued to the State Enforcement Agencies are of a confidential nature and hence, it would not be in public interest to disclose its details.

Aid under MNP

3963. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance provided to the States under the Minimum Needs Programme during the last four years, yearwise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is in the State Sector and funds for the same are provided in the State's Annual/Five Year Plans. A statement showing the State-wise and year-wise outlays provided under MNP during the last four years in 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

Statement

The Outlays Provided under MNP during 1983-84 to 1986-87

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Approved Outlays during the year			
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.34	156.38	97.91	112.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	14.32	13.47	21.05
3.	Assam	44.88	48.79	62.42	94.41
4.	Bihar	62.81	101.76	105.33	132.65
5.	Gujarat	46.16	56.26	159.19	57.18
6.	Haryana	30.51	42.38	41.60	41.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	26.41	30.19	28.63	10.57
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.38	26.95	33.91	32.02
9.	Karnataka	58.95	86.40	84.65	120.62
10.	Kerala	23.94	34.18	37.48	40.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	77.97	84.30	100.50	106.75
12.	Maharashtra	110.27	114.26	149.04	174.42
13.	Manipur	10.45	11.19	12.00	14.18
14.	Meghalaya	8.46	8.58	11.02	13.05
15.	Mizoram	7.45	8.22	9.52	11.32
16.	Nagaland	5.96	6.77	6.46	7.32
17.	Orissa	30.14	32.64	53.43	52.78
18.	Punjab	22.94	22.73	23.17	20.83
19.	Rajasthan	44.12	51.41	46.47	50.65
20.	Sikkim	7.22	10.76	9.41	10.06
21.	Tamil Nadu	83.82	101.02	166.23	203.08
22.	Tripura	12.73	12.47	16.79	22.66
23.	Uttar Pradesh	136.04	159.60	229.47	206.49
24.	West Bengal	55.49	44.75	67.83	69.01
<i>U.Ts.</i>					
25.	A & N Islands	3.32	4.19	5.87	3.96
26.	Chandigarh	1.32	1.61	2.02	1.69
27.	D & N Haveli	0.48	0.75	1.05	1.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Delhi		25.69	32.90	33.90	35.52
29. Goa, Daman & Diu		3.31	4.06	2.81	3.97*
30. Lakshadweep		0.31	0.37	0.73	0.68
31. Pondicherry		2.36	2.80	2.97	3.10
Total State sector		1154.33	1312.99	1615.30	1756.53
Total Central Share		370.10	428.54	448.92*	484.80*
Grand Total		1524.43	1741.53	2064.22	2241.33

*Provisional

Study for Delinking of Domestic Copper Prices with London Metal Exchange

3964. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK** ; Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was asked to study the delinking of domestic copper prices with the London Metal Exchange prices which would help the copper producing industry;

(b) whether Government have received its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has been requested to take up a study on the cost of production of copper produced by Hindustan Copper Limited, the sole Public Sector Undertaking engaged in production of copper in the country. The terms of reference include a review of the mechanism of linking prices of unwrought copper produced by HCL with the international prices (LME prices). The report of BICP has not yet been received.

Central Assistance for Tourism Promotion in Kerala

3965. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Centre on the promotion of tourism in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the on-going schemes and the new schemes proposed by the State Government for which Central assistance has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) During the last three years, the Central Ministry of Tourism has released Rs. 218.82 lakhs for creation of tourism infrastructure in Kerala.

(b) The details of the ongoing schemes and the new schemes proposed by the State Government for which central financial assistance has been sought are as follows :

1. Aquatic Sports at Malampuzha
2. Speed Boat at Pathiramanal
3. Floating Restaurant at Veli
4. Beach Resort at Varkala
5. Wayside Amenities at 5 places
6. Mini Buses for Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary
7. Mini Buses for Parambhikulam and Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuaries
8. Luxury Cruisers for Cochin and Kovalam
9. Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum and Kanakakanum Palace

10. Yatri Niwas at Cochin
11. Yatri Niwas at Cannanore
12. Yatri Niwas at Trichur
13. Trekkers Huts at Ponnudi
14. Trekkers Huts at Nelliampathy
15. Forest Lodge at Neyyar Dam
16. Renovation of Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum
17. Tourism Accommodation at Cochin
18. Tourist Accommodation at Kumarakom Tourist Complex.
19. Tourist Accommodation at Devikulam
20. Tourist Accommodation at Peermado
21. Ropeway at Poonmudi.

**Schemes to Attract Foreign
Tourists to West Bengal**

3966. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to attract foreign tourists to the tourist places of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism undertakes the promotion and development of tourism in the cou-

ntry as a whole, including West Bengal, and has several schemes to attract more tourists to the country. The steps taken to attract more tourists to West Bengal include strengthening of tourism infrastructure, production of publicity material and print media campaigns. The publicity material on West Bengal brought out recently by the Department of Tourism includes :

1. Darjeeling-Kalimpong-Mirik-Siliguri Directory
2. Calcutta Folder
3. Calcutta Directory
4. Shantiniketan-Vishnupur-Durgapur Folder.
5. Shantiniketan-Vishnupur-Durgapur Directory
6. Currently a Brochure on West Bengal covering all the tourist attractions in the State is under production.

The tourist, attractions of West Bengal also feature in several other thematic brochures and films. Several TV documentaries produced by overseas teams sponsored by the Department of Tourism have also publicised West Bengal.

(b) The promote tourism to the State several developmental schemes have also been taken up, during 1987-88 the Government of India has released Rs. 42.99 lakhs for various schemes in West Bengal as per details given below :

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Amount (Sanctioned)	Amount (Released)
1	2	3	4
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1.	Boats for Mirik Lake and Rabindra Sarovar.	on going scheme	0.17
2.	Floating accommodation at Sunderbans.	on going scheme	0.50
3.	Yatrikas at Mayapur.	11.56	8.00
4.	Survey of Teesta and Rangeet River.	0.32	0.32
5.	Yatrika at Gangasagar.	17.57	5.00
6.	Cottage Block at Gadiara	16.93	5.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Tourist Lodge-cum-Restt. at Kankrajhore and Jhimilli Day Centres at Siarbonda and Andarjhore.	44.68	10.00
8.	Expansion of Tourist Accommodation at Shantiniketan.	38.75	10.00
9.	Wayside facilities at Durgapur.	26.38	4.00
		156.19	42.99

Retrenchment of Workers at Jitpur Colliery, Dhanbad

3967. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Iron and Steel Company had a proposal for retrenchment of the workers at their Jitpur Colliery, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of workmen to be retrenched, category-wise as against the number of workers employed for each category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian Iron and Steel Company had sent a proposal to retrench 294 workmen working in their Jitpur Colliery. The main reason advanced by the Company is the likely exhaustion of 16 A Seam of the colliery where the workmen are engaged, by the end of the current year and that the proposed retrenchment would reduce a portion of present financial loss of Rs. 4 Crores a year on this account. The Central Government, however, have not accorded permission to the proposal of the Company.

Schemes and Expenditure on Promotion of Tourism in Tripura

3968. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Union Government on promotion of tourism in Tripura during the last three years; and

(b) the on going schemes and the new schemes proposed by the State Government of Tripura for which Central assistance has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) During the last three years, the Central Ministry of Tourism has released an amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs for creation of tourism infrastructure in Tripura.

(b) The State Government of Tripura has sought financial assistance for the following ongoing and new projects :

On-going Scheme :

1. Wayside amenities at Panisagar
2. Wayside amenities at Pabiachera
3. Wayside amenities at Ambassa
4. Yatri Niwas at Agartala

New Schemes

1. Mini buses for Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary
 2. Floodlighting of Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala
 3. Tourist Lodge at Rudrasagar lake.
- Storage Capacity in Orissa**

3969. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHÖI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to create additional storage facilities in different States;

(b) if so, how many storage projects have been taken up in Orissa during the last three years;

(c) how many of the national co-operative development projects have been funded by the World Bank; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 321 godowns to be constructed by cooperatives in Orissa have been sanctioned by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) during the last 3 years.

(c) and (d). All these 321 godowns (239 rural and 82 marketing) are funded under the World Bank (International Development Association) assisted NCDC-III project. These godowns involving a storage capacity of 96,200 tonnes have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 933.92 lakhs and are meant to be used by the concerned cooperatives for taking up and expanding their activities in processing and marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs and sale of consumer articles in rural areas. Of the total number of godowns sanctioned, 119 (89 rural and 30 marketing) godowns involving a total capacity of 35000 tonnes have been completed and the others are at various stages of construction.

Coverage of Drinking Water Problem Villages

3970. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest coverage with regard to the percentage and the number of problem villages, State-wise, regarding the supply or potable drinking water;

(b) the likely date by which 100 per cent problem villages would be covered in each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether further augmentation of the drinking water supply schemes has also been undertaken wherever required on account of increase or migration of population to these villages; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) It is aimed to cover all residual problem villages in the country with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) and (d). Schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are cleared for a period of 15 years on the basis of design population taking into account the increase in population.

Statement

Coverage of problem villages under Rural Water Supply Programme

State/UT	Total PVs to be covered	Total PVs covered*	% Coverage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	23928	12237	51
Arunachal Pradesh	1858	1858	100
Assam	18224	12782	70
Bihar	23371	20469	88
Goa	102	88	86
Gujarat	9403	7003	74

1	2	3	4
Haryana	4436	3532	80
Himachal Pradesh	8536	6542	77
Jammu and Kashmir	4987	3194	64
Karnataka	20853	16503	79
Kerala	1230	1142	93
Madhya Pradesh	38559	33739	87
Maharashtra	17190	14728	86
Manipur	1681	1218	72
Meghalaya	4348	1450	33
Mizoram	722	274	38
Nagaland	1047	614	50
Orissa	36800	31577	86
Punjab	2791	1145	41
Rajasthan	23353	20117	86
Sikkim	333	283	85
Tamil Nadu	11531	10481	91
Tripura	5379	3824	71
Uttar Pradesh	71049	52634	74
West Bengal	21558	17565	81
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
A and N Islands	213	213	100
Lakshadweep	11	11	100
Pondicherry	164	130	79
Delhi	89	89	100
Daman and Diu	—	—	—
Total	353746	275442**	78

*As per reports received from States/UTs till end of February, 1988.

**In addition a large number of problem villages were covered partially.

Special Cell for Research for Development of Hill Areas

3971. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 May, 1984 to Unstarred Question No. 10168 regarding setting up

special cell for research for development of hill areas and state :

(a) the programmes, policies and priorities chalked out by the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology; and

(b) the outline of the schemes implemented in accordance with these priorities

for each State/Union Territory during the first half of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology and People's Action for Development (India) have been merged and a new Society called "Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology" (CAPART) has been set up on 1.9.1986. Its objectives, *inter alia*, include :

- (i) to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity;
- (ii) to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technological inputs in this behalf;
- (iii) to act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wider sense;
- (iv) to promote, aid, guide, organise, plan, undertake, develop, maintain and coordinate projects/schemes aimed at all-round development, creation of employment opportunities, promotion of self-reliance, generation of awareness, organisation and improvement in the quality of the life of people in rural areas in general and of the economically and socially handicapped sections in particular;
- (v) to strengthen existing institutions of research and develop or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up; and
- (vi) to conduct or sponsor training programmes, conferences, lectures and seminars on rural development activities of particular interest to women with an accent on improved technologies appropriate to their role in rural development.

In developing and transmitting new and upgraded relevant technology, priority has been given to programmes of poverty alleviation, transfer of technologies to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of rural societies and selection and transfer of suitable technologies for backward areas.

It has also been decided that for the present no separate delivery system for the transfer of technologies be set up and the existing infrastructure created over time such as DRDA, DICs, State Councils of Science and Technology, other research institutions and voluntary agencies working in rural areas may be utilised.

As a part of the efforts to disseminate information about new and improved rural technologies, Rural Technology Guides as well as series of bi-monthly publications containing relevant cuttings from newspapers, journals and magazines have also been brought out.

A National Directory of Rural Technologies in 10 volumes is also being brought out.

Specialised attention is also being given to selected sectors over a period of time. Low cost housing and handlooms have already been taken up. Other sectors which are being taken up are sanitation, water management, rural roads, social forestry.

(b) So far 205 projects with an aggregate outlay of Rs. 9.62 crores for technology testing and transfer have been promoted and assisted by the Council during the first half of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Chartered Flights by Foreign Airlines

3972. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a number of tourist charters by foreign airlines during 1988;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the estimated earnings in foreign exchange from these charters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). During 1988 the Government have approved the following proposals for operating tourist charters :

(i) Kerco Charters, Toronto, Canada to operate charters Toronto/Frankfurt/ Kathmandu/Calcutta/ Frankfurt/Toronto on weekly basis from May 15, 1988 for one year.

(ii) Inspirations East Ltd., U.K. to operate charters between Europe/ U.K. to Goa on bi-weekly basis from October 30, 1988 to April 16, 1989.

(c) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from these charters is expected to be approximately Rs. 12.38 crores.

ESI Facility to Bidi Workers

3973. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bidi workers; State-wise; and

(b) the number of bidi workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The available information is given in the statement below.

(b) 21,331, as on 28.2.88.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Bidi Workers as on 28.2.1987 (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2.	Bihar	3.50

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	0.80
4.	Karnataka	4.85
5.	Kerala	2.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.80
7.	Maharashtra and Goa	2.50
8.	Orissa	1.60
9.	Rajasthan	1.16
10.	Tamil Nadu	2.25
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4.50
12.	West Bengal	4.50
13.	N.E. Region (Assam and Tripura)	0.35
		36.31

Transfer of Flats of Deceased Allottees

3974. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1421 regarding transfer of flats of the deceased allottees and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay and how long it will take to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided that the facility of nominating a nominee who can be a person other than blood relation/legal heir be extended to the purchaser in case of flat allotted to him on hire purchase basis only, and that the flat after the death of the purchaser be transferred in favour of nominee in case in which the nomination has been submitted by the purchaser without recovery of the 50% unearned levy, as the nominee receives the property after the Death of the purchaser or the testator as beneficiary, and that in the case in which

the purchaser has not filed the nomination the transfer be effected in accordance with the law of succession.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) question does not arise.

Reduction in Cost of Milk Production

3975. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the recently developed by-pass protein food technology will help in reducing the cost of milk production;

(b) whether any experiment has been made to ensure that the cattle-feed used does not lack the nutritive value in any way;

(c) if so, where and the results achieved therefrom; and

(d) whether this new technology has been taken to the milk-producing centres, particularly those in the rural areas and if so, the measures employed to popularise its use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Proposed Mining Project at Gandhamardan

3976. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision on BALCO's bauxite mining project at Gandhamardan has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BALCO has satisfactorily completed the afforestation measures at Amarkantak; and

(d) whether any survey has been made to determine the effects of the initial steps already taken by BALCO towards the proposed mining project at Gandhamardan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Report submitted by the High Level Expert Committee headed by Dr. B.D. Nagchaudhuri on Gandhamardan Bauxite Project was examined by the Government of India and environmental clearance to the project has been accorded subject to the condition that no work on the project will commence till the revised Environment Management Plan (EMP) of the project is submitted and approved by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) to be constituted for the project and E.M.P. has also been seen by the Minister of Environment and Forests and Minister of Steel and Mines. The E.M.A. has been constituted by the Government to consider the revised Environment Management Plan of the Project. The E.M.A. has since met thrice on 17.11.87, 15.1.88 and 29.2.88 to consider the revised E.M.P. of the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project.

(c) BALCO has satisfactorily carried out afforestation work in its bauxite mine in Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) which has been commended by the State Government as well as various other agencies.

(d) Besides BALCO, the effects of various initial steps taken by BALCO towards implementation of Gandhamardan Project were assessed/surveyed by—

(i) a Committee headed by Chairman, State Prevention & Control Pollution Board, Orissa appointed by the Orissa Government in June, 1985 to assess the possible adverse impact of the Gandhamardan Project of BALCO. The State Government had given subsequently a 'No objection Certificate' to BALCO.

(ii) A Committee appointed by State Government in September, 1985 to enquire into damages, if any, caused the Nrusinghanath Temple by blasting operations undertaken by BALCO found that the tests with the Vibro Meter decisively proved that the mining operations would have absolutely 'no impact on the temple building.

**Sawai Madhopur Gas-based
Fertilizer Project**

3977. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOW-
DHARY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad details of the gas-based fertilizer project at Sawai Madhopur; and

(b) the quantum of foreign aid committed for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) (a) : The broad details are as follows :

1. Promoters : M/s Aravali Fertilizers Ltd.
2. Capacity : AMMONIA—1350 TPD
UREA —2250 TPD
(in two streams)
3. Estimated : Rs. 764.00 crores.
cost
4. Present : 15.4.88
validity of
Letter of
Intent.
5. Present : The technical collabora-
position tion agreement has been
approved by Govt.
Environmental clearance
is yet to be obtained.

(b) No foreign aid has been committed for the project so far.

**Establishment of a Fishing Port
at Gopalpur**

3978. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has requested the Centre to establish a port for fishing at Gopalpur;

(b) if so, whether the Orissa Government has sent any report to Centre;

(c) whether any Committee from Centre has visited the place; if so, the

report of the Committee and the action taken thereon; and

(d) how many such ports the Government of Orissa has requested for establishment to the centre and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The recommendation of the Expert Committee has been taken into consideration for preparation of a revised project report by the State Government.

(d) Besides Gopalpur, a fishing harbour at Astarang has been proposed. These projects had to be kept in abeyance due to paucity of funds.

Loss to Farmers in Gujarat

3979. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Blitz' dated 13 February, 1988 wherein it has been stated that due to the negligence on the part of General Insurance Corporation of India and Gujarat Government the farmers have been deprived of revenue to the tune of rupees 267 crores which they are legitimately entitled to under the Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether last year insurance of crops was for Rs. 53 crores and the farmers received only Rs. 10 crores as damages;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to compensate the farmers whose crops were damaged due to the natural calamities ?

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

YADAV : (a) to (c). The Government of India is aware of the news item which appeared in the 'Blitz' dated 13th February, 1988 regarding indemnity claims of Gujarat under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). However, it is incorrect to say that due to the negligence on the part of General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Gujarat Government the farmers have been deprived of revenue to the tune of Rs. 267 crore. The estimated claims for Kharif 1987 season in the State are likely to be of the order of Rs. 214 crore. The Government of India have not so far received complete yield data as also details of these claims. As regards Kharif 1986, the total sum insured in Gujarat was around Rs. 152 crore. Out of these, claims worth Rs. 51.18 crore is payable as indemnity claims. An amount of Rs. 9.29 crore has already been paid. Funds have since been released to the G.I.C. to pay the remaining claims.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to provide the G.I.C. with complete yield data within a period of 4 months after the end of a given season so that the indemnity claims payable to the insured farmers are settled expeditiously.

Second Inter-State Bus Terminal in Delhi

3980. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a second Inter-State bus terminus in Delhi;

(b) whether the plan has since been approved;

(c) if so, the location of the terminus, its capacity and the approximate cost; and

(d) other salient features of the proposed terminus ?

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

Fisheries University

3981. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a fisheries university in the country;

(b) if so, when it will be started; and

(c) whether the location has been finalised, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISNNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal to confer the "Deemed—to be" university status to Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains in 50 Kg. Bags

3982. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weight of foodgrain bags is proposed to be limited to 50 Kgs.; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The Tripartite Committee on ILO Conventions of the Ministry of Labour recommended the use of bags of not more than 50 Kgs. by manual labour. The FCI is conducting experiments to work out technical and financial implications to switch-over to 50 Kgs. packing in the handling of foodgrains.

Setting up of Modern Rice Mills in Kerala

3983. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any modern rice mills are proposed to be set up in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the locations where these mills will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Drought Resistant Varieties of Food Crops

3985. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :
SARI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether measures have been taken to develop drought resistant varieties of food crops and to optimise the agricultural yield in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the drought resistant varieties and improved production technologies are given in the Statements I and II respectively laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5758/88]

Visit of Central Team to Drought Affected States

3986. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of each of the Central Team which visited the drought affected States;

(b) the main recommendations made by each Central Team;

(c) the extent of damage caused to land, cattle and human beings, State-wise;

(d) whether any State has made any additional demand besides the assistance already made available; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The composition of the Central team which visited the States affected by drought of 87 is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5759/88]

(b) On the basis of report of Central team and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief Central assistance has been extended to the affected States. Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5759/88]. gives the State-wise details of assistance approved for drought relief so far, for drought of 87.

(c) The State-wise details of extent of damages due to drought of 87 as reported in the memoranda submitted by the State Governments, are given in the Statement III laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5759, 88]

(d) and (e). Additional demands over and above the ceilings of expenditure already approved for drought relief have been received from Orissa for the period upto March, 1988 and from the States of Haryana and Rajasthan for the period upto June/July, 1988. While additional Central assistance in the case of Orissa has been approved, the requests of Rajasthan and Haryana will be considered in accordance with the established procedure.

Oilseeds Production

3987. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare yield of groundnut, cotton seeds, soyabean and copra in India; and

(b) the highest yield per hectare in other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The per hectare yields of groundnut, cottonseed and soyabean in India (relating to the year 1985-86), alongwith the highest yields achieved in major producing countries (for the year 1986) are given below :

Per-hectare yields (Kgs.)

Crop	India	Highest (achieved in) Yield
Groundnut	719	2701 (USA)
Cottonseed	394	2208 (Australia)
Soyabean	764	3454 (Italy)

The yields obtained in India for copra (in terms of coconut) is 5524 nuts per hectare. Similar figures for other countries are not published in the FAO Production Year Book.

Production, Import and Consumption of Edible Oil

3988. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

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

(a)- the quantity of edible oil produced from indigenous sources in 1986-87;

(b) the quantity imported during the year;

(c) the estimated quantity consumed during the year;

(d) the estimated demand for 1987-88;

(e) the estimated production for the current year;

(f) the estimated quantity to be imported; and

(g) the reason for the sharp rise in the price of edible oil during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). The quantity of edible oils produced, imported and consumed during the oil year 1986-87 is as under :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Production	Import	Consumption
34.00 (Approx.) (Revised)	14.97	47.80

(d) and (e). The estimated demand for the oil year 1987-88 is around 52 lakh

tonnes. The estimates of production have not yet been finalised.

(f) The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

(g) The prices of indigenous oils were under pressure due to drought. These prices have of late, shown declining trend.

Transfer of Services of Resettlement Colonies from DDA to MCD

3989. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 April, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 8002 regarding transfer of services in resettlement colonies from DDA to MCD and state :

(a) the names of the 44 resettlement colonies which have been transferred from the Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the main recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Delhi Administration to look into the expenditure required for removing the deficiencies in existing services and how far these have been implemented; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in removing the deficiencies and its break up for each colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have decided that 44 resettlement colonies as per Statement given below in the capital, now with DDA, be handed over to MCD.

(b) and (c). The committee has yet to take a decision in the matter.

Statement

List of Resettlement Colonies :

1. Khyala Phase-I
2. Chaukhandi
3. Pandav Nagar
4. Shakurpur Phase-I
5. Shakurpur Phase-II
6. Khyala Phase-II
7. Khyala Phase-III
8. Narayana
9. Mangolpuri
10. Madipur
11. Khanpur
12. Jwalapuri Phase-I
13. Jwalapuri Phase-II
14. Nand Nagri Block A to E
15. Nand Nagri Block F to
16. New Seemapuri
17. Mochi Bagh
18. Wazirpur
19. Old Seemapuri
20. Seelampur Phase-I
21. Seelampur Phase-III
22. Trilokpuri Phase I & II
23. Seelampur Phase-II
24. Khichripur
25. Kalyanpuri
26. Himmat Puri
27. Seelampur Phase-IV
28. Nangloi Phase-I
29. Nangloi Phase-II
30. Nangloi Phase-III
31. Mangolpuri
32. Sultampur
33. Jahangirpuri

34. Pankha Road & Hastal

35. Raghubir Nagar

36. Dakshinpuri

37. Dakshinpuri Extension

38. Tigri

39. Madangir Phase-II

40. Madangir Phase-I

41. Sunlight Colony

42. Srinivas Puri

43. Gokulpuri

44. Haidarpur

(No more a resettlement colony).

Shifting of Black Cotton Research Station, Dharwad

3990. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Black Cotton soil Research Station, Dharwad (Karnataka) to some other station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision in view of fact that million of acres of black cotton soil comes under the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) had sanctioned an Advance Centre for research on Black Cotton Soils at the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad in 1976. The work done by the centre was evaluated by a Quinquennial Review Team. Based on the recommendations of the Review Team and also in view of the establishment of the Indian Institute of Soil Science in the Black Soils region at Bhopal, in 1988, the UAS, Dharwad has been asked to run the centre out of its own budget from 1988-89.

Indo-USSR Joint Study in Kolar Region

3991. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER ;
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint Indo-Soviet Geological studies in Kolar region have indicated the likelihood of finding more gold in the Southern extension of the zone as reported in the HINDU dated 23 February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the follow up action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of IISCO

3992. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to modernise and technologically upgrade Burnpur Works of the Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, whether its annual production capacity is being increased; and

(c) the total estimated capital cost and the time schedule for completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have agreed, in principle, to the modernisation of Burnpur Works of IISCO.

(b) The Feasibility Report prepared by Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) contemplates expansion of the Plant in two stages to the ultimate capacity of

2.15 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

(c) The estimated capital cost of the Project is about Rs. 2930 crores and it is likely to be completed in six and half years from the date of Government sanction.

Conference of State Chief Secretaries

3993. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL ;
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

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

(a) whether it is fact that his Ministry had convened a conference of Chief Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories on 13 February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose of holding such a conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting of Chief Secretaries of some States/UTs was convened to review the prices and availability of essential commodities and monitoring arrangements of Public Distribution System. It was attended by Chief Secretaries/senior officers of 17 States/U.Ts. The meeting was addressed jointly by the Finance Minister and Minister for Food and Civil Supplies. Various steps taken or required to be taken for ensuring availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices, arrangements to review prices and availability of essential commodities, strengthening of PDS, etc., were discussed at the meeting.

Kribhco offer to take up Fertilizer Projects

3994. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kribhco has offered to take up new fertilizer project with financial arrangements;

(b) if so, whether the offer made by Kribhco has been considered by Government;

(c) if so, where the plant is likely to be set up and what will be the annual production; and

(d) if not, the main reasons for not setting up fertilizer plant with Kribhco assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Although various possibilities are being explored, a final decision has not been taken.

Tourism in Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshdweep Islands

3995. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study/survey has been conducted for development of tourism in the Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshdweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total allocation for tourism development in each of these Islands during 1988-89; and

(d) the measures being taken to prevent overflow of tourists to these areas and for protecting the ecology and environment of these islands while promoting tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A study for the development of tourism in the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshdweep Islands has been recently completed by the Steering Committee of the Island Development Authority. The study has recommended that the future growth of tourism on these Islands should be guided towards a new direction that will pioneer recreational facilities closely linked to and dependent on marine and coastal eco-systems.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has provided an allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs for the development of Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshdweep during 1988-89.

(d) Measures being taken to prevent overflow of tourists to these Islands include regulation of tourist traffic and evolving

guidelines for the development of tourism infra-structure and facilities.

Measures to Prevent Ill Effects of Tourist Inflow

3996. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to know of any ill-effects of unbridled tourist inflow into Ladakh;

(b) if so, the remedial measures being adopted to control the situation; and

(c) the measures suggested to prevent recurrence of such effects in other areas in the course of tourism development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Government has come to know the problem of pollution in the trekking routes of Ladakh.

(b) The trekking agents have been directed to keep the camp sites clean and take positive steps to prevent pollution.

(c) The ill-effects of any industrial activity including tourism can be minimised or prevented only by proper planning and improving the infra-structural facilities. Financial assistance is, therefore, provided to State/U.P. Governments under various Plan schemes of the Central Government for creating such facilities in tourist centres.

[Translation]

Closing of FCI Godowns in West Bengal

3997. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some godowns of the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal have been closed down; and

(b) if so, the names of the godowns closed down since when and the justification therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the godowns closed down in West Bengal from January, 1987 to January, 1988 is given below. The reasons for closing down these godown were (i) taking over of retail distribution by the

State Government in the districts of Bankura and Birbhum; or (ii) some godowns becoming uneconomic/un-storage worthy or surplus to the requirements of the Food Corporation of India.

Statement

Godowns closed down in West Bengal from January 1987 to January 1988

District	Centre	Capacity (tonnes)	Month in which closed down
Bankura	Onda	600	June, 1987
	Chattra	800	Sept., 1987
	Gangajol Ghati	500	Sept., 1987
	Jhanti Pahari	600	Sept., 1987
	Chatrampore	420	Sept., 1987
	Patra Sayer	400	Sept., 1987
	Sashpur	250	Sept., 1987
	Taldangra	150	Sept., 1987
	Khatra	980	Dec., 1987
Birbhum	Nalhati	500	March, 1987
	Suri	600	March, 1987
	Chhatra	500	Dec., 1987
	Kiranhar	270	Dec., 1987
	Murarai	800	Dec., 1987
	Lohapur	800	Dec., 1987
Burdwan	Danihat	510	Jan., 1987
	Domohani	960	March, 1987
	Panagarh	800	March, 1987
	Sumandargarh	510	March, 1987
Calcutta	Agarpara	5000	Jan., 1987
Hooghly	Jirat	400	March, 1987
Midnapore	Barajalchak	160	March, 1987
Murshidabad	Goas	600	March, 1987
24-Paraganas	Doharia	6730	Dec., 1987

[English]

Complaints regarding corruption in Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation

3998. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints about corruption in the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some complaints are being investigated by the vigilance wing of the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation and appropriate action will be taken, if required, on completion of investigations. In certain cases where enquiries have been completed appropriate actions are being taken.

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Spots at Vindhyachal

3999. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote and develop tourist spots in Vindhyachal region; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent for it during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds either regionwise or statewise but scheme-wise. The Ministry has received proposals for development of Tourism infrastructure at the following places which fall in the Vindhyachal region.

1. Tourist Rest House at Amarkantak
2. Tourist Rest House at Khajuraho
3. Open Air Theatre at Khajuraho.

These proposals are 1988-89 and will be considered for financial assistance subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

[English]

Agricultural Families Brought under Cooperative Fold

4000. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural families in the country brought under the co-operative fold so far during the Seventh Plan and the programme to bring the rest into it, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) out of the total membership, how many agriculturist families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are involved; and

(c) the target and achievement of quantum of agricultural credit advanced by the co-operatives for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 State and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The total membership of primary agricultural credit societies as on 30th June, 1986 was 721.17 lakhs, out of which the membership of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 164.65 lakhs. The Statewise/Union Territory-wise details are given in the statement-I below.

The quantum of target and achievement of agricultural credit advanced by the cooperatives for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise and Union Territory-wise are indicated in the statement-II below.

Statement-I

Membership of Primary Cooperative Agricultural Societies as on 30.6.1986

S.No.	State/UTs	Membership in thousand		
		Total	of which Schedule Caste	of which Schedule Tribe
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75,22	8,83	3,43
2.	Assam	22,18	1,40	3,03
3.	Bihar	58,24	6,98	3,62
4.	Gujarat	19,72	1,43	2,52
5.	Haryana	13,84	2,65	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7,09	1,72	22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,71	—	—
8.	Karnataka	44,12	5,65	1,48
9.	Kerala	57,67	6,98	71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50,23	8,92	9,90
11.	Maharashtra	64,50	5,50	7,50
12.	Manipur	1,81	—	77
13.	Meghalaya	74	5	69
14.	Nagaland	4	—	4
15.	Orissa	31,49	5,19	7,21
16.	Punjab	17,72	2,52	7,23
17.	Rajasthan	42,89	9,39	7,28
18.	Sikkim	14	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	70,52	12,62	2,99
20.	Tripura	2,24	36	2,00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,09,53	20,49	2,05
22.	West Bengal	27,20	5,29	2,74
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	—	7
25.	Chandigarh	5	1	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	—	6
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	68	1	1
29.	Lakshdweep	5	—	4
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	36	7	—
		7,21,17	1,06,06	58,59

Statement-II

Short-term, Medium-term & Long-term Loans Advanced (vis-a-vis—targets) during 1986-87 & targets for 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the Stat/UTs	1986-87						1987-88 (Targets)			
		Short-term		Medium-term		Long-term		Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	
		Target	Ant. Ach	Target	Ant. Ach	Target	Ant. Ach.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	178.00	10.00	3.75	75.00	73.85	225.00	10.00	90.00	
2.	Assam	7.50	4.26	5.00	1.11	5.00	0.67	8.30	6.15	6.00	
3.	Bihar	75.00	86.00	10.00	7.50	40.00	43.44	125.00	15.00	75.00	
4.	Gujarat	240.00	221.29	40.00	8.48	37.00	22.86	310.00	50.00	43.00	
5.	Haryana	220.00	174.57	6.00	13.06	60.00	38.64	230.00	9.00	70.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.50	4.98	10.00	11.15	2.00	1.88	6.00	12.00	2.75	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.00	6.17	2.00	0.25	2.75	2.00	8.50	2.25	3.25	
8.	Karnataka	130.00	112.23	10.00	9.25	45.00	39.38	140.00	10.00	50.00	
9.	Kerala	320.00	273.14	57.00	64.18	38.00	35.25	330.00	60.00	45.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	220.00	274.22	10.00	16.50	45.00	31.78	260.00	12.00	40.00	
11.	Maharashtra	350.00	407.95	40.00	84.86	66.00	60.42	385.00	50.00	74.00	
12.	Manipur	1.00	2.41	0.30	—	0.10	—	3.00	0.50	0.25	
13.	Meghalaya	1.75	1.27	0.60	0.02	0.60	0.12	2.00	0.60	0.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Nagaland	4.00	0.54	1.00	0.60	0.15	—	4.40	1.00	0.20
15.	Orissa	95.00	46.68	15.00	5.16	15.00	7.62	60.00	10.00	15.00
16.	Rajasthan	125.00	64.89	12.00	4.35	25.00	21.61	125.00	8.00	25.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	160.00	160.34	20.00	26.53	20.00	16.26	185.00	22.00	20.00
18.	Tripura	5.00	0.98	2.00	1.07	6.00	0.24	5.00	1.50	1.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	247.19	55.00	25.13	90.00	86.86	400.00	40.00	90.00
20.	West Bengal	85.00	51.91	2.00	—	15.00	10.53	70.00	2.00	16.00
21.	Punjab	380.00	348.70	4.00	0.97	62.00	57.18	400.00	3.00	61.00
22.	Sikkim	0.30	0.80	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	0.05
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.03	0.30	0.08	—	—	0.25	0.35	—
24.	Goa	1.00	0.51	0.30	0.02	0.15	0.04	1.25	0.30	0.15
25.	Mizoram	0.10	—	0.10	—	—	—	0.25	0.15	—
26.	A & N Islands	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.04	—	0.45	0.25	0.65	0.07
27.	Chandigarh	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.003	—	—	0.15	0.10	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.03	—	0.004	—	—	0.04	—	—
29.	Delhi	0.70	0.81	0.05	0.007	0.10	0.07	1.00	0.05	0.10
30.	Lakshdweep	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.18	—	—	0.10	0.15	—
31.	Pondichery	1.75	3.13	0.20	0.15	0.40	0.53	3.00	0.10	0.50
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		3037.07	2672.53	313.11	283.86	650.25	551.68	2388.69	326.85	728.92

Yatri Niwas at Cannanore and Trichur

4001. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for the construction of Yatri Niwas at Cannanore and Trichur;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total outlay involved and the accommodation that would be made available in each case; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The construction of Yatri Niwas at Cannanore involves Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 23.22 lakhs for accommodation of 60 beds and other facilities, whereas Yatri Niwas at Trichur involves Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 31.60 lakhs for accommodation of 60 beds and other facilities. Both the proposals have been accepted.

Savings Due to Drop in Foodgrains Stocks

4002. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of foodgrains which stood at 23.5 million tonnes last year has dropped to 14 million tonnes this year;

(b) whether the expenditure on maintenance and storage stocking has reduced due to a drop in the stock of foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the amount saved as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1.1.88 was 14.1 million tonnes as against 23.6 million tonnes as on 1.1.1987.

(b) and (c). The expenditure on carrying cost of buffer stocks has come down from

Rs. 415.78 crore in 1987-88(BE) to Rs. 315.62 crore in 1987-88(RE).

Purchase and Retail Price of Imported Palm Oil

4003. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the purchase price of Palm Oil (Palmolein) from abroad;

(b) the price at which this oil is being distributed to States; and

(c) the retail price fixed for the consumer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The average CIF prices of RBD Palm Oil and RBD Palmolein purchased by the State Trading Corporation are Rs. 5125 per MT and Rs. 4981 per MT respectively. In addition, there are other charges, such as customs duty, storage, handling etc.

(b) The central issue price for supply to States is as under :

In bulk	Rs. 11,000 per MT
In 15 kg. tins	Rs. 12,500 per MT

(c) The retail prices are fixed by the State Government. The ceiling on retail prices has been fixed by the Central Governments, which are as under :

(i) Rs. 13.05 per kg. for plain areas for imported edible oils supplied in bulk.

(ii) Rs. 14.40 per kg. for plain areas for imported edible oils supplied in tins.

(iii) Rs. 14.90 per kg. for hill areas for imported edible oils supplied in tins.

(Local Taxes Extra)

Disbursement under Paddy Insurance Scheme in Kerala

4004. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much money had been distributed in Kerala under the Paddy Insurance

Scheme of Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from cultivators of Kerala that the scheme as formulated with Talukas as the basis for assessing crop loss is not very much helpful to the paddy cultivator in the State; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The details regarding amount of indemnity claims paid to the Paddy cultivators in Kerala, sum insured and the number of farmers covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) during the last three years are indicated below :

Year	No. of farmers	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	Claims paid
1985-86	47,839	1101.00	39.19
1986-87	49,300	1552.27	132.71
1987-88 (As on 15.1.1988)	26,637	959.15	10.43

(c) and (d). No complaint from the cultivators of Kerala has been received, in this regard. A suggestion was, however, received sometime back for implementing the CCIS on individual basis. This was not agreed to because, the CCIS is an area based scheme. It can be operated only in those notified areas of a State for which adequate yield data for a given crop for last 3/5 years is available and the State Government would conduct a minimum of 16 crop cutting experiments for a given crop in each of such areas, at the end of the season.

Modification of Land Development Bank Laws

4005. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments in the country have since modified the laws to enable land development banks to advance loans for non-loan based activities;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which all the State Governments are likely to modify the laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The matter relating to framing of laws in respect of activities of land development banks is a State subject. State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Haryana have so far modified their laws so as to enable these banks to advance loans for non-land based activities. States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have initiated action to amend their laws in this regard. The position in respect of other States is not clear. Some States feel that no amendment in these laws is required because they are empowered under the present laws to issue notification for allowing land development banks to advance loans for purposes other than land based activities also. It is not possible to prescribe a time limit by which all the State Governments are likely to modify these laws.

Traveling Agencies Instates

4006. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered and un-registered travelling agencies functioning in the country;

(b) the number of those registered with Regional Passport Offices for the purpose of employment to prospective Indian labour abroad; and

(c) the number of those also working for the man-power employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) 451 Travel Agencies are registered with the ministry of External Affairs to deal in passport matters with the Regional Passport Offices. Information about unregistered agencies is not maintained.

(b) and (c). The agencies registered with Regional Passport Offices are not empowered to employ prospective Indian labour abroad. However, there are 1265 Recruiting Agencies registered with Ministry of Labour who are authorised to recruit Indian labour for overseas employment.

Settlement of HUF/Family Pensions Dues

4007. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner for early settlement of Provident Fund/Family Pension Fund dues to the nominees of the deceased employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any separate rules/regulations for settlement of provident fund and family pension fund dues with regard to Nepalis employed in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the settlement of provident fund/family pension fund dues for such expatriates who die while under employment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The existing instruction specify a time limit of 20 days for settlement of claims, provided the claims received are complete in all respects.

(c) and (d). There are no separate rules or regulations for this purpose. However, if the Nepal based member/ claimant so desires, the payment of provident fund accumulations may be made by Money Order through a Post Office situated on the Indian Border. As far as the payment of the monthly pension to the family pensioners is concerned, arrangements have been made to disburse the pension through the Embassy of India at Kathmandu.

Disparity in Land Utilization Pattern

4008. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a disparity in land utilisation pattern in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for its full utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Land utilisation pattern varies from region to region, depending upon natural endowments like irrigation, soil type, rainfall pattern, economic conditions of the farmers etc. In the North-Eastern region, due to topographical conditions, the percentage of net sown area to total area is lower as compared to the all-India average,

(c) Special assistance is being provided to the States of the North-Eastern region for Control of Shifting Cultivation.

Houses for Workers Covered under EPF

4009. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated by Union Government for provision of houses by the State Governments to the workers contributing to the Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria to be followed and term and conditions on which the houses will be provided; and

(d) when this scheme is expected to come into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). It has been suggested to the various State Housing Boards to consider providing houses to the Provident Fund subscribers subject to some initial down payment being made by the E.P.F. Organisation from the P.F. account of the subscribers and the balance amount if any, to be recovered from subscribers directly.

(d) A small beginning has already been made in Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Supply of Seeds by NSC and SFCI to Farmers

4010. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of paddy and wheat seeds in the country during the current year;

(b) the quantum of seeds made available to the farmers by the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the supply of improved quality of seeds to farmers; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The total requirement of certified/quality seed of paddy and wheat in the country during the year 1987-88 is 12.49 lakh quintals and 18.92 lakh quintals respectively.

(b) The quantum of seeds made available to the farmers by National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India are as under :

(Lakh quintals)

	Paddy	Wheat
N.S.C.	1.02	1.99*
S.F.C.I.	0.39	0.48

*In addition to this, NSC supplied about 3.9 lakh quintals of uncertified seed of wheat to Bihar and Jammu Kashmir during Rabi 1987-88.

(c) Yes, Sir. The estimated certified/quality seed distribution during 1988-89 of paddy and wheat is 15.40 lakh quintals and 15.93 lakh quintals against 15.12 lakh quintals and 13.24 lakh quintals respectively in the normal year. *i.e.*, 1986-87.

Regional Piped water Supply Scheme

4011. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**
SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had requested to pose regional piped water supply schemes for bilateral assistance to a suitable donor recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by Union Government on this request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had sent Project Reports to the Central Government for bilateral assistance.

(b) The details of the schemes are as under—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost of the Scheme (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme (RRWSS) for 81 villages in Bhusaawal and Edlabad Talukas.	10.99

1	2	3
2.	RRWSS for 61 villages in Amalner and Dhule Talukas in Jalgaon and Dhule districts.	3.78
3.	RRWSS for 89 villages in Kanjat and Alibag talukas of Raigad district.	8.37
4.	RRWSS for Belunki and 11 other villages in Sangli District.	3.94
5.	RRWSS in Manerajuri in Sangli District.	6.71
6.	RRWSS for 21 villages in Vasai Taluka and 14 villages in Palghan Taluka in Thane District.	6.65

(c) The Project at Sl. No. 1 has been posed to UK for assistance and that at Sl. No. 5 for EEC assistance. In the mean while for the first five schemes mentioned above; the State Government has been advised to revise the project cost and to highlight the social impact of the projects on the poor people of the region. The schme at Sl. No. 6 has been returned to the State as it did not conform to the approved norms.

Allocation of Wheat to Maharashtra under RLEGP

4012. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had supplied wheat to Maharashtra in 1986-87 under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) whether Maharashtra Government had requested for supply of wheat at subsidised rates;

(c) whether Union Government have discontinued the scheme to supply food-grains for drought relief works at subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) :
(a) to (c). Yes. Sir.

(d) Since most of the States did not avail themselves of the facility provided under this scheme, the scheme was discontinued with effect from 30th June, 1987.

Cost of cultivation of Principal crops

4013. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL ;
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The State-wise details of the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops available for the latest three years is given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	State	Crop	Cost of Cultivation (Rs./Hect.)		Cost of Production (Rs./Qtl.)			
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh								
		Paddy	4421.30	5291.22	—	121.27	141.53	—
		Groundnut	2598.05	2613.85	—	349.67	393.55	—
		Sugarcane	10068.36	11802.29	—	15.01	18.27	—
		Jowar	—	—	1482.90	—	—	180.66
2. Assam								
		Paddy	1757.61	2129.87	2263.12	89.17	105.41	115.77
		Rapeseed & Mustard	1488.84	1964.39	—	249.74	308.42	—
3. Bihar								
		Jute	2425.73	3049.37	3020.34	192.15	195.46	222.65
		Paddy	2447.73	2830.80	—	144.64	133.76	—
		Wheat	3332.42	3119.03	—	134.77	140.07	—
		Maize	3105.22	2751.64	—	125.89	126.27	—
		Jute	1941.82	1981.24	—	135.91	183.80	—
4. Gujarat								
		Sugarcane	5248.06	4842.04	—	11.77	13.25	—
		Jowar	1530.42	1762.68	—	122.24	122.60	—
		Bajra	2297.70	2365.01	—	142.23	120.28	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Groundnut	3198.41	3584.31	—	444.80	411.04	—
		Cotton	5906.89	4656.68	—	457.17	527.01	—
		Paddy	—	—	4977.12	—	—	138.93
5. Haryana		Wheat	3788.17	4056.73	4262.63	135.00	140.93	141.31
		Bajra	1444.00	1332.25	1509.93	128.40	135.53	144.88
		Gram	1498.26	1516.93	1781.51	268.64	319.27	302.12
		Rapeseed & Mustard	—	—	2373.69	—	—	220.68
		Sugarcane	4306.01	4745.20	4875.77	12.87	13.16	12.69
6. Himachal Pradesh		Wheat	2136.84	2171.05	—	158.01	160.55	—
		Maize	1984.91	2144.58	—	110.80	121.17	—
		Potato	5311.97	6333.41	—	85.70	81.70	—
7. Karnataka		Paddy	3640.81	4030.19	—	111.00	108.94	—
		Jowar	1245.41	1353.16	—	150.75	117.14	—
		Arhar	1142.91	1513.95	—	269.54	262.46	—
		Groundnut	2094.63	2029.58	—	295.40	282.94	—
		Cotton	4369.24	5581.29	—	366.77	357.02	—
		Sugarcane	6312.71	7807.40	11722.95	8.31	9.07	12.20
8. Madhya Pradesh		Paddy	1541.70	1746.76	1924.80	116.86	102.93	142.52
		Wheat	2126.84	2102.94	2352.16	182.00	140.18	142.70
		Jowar	1179.06	1146.33	1291.32	117.86	104.71	113.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Gram	1574.53	1545.35	2074.71	166.18	217.19	278.07
		Urad	1058.71	1164.95	—	275.80	228.39	—
		Moong	1081.83	923.97	1049.50	266.85	265.20	319.26
		Soyabean	1593.26	1788.28	2108.28	168.71	228.65	214.73
		Cotton	1718.60	1589.11	2747.10	354.53	508.89	361.52
9.	Maharashtra	Jowar	1651.25	1586.65	—	133.51	124.98	—
		Cotton	2129.79	1915.28	—	573.88	445.32	—
		Sugarcane	12251.04	13335.39	—	14.71	15.91	—
10.	Orissa	Paddy	2257.77	2793.68	2811.46	135.31	104.85	114.29
		Moong	948.20	1198.33	1274.47	319.50	356.51	393.60
		Jute	2456.01	3252.64	—	141.31	145.32	—
11.	Punjab	Paddy	5805.82	6482.42	7016.31	103.87	122.32	137.00
		Wheat	4227.28	4452.57	5154.72	125.19	137.47	136.33
		Cotton	3281.21	3443.70	4527.43	398.08	593.47	357.28
12.	Rajasthan	Bajra	644.12	732.57	—	107.22	116.50	—
		Maize	1673.67	2005.64	2504.14	131.04	119.88	120.62
		Barley	2800.40	2294.12	3084.32	113.59	123.21	123.87
		Gram	1184.26	1218.93	1440.46	180.99	211.93	275.05
		Moong	809.83	730.42	—	284.42	296.73	—
		Rapeseed and Mustard	1267.76	2065.53	2557.29	265.04	267.31	287.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Tamil Nadu								
	Ragi		2593.02	—	—	156.04	—	—
	Urad		1840.77	—	—	311.75	—	—
	Groundnut		3400.87	3713.89	—	326.70	294.49	—
	Sugarcane		10124.94	10733.46	—	11.32	10.63	—
14. Uttar Pradesh								
	Paddy		2744.35	3054.64	—	124.74	118.95	—
	Wheat		3793.18	3679.69	—	129.69	135.53	—
	Gram		2391.36	2450.17	—	201.03	209.00	—
	Arhar		—	—	3109.19	—	—	199.55
	Rapeseed and Mustard		2293.99	2750.56	—	283.47	325.13	—
	Soyabean		2177.43	2043.50	1876.30	155.06	160.04	306.70
	Potato		7839.94	8934.32	7369.27	50.09	47.64	50.57
	Sugarcane		4347.02	—	5443.31	10.07	—	13.99
15. West Bengal								
	Paddy		3287.57	4141.52	—	171.29	123.84	—
	Urad		—	—	2122.01	—	—	286.25
	Jute		3350.75	4218.96	5240.78	183.15	198.45	417.28
16. V.F.C. Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh								
	Tobacco		7249.15	8313.36	—	820.10	874.78	—

Exhibition to Depict old Indian Civilisation

4015. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to arrange an exhibition to depict old Indian civilisation by the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main items to be presented in the proposed exhibition;

(c) whether it would be limited to Delhi or is likely to cover other places in India; and

(d) other salient features of the exhibition and the time by which it is likely to be put up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Foodgrains by N.S.C. Instead of Seeds

4016. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from the farmers of Bihar and other States where foodgrains were supplied as seeds instead of certified seeds and a large quantity of seeds were sold as foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity of seeds sold as foodgrains and the quantity of foodgrains sold as seeds; and

(c) the reasons for this change in the activities of the National Seeds Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No complaints have been received by National Seeds Corporation from farmers of Bihar and J & K on account of supply of uncertified wheat seeds during 1987-88. No wheat seeds have been sold as foodgrain during 1987-88 so far by National Seeds Corporation.

(b) As stated above, no wheat seeds have been sold as foodgrain during 1987-88 by National Seeds Corporation. Regarding foodgrains supplied as uncertified wheat seed, at the specific request of the Governments of Bihar and J & K for supply of uncertified wheat seed, a quantity of 3.91 lakh quintals has been supplied to both the States after due testing and processing.

(c) There has been no change in the activities of National Seeds Corporation. The operation of supplying of good quality wheat grain was under taken by National Seeds Corporation at the specific request of the States of Bihar and J & K. It was an one-time operation.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

4017. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has submitted proposals for the modernisation of the steel plant at a cost of Rs. 1600 crores and these are pending with Government;

(b) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has also submitted proposals for spending Rs. 470 crores in the 'Survival Package' and these have not been included in the modernisation proposals;

(c) the reaction of Government to these two proposals; and

(d) the time schedule for implementation of the 'Survival Package' and what will be its affect on steel production ?

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

(b) to (d). As part of the usual process of additions, modifications and replacement of plant and equipment that is undertaken by all the steel plants on a continuous basis, Rourkela Steel Plant has identified schemes which are estimated to cost around Rs. 480 crores. These schemes are not a part of the modernisation package, but are essential to restore the health of the plant

and equipment. Some of these schemes are already under implementation after obtaining the approval of the competent authority within SAIL. The schemes identified so far are expected to be completed by 1991-92. On implementation of these schemes, it is expected that the plant will be capable of producing 1.4 million tonnes per annum.

Acquisition of Stamp Charging Technology by TISCO

4018. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company has acquired stamp charging technology from Sarbergwerke AG, jointly owned by West German Federal Government and State of Saarland;

(b) if so, the principal benefit that the Stamp Charging technology offers;

(c) the specific advantages in adopting this new technology in terms of indigenous coal in terms of overall quantity, consumption for production per tonne of steel;

(d) whether the new technology will result in reduction of cost of production steel; if so, to what extent; and

(e) whether Government are considering this technology or any other latest technology for induction in integrated steel plants in public sector to bring down the consumption of coal, electric power and other inputs with a view to bring down costs of production and to utilise maximum quantity of indigenous coal which has a high ash content ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) M/s TISCO has not entered into any contract with Saarbergwerke, A.G. However, a contract has been entered into with their subsidiary, M/s Saarberg Interplan, West Germany for the use of Stamp Charging Technology.

(b) and (c). Some of the principal benefits of the technology are—

(i) Higher productivity in cokeovens;

(ii) Higher blast furnace production;

(iii) Lower rate of coke consumption in blast furnace;

(iv) Increase in coke yield;

(v) Improvement in coke strength and quality.

(d) The introduction of this technology is likely to result in higher hot metal production and consequent reduction in cost of production. The quantum of reduction will depend upon various operational factors.

(e) The Corporate Plan of SAIL for the period upto 2000 AD envisages phased introduction of various technologies like Stamp Charging, Partial Briquetting, Selective Crushing, Group-wise crushing etc. aimed at improving the quality of coke, thereby reducing the coke rate and increasing Blast Furnace productivity which will result in reducing the consumption of coal both indigenous and imported and the cost of production. A decision has already been taken to introduce partial briquetting of coal charge technology (PBCC) at Bhilai Steel Plant.

Import of Jojoba Seeds

4019. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) is extensively cultivated in USA, Mexico, Brazil, Australia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Jordan, Ghana, etc. for its vegetable wax and oil resembling crude oil and diesel;

(b) whether Government propose to import the seeds of Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) for plantation in vast barren and desert areas of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any field trial has been carried out for the plantation of such trees and if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Diverse Jojoba germplasm have already been introduced in to India from USA, Mexico, Israel and UK [with a view to identifying promising materials for large scale plantations. Three promising strains have already been identified for further evaluation.

(c) Adaptability trials are being conducted at Hissar (Haryana), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Bhavnagar (Gujarat). Results obtained so far revealed satisfactory performance of Jojoba plantations.

Comparison of rise in prices of essential commodities in Sixth and Seventh Plan

4020. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a rise in prices of essential commodities in the recent past;

(b) the trend of the prices during the last two and half years; and

(c) the prices of essential commodities during the Sixth Five Year Plan as compared to the existing prices during September, 1987 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) In the past 11 weeks ending 27.2.1988, there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities. The prices of some essential commodities have gone up, some have moved down and others have remained more or less steady.

(b) Relevant information is give in Statement I below.

(c) Relevant information is given in Statement II below.

Statement I

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of selected commodities during the months of August 1985 and February 1988

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

Commodity	August, 1985	February, 1988
1	2	3
Rice	298.1	337.1
Wheat	224.6	286.9
Jowar	236.9	268.3
Bajra	249.8	331.4
Gram	562.5	520.0
Arhar	296.5	564.6
Moong	458.2	544.3
Masoor	447.5	548.0
Urad	404.9	428.1
Potatoes	218.7	153.6
Onions	282.7	601.3
Milk	281.3	333.1
Fish	545.7	592.8
Meat	492.9	626.5

1	2	3
Chillies	315.4	260.2
Tea	409.4	408.7
Coke	575.2	606.3
Kerosene	382.7	410.4
Atta	182.5	296.5
Sugar	294.5	320.2
Gur	500.8	404.6
Vanaspati	284.7	428.6
Groundnut oil	311.5	483.8
Mustard oil	221.3	432.8
Coconut oil	263.0	475.3
Gingelly oil	272.4	456.7
Salt	241.5	235.6
Matches	129.0	129.0
Soap	321.3	460.7
Cotton Cloth (mills)	270.5	280.7
Handloom and Power loom cloth	248.0	282.9

Statement II

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of selected commodities during the months of March, 1980, March 1985 and Sept. 1987.

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Commodity	March 80	March 86	Sept. 87
1	2	3	4
Rice	193.5	267.4	335.4
Wheat	167.1	212.6	254.0
Jowar	168.7	230.6	277.9
Bajra	196.5	221.8	314.8
Gram	242.8	521.1	493.3
Arhar	229.3	283.4	575.7
Moong	313.4	493.1	438.9
Masoor	231.7	354.6	546.4
Urad	223.8	402.4	443.2

1	2	3	4
Potatoes	127.3	88.2	308.6
Onions	218.4	282.5	984.0
Milk	176.0	265.9	325.0
Fish	279.7	490.8	480.5
Meat	311.0	469.5	591.6
Chillies	101.2	267.0	230.3
Tea	248.2	461.2	433.2
Coke	278.7	575.2	606.3
Kerosene	272.8	363.7	410.4
Atta	167.2	216.2	265.3
Sugar	218.2	245.6	310.7
Gur	320.6	361.7	488.2
Vanaspati	206.2	280.2	435.0
Groundnut oil	205.2	311.0	512.8
Musturd oil	226.9	240.5	485.4
Coconut oil	191.3	393.5	489.9
Gingelly oil	231.0	285.9	445.6
Salt	251.9	238.9	240.4
Maches	134.9	129.9	123.0
Soap	218.5	328.7	487.1
Cotton Cloth (mills)	201.7	263.9	279.8
Handloom and Powerloom Cloth	201.2	244.6	282.3

Excess Production of Vanaspati

4021. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of vanaspati manufacturers in the country and the quota prescribed for production by them during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the names of vanaspati manufacturers who produced more vanaspati than their prescribed quota;

(c) whether this kind of excess production is permissible under the Essential Commodities Act; if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against each of the manufacturer for violation of the provisions of the said Act;

(e) whether this type of restriction, if

any, on excess production in the said Act creates scarcity of vanaspati in the country; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not removing such restrictions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A statement in this regard is given below. Units can produce Vanaspati upto 125% of the licensed capacity.

(c) and (d). Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, no action has been taken for excess production of vanaspati. However, administrative action has been taken against usage of imported oils in excess of the prescribed limit in the production of vanaspati.

(e) and (f). The vanaspati capacity already licensed is by and large adequate to meet the requirement of vanaspati.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Annual Licensed capacity in MT	Excess production in oil-year 1986-87 (MT)
1	2	3	4
Haryana			
1.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Yamunanagar	30,000	Nil
2.	„ Bhiwani Vanaspati Industries Ltd., Bhiwani	15,000	Nil
3.	„ Markanda Vanaspati Mills Ltd., Markanda	7,500	Nil
4.	„ Haryana Vanaspati & General Mills, Kundli	3,000	750
Himachal Pradesh			
5.	„ United Vanaspati Works Ltd., Nalagarh	15,000	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir			
6.	„ K.C. Vanaspati, Jammu	4,500	Nil
7.	„ Kashmir Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd., Jammu	7,500	Nil
Punjab			
8.	„ H.V.O.C. Amritsar	30,000	Nil
9.	„ Kishan Chand & Co. Oil Industries Ltd., Ludhiana	12,000	Nil
10.	„ Markfed Vanaspati & Allied Inds., Khanna	15,000	2,900
11.	„ Nav Bharat Banaspati & Allied Inds., Doraha	15,000	Nil
12.	„ Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Inds., Ludhiana	12,000	Nil
13.	„ Oswal Vanaspati & General Inds., Ludhiana	7,500	Nil
14.	„ Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Rajpura	30,000	755
15.	„ Mahavir Vanaspati Co., Kharar	7,500	Nil
16.	„ Sangrur Vanaspati Mills Ltd., Sangrur	15,000	Nil

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
17.	M/s. Rajasthan Vanaspati Prods. Ltd., Bhilwara	30,000	Nil
18.	„ Mehta Vegetable Products Pvt. Ltd., Chittorgarh	7,500	Nil
19.	„ Hemraj Udyog, Jaipur	7,500	Nil
20.	„ Premier Vegetable Prods. Ltd., Jaipur	30,000	Nil
21.	„ R.C.S. Vanaspati Inds., Jaipur	15,000	Nil
22.	„ Raghuvar (India) Ltd., Jaipur	30,000	Nil
Uttar Pradesh			
23.	„ Prag Vanaspati Products, Aligarh	15,000	Nil
24.	„ Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad	30,000	Nil
25.	„ Lipton India Ltd., Ghaziabad	16,500	1,806
26.	„ Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., Ghaziabad	15,000	Factory closed
27.	„ Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modinagar	30,000	Nil
28.	„ The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad	3,000	Factory closed
29.	„ H.V.O.C. Kanpur	37,500	Nil
30.	„ Motilal Padampat Udyog Ltd., Kanpur	15,000	Nil
31.	„ Bhagwati Vanaspati Inds., Ltd., Lucknow	15,000	Nil
32.	„ P.C.F. Coop. Haduchaur	15,000	Nil
33.	„ Swarup Vegetable Prods. Inds. Ltd., Mansurpur	7,500	Nil
34.	„ Balaji Vegetable Prods. Inds. Ltd., Sitapur	15,000	Nil
Delhi			
35.	„ Shriram Foods & Fertilizers, New Delhi	54,000	385
36.	„ H.V.O.C., Delhi	45,000	Nil

1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
37.	M/s. TGL Poshak Corpn. Adoni	15,000	Nil
38.	„ Shree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Prods. Co., Kalluru	3,000	Nil
39.	„ Agarwai Industries, Hyderabad	7,500	Nil
40.	„ Tongabhadra Industries Ltd., Secunderabad	4,500	287
41.	„ Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Hyderabad	7,500	Nil
42.	„ Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Karnool	15,300	Nil
<i>Karnataka</i>			
43.	„ Liberty Vegetable Prods., Bangalore	1,500	Nil
44.	„ WIPRO Ltd., Tumkur	1,500	Production not Commenced
45.	„ Modern Mills, Hubli	15,500	Nil
46.	„ B.T. (P) Ltd., Davangere	3,600	Nil
47.	„ Ravi Veg. Oil Inds. Davangere	7,650	Nil
48.	„ Raichur Oil Complex (NAFED) Raichur	4,500	Nil
<i>Kerala</i>			
49.	„ Kerala Soap & Oils Ltd., Calicut	3,000	Nil
50.	„ Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Cochin	6,000	Nil
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
51.	„ Oswal Oils & Vanaspati Inds. Madras	7,500	Nil
52.	„ Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Tondiarpet	9,000	Nil
53.	„ Shree Krishna Vanaspati Products, Erode	3,150	Nil
54.	„ Lipton India Ltd., Trichy	15,000	Nil
55.	„ Madras Vanasati Ltd. Villupuram	6,000	Nil
<i>Assam</i>			
56.	„ The Assam State Coop. Marketing Federation Ltd. Guwahati	15,000	Nil
<i>Bihar</i>			
57.	„ Hathwa Vanaspati Ltd., Hathwa	15,000	Nil
58.	„ Ganga Vanaspati Inds. Ltd., Durgawati	15,000	Nil

1	2	3	4
59.	M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar	30,000	Closed
<i>West Bengal</i>			
60.	„ Kusum Products Ltd. Rishra	17,400	Nil
61.	„ Rasoi Limited, Calcutta	30,000	Nil
62.	„ United Vegetable Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta	7,200	Nil
63.	„ Swaika Vanaspati Product Ltd., Lilluah	30,000	Nil
64.	„ Hindustan Lever Ltd., Shamnagar	34,500	Nil
65.	„ Vegetable Products Ltd., Belgharia	24,000	Nil
<i>Gujarat</i>			
66.	„ Madhusudan Vegetable Prod. Co. Ltd. Rakhial	3,000	Nil
67.	„ WIPRO Ltd., Bhavnagar	7,500	Nil
68.	„ Bhavnagar Veg. Prods. (NDDB) Bhavnagar	30,000	Nil
69.	„ Jayant Extraction India Ltd., Jamnagar	7,500	474
70.	„ Shree Jagdish Oil Inds. (P) Ltd., Porbandar	22,500	Nil
71.	„ Dipak Veg. Oil Ind., Manavadar-362630	6,000	252
72.	„ Kothari Oil Products, Gondal	7,500	Nil
73.	„ Morvi Veg. Products, Morvi-363641	9,000	Nil
74.	„ Prabhat Solvent Ext. Manavadar	12,000	Nil
75.	„ Ashwin Vanaspati Ind. Baroda-390001	15,000	Nil
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
76.	„ Bindal Agro Chem Mandedeep (M.P.)	15,000	Nil
77.	„ Shree Mansingka Oil Mills Ltd., Khandwa	15,000	Nil
78.	„ Malwa Vanaspati & Chem. Co. Ltd., Indore	30,000	Nil
79.	„ Rajadhiraj Industries (P) Ltd., Seoni	7,500	1,794
80.	„ M.P. State Coop. Churhat	30,000	Nil

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
81.	M/s. Akola Oil Inds. Ltd., Akola	16,200	Nil
82.	„ Maharashtra Vegetable Prod. Ltd., Dhulia	13,500	Nil
83.	„ Mansingka Industries Ltd., Pachora	14,400	Nil
84.	„ Ahmed Oomerbhoy, Bombay	30,000	Nil
85.	„ Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	56,700	Nil
86.	„ IVP Limited, Bombay	30,000	Nil
87.	„ The Jai Hind Oil Mills Co., Bombay	18,000	Nil
88.	„ The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	12,000	Nil
89.	„ Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	4,800	Not in production
90.	„ Vegoils Limited, Bombay	7,500	Nil
91.	„ WIPRO Ltd., Amalner	30,000	3,543
92.	„ Purohit & Co., Nagpur	3,750	926
93.	„ Coop. Oil Industries	7,500	Not in production
94.	„ Liberty Oil Mills (P) Ltd., Shahpur (Bombay)	15,000	Nil

Finance to Augment FCI Storage Capacity

4022. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is planning to augment its existing storage capacities in the country, especially in the light of the recent drought and on the recommendation made by the SAARC; and

(b) if so, the details of the mode of financing the construction of these godowns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Keeping in view the overall requirement of storage capacity in the country, the Food Corpo-

ration of India propose to augment its owned storage capacity. The share allocated to India for the SAARC Food Security Reserve is 1.532 lakh tonnes. The storage capacity required for holding this foodgrain stock on the basis of 85% capacity utilisation would work out to about 1.80 lakh tonnes. The existing storage capacity with the Corporation, State Governments and their agencies, owned and hired taken together, is adequate to meet this additional storage requirement also.

(b) As on 1.2.1988, a capacity of 6.44 lakh tonnes was under construction by the Food Corporation of India at different centres. This capacity is expected to be completed by 31.3.1990. The construction of this capacity is being financed by the Government through release of funds to the Corporation as budgetary support.

HUDCO Loans to Cooperative Societies

4023. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for loans by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi sanctioned by HUDCO during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the total amount of loans disbursed; and

(c) the number of applications pending for more than six months with particulars of the Group Housing Societies and the specific reasons for delay in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Ten, as detailed below :

Year	No. of application sanctioned		Total
	Under Coop. Housing Scheme	Under OGEIGHS to Coop. Societies	
1	2	3	4
1986-87	2	3	5
1987-88	2	3	5
Total :	4	6	10

(b) No loan release was made in 1986-87. During 1987-88 (upto 29.2.88) an amount of Rs. 105.97 lacs has been released.

(c) At present 16 applications are pending with HUDCO. The particulars of the Group Housing Societies and the reasons for delay in each case are given in the statement below.

Statement
List of Cooperative Housing Societies whose Schemes have been received more than Six months

		(Rs. in lacs)						
S. No.	State/UT's	Date of Receipt	Name of the Scheme	Name of Society	Proj. Cost	Loan Amount	Contents	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi	5.6.86	HIG Hsg. Sch. at Patparganj Delhi	IFUNA Group Hsg. Scheme	177.37	75.00	80	Agency not offering security acceptable to HUDCO
2.	Delhi	23.6.86	-do-	Natraj Vihar Coop. Group Hsg. Society	169.02	89.38	74	-do-
3.	Delhi	1.10.86	HIG Hsg. Scheme at Bodela	Lok Vihar Coop. Group Hsg. Society	159.27	95.56	102	-do-
4.	Delhi	31.12.86	MIG Hsg. Scheme at Bodela	Jai Trivani Coop. Group Hsg. Society	15.26	9.16	14	Agency has not brought the scheme in line with HUDCO guidelines and is not replying since 12.1.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Delhi	19.1.87	HIG Hsg. Scheme at Pitampura	Mausam Coop. Group Hsg. Society	30.62	17.76	20	Agency has not brought the scheme in line with HUDCO guidelines and is not replying since 24.2.87
6.	Delhi	24.7.87	-do- at Pitampura	Lok Sabha Sectt. Coop. Gt. Hsg. Society	34.49	18.39	16	Agency has yet to bring scheme in line with HUDCO guidelines also not offering security acceptable to HUDCO
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25.6.85	MIG Hsg. Scheme at Sudama Ngr., Indore	Sudama Ngr. Sahakari Griha Nirman Sanstha, Mydt. Indore	146.71	97.29	360	Overlap in layout of this scheme, and another earlier sanctioned scheme modified sch. recd. in Dec. '87 sch. yet to be brought in lien with HUDCO guidelines
8.	Maharashtra	8.18.6	Comp. Hsg. scheme at Yawwada, Pune	Shanti Rakshak Griha Rachana Sanstha	320.66	217.00	576	Agency yet to submit all affidavits, has not offered security acceptable to HUDCO
9.	Uttar Pradesh	30.10.86	Comp. Hsg. scheme at Agra, UP	Gavera Sahakari Griha Nirman Sanstha Samiti	284.23	194.88	467	Agency has not brought sch. in line with HUDCO guidelines and has not replied since 2.1.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Bihar	8.6.86	HIG Hsg. Scheme at Patna, Bihar	Bisras Coop. Gr. Housing Society Ltd.	340.67	229.38	150	Agency has not brought scheme in line with HUDCO guidelines and has not replied since 21.11.86.
Total :					1678.30	1043.76	1799	
11	Delhi	21.5.86	QEGEGIS for Manas Vihar Coop. Gr. Hsg. Society	Manus Vihar Gr. Hsg. Society N. Delhi	182.50	141.00	49	Agency has not brought sch. in line with HUDCO guidelines and is not replying since 4.7.86
12.	-do-	30.12.86	CGE for the Members of Mayur Vihar Ph-II	OCS Friends Coop. Gr. Hsg. Society	170.72	123.71	96	Agency not offering security acceptable to HUDCO
13.	-do-	28.1.87	-do- at Bodela Ph-II, Delhi	Arunodaya Coop. Gr. Hsg. Society	304.10	97.00	192	Likely to be sanctioned soon through Delhi coop. Housing Finance Society Ltd.
14.	-do-	29.4.87	-do- at Pitampura, Delhi	Lok Sabha Sectt. coop. Gr. Hsg. So. Delhi	43.34	30.29	22	Scheme has yet to be brought in line with HUDCO guidelines also not offering security acceptable to HUDCO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Maharashtra	OGEIS	for Muland, Bombay	Rashtriya Sarathi Muland Coop. Gr. Hsg. So. Bombay	111.94	70.95	107	Either scheme should be routed through Apex So. or agency should give bank guarantee as security as earlier stated by it.
16.	-do-	-do-	at Bombay	CGE Sch. at Borivali, Eksar, Bombay	197.88	178.09	120	Categorywise list of beneficiaries to be identified.

Report of Study Group on Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

4024. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the group constituted for an indepth study and critical review of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to remove the deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Gap between Demand and Supply of imported edible oil

4026. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the staggering size of edible oils imports to bridge the demand-supply gap in 1988; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The quantum of edible oil to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view the various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and various other factors.

Change in Criteria for Allocation of Fertilisers

4027. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government has urged Union Government to change the criteria adopted for allocation of fertilizers as the present criteria based on off-take of fertilisers by institutional agencies is in-

equitous, especially for backward States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Short Term Credit for Orissa

4028. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the short terms credit sanctioned to Orissa has been showing a downward trend for the past three years; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the short term credit requirement vis-a-vis sanctioned loan, separately for Kharif and Rabi crops, during the current year;

(c) whether the loan sanctioned is inadequate to meet the requirement of the State; and

(d) if so, whether Union Governments propose to sanction additional amount of short terms credit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Short-term loan is sanctioned to the State Governments to help them in the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. While allocating the limited budget provision among the various States, factors like requirement of fertilisers, impact of drought or/and flood and also the structure of the Co-operatives handling fertilisers is kept in view. On this basis the following amount of short-term loan was sanctioned to Orissa during the last three years;

Year	Short-term loan sanctioned (Rs. Crores)
1984-85	13.12
1985-86	11.50
1986-87	10.75

(b) The short-term loan demanded and sanctioned to Government of Orissa, separately for Kharif and Rabi crops, during the year 1987-88 are given below :—

(Rs. Crores)

Season	Demanded	Sanctioned
Kharif, 1987	16.12	6.55
Rabi, 1987-88	13.20	2.33
Total :	29.32	8.88

(c) Due to limited budget provision, the demand of Orissa State could not be met in full as was the case for other States.

(d) The available budgetary provision has already been released to different States and therefore, it is not possible to sanction any additional amount of short term credit to Orissa during 1987-88.

Reappraisal of Anti Poverty Programmes

4029. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he stressed the need for a reappraisal of the programmes aimed at raising the living standards of those people who are living below the poverty line;

(b) whether Government are taking any further steps for improving the condition of the poor in the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

A National Seminar on 'Poverty Alleviation Programme' was organised by the Department of Rural Development at New Delhi on 12th February, 1988 for eliciting considered opinions of the eminent academicians, experts and intellectuals who are active in the field of rural development. The

Seminar was inaugurated by Shri G. S. Dhillon, the then Minister for Agriculture, who in his inaugural Speech generally referred to the need to have a new look at the strategies, policies and programmes of the Department of Rural Development, for benefitting the people below the poverty line in a sustained manner. The rural development programmes being implemented by this Ministry are long-term in nature and will continue with necessary improvements in the *modus operandi* as also in contents in the next Five Year Plan.

Beach Resort at Malpe, Mangalore

4030. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation has not developed the prestigious beach resort project at Malpe near Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether the ITDC and KSTDC propose to work jointly on this project; and

(c) if so, the likely date of completion of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation has undertaken construction of a Beach Resort at Malpe.

(b) The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation had approached the India Tourism Development Corporation to collaborate with them in completing the partially constructed beach resort project at Malpe and thereafter operate it as a joint venture scheme. The proposal was examined in detail by the ITDG which came to the conclusion that the proposed venture will not be commercially viable.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-deposit of funds by APJ Fertilizers

4031. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the APJ Fertilisers, promoters for the gas-based

plant at Shahjahanpur, have not deposited funds with the State Government as the price of land and whether they have been given the contracts for the plant;

(b) if so, whether in view of the assurance given by Government, the Letter of Intent issued to APJ Fertilizers has not been extended; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to appoint new promoters for this plant; if so, the names of the promoters and the time they will take to complete this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, sir, the promoters of Shahjahanpur project did not deposit the funds with the U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation towards the cost of land. They also did not conclude the contracts for technical collaboration.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) New promoters have not been selected for this project.

Updating of Land Reforms

4032. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to implement a Scheme to strengthen the revenue administration and update the land reforms;

(b) if so, the details of the said Scheme; and

(c) the manner in which the scheme will be implemented and the extent to which the rural people will be benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records has been recently approved for implementation during the 7th Plan Period,

(b) and (c). Central assistance with State contributing a matching share would be provided under the Scheme. The scheme envisages selective strengthening of survey and settlement organisation for early completion of survey and settlement and preparation of land records, provision of facilities for modernisation of Survey and settlements including use of new technology. machanisation and modernisation of maintenance and storage of land records, selective strengthening of revenue, machinery and strengthening of training infrastructure for revenue, survey and settlement staff and provision of assistance for selective strengthening of enforcement machinery for implementation of land reforms in selected areas. An outlay of Rs. 20.81 crores of Central assistance has been provided in the 7th Plan for the scheme. In the first phase, during this year, assistance is being proposed to be provided to the States of Bihar and Orissa. Outlay approved for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 2 crores. The scheme will be implemented by the Revenue Departments of the concerned States Governments. Schemes and projects prepared by the State Governments will be considered for provision of central assistance by the Central Government under the Scheme. Thereafter, the State would be responsible for implementation of the scheme. Since correct and upto date land records are essential for purposes of planning, effective implementation of land reforms and provision of developmental assistance, etc. the scheme will primarily benefit the rural people.

ESI Hospital at Rourkela

4033. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a 25 bedded ESI hospital at Rourkela;

(b) whether his Ministry has acquired the land allotted by the State Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The ESI authorities will be taking over the possession of the land after completing necessary formalities. Thereafter, action will be taken to get the estimates for construction of hospital prepared.

Projected Demand and Availability of Aluminium in 1988-89

4034. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is surplus in aluminium;

(b) whether the demand for aluminum in the country is increasing;

(c) if so, the projected demand and availability of aluminium for the year 1988-89; and

(d) the steps taken to create additional capacity to meet the increased demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Not at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The projected demand during 1988-89 is likely to be in the range of 370,000 to 400,000 tonnes. The indigenous production is also likely to match this level of demand on account of the progressive increase in the level of production of National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO).

Supply of Poor Quality of Rice in Delhi

4035. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fair price shops in Delhi distributed poor quality of rice to the card holders during the months of January and February, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons for the supply of such a poor quality of rice; and

(c) the measures proposed to stop the supply of such quality of rice in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Price Freeze for Essential Commodities

4036. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an abnormal price rise in essential commodities in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering of a price freeze for essential commodities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) In the past 11 weeks ending 27.2.1988, there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities. The prices of some essential commodities have gone up, some have gone down and others have remained more or less steady.

(b) and (c). There is presently no proposal under the consideration of the Government to freeze the prices of essential commodities. The prices of commodities depend on several factors. However, government is taking various steps to keep rise in the prices of essential commodities in check and to improve their availability.

The main thrust of the Government policy has been to increase production of various essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. Other measures include import of some essential commodities to augment domestic supplies, regulating export of some essential commodities, strengthening and expanding the Public Distribution System and strict enforcement of provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations against hoarders, black-marketeers by the State Government/UT Administrations.

On account of widespread drought conditions prices in general have been under pressure. To meet the situation, Chief

Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories have been urged from time to time to strengthen Public Distribution System, press into operation mobile vans, review continuously the availability and prices of essential commodities through Control rooms and Committees set up at the State and District-level, intensify dehoarding operations and take strict actions against hoarders and black-marketeers in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. The Central Government has increased allocations of wheat, rice and edible oils of the States for distribution through the network of fair price shops. Available information indicates that State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have generally taken steps on above lines, The Central Government has also strengthened arrangements for monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities. Meetings have been held with representatives of trade and industry urging them to take steps for containment of the prices.

Export of Iron Ore to Australia

4037. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh has secured a contract for the export of two lakh tonnes of concentrates and iron ores to Australia as a counter-trade;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed;

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited have signed an Agreement with M/s. BHP of Australia for supply of 2 lakh tonnes of iron ore concentrate and 1 lakh tonnes of pellets as a counter-trade arrangement against the import of coking coal by SAIL from BHP. The Agreement provides for this export to M/s. BHP of Australia between 1.6.1988 and 1.6.1989, with an option to

the buyer to buy an additional 10% over agreed quantities. Implementation of the agreement would commence after SAIL has finalised its contract for the purchase of coking coal.

Import of Corn from U.S.A.

4038. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and United States for supply US corn to the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the quantity of corn imported and cost of transportation involved; and

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement envisages *inter-alia* donation by the USA of 75,000 tonnes of corn (maize) to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and 25,000 tonnes of corn to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and payment of certain indicated incidental costs. The corn to be supplied to NAFED will be used for human consumption, poultry and animal sector needs. The bulk of the corn will be distributed through the Government sponsored organisations and cooperatives. The corn for Poultry/Animal sector needs will be at a price fixed by the Government but not less than the support price announced by the Government for maize. The corn received by NDDB will be used essentially for the manufacture of cattle feed in the cattle feed factories under Operation Flood.

(c) At present, the agreement provides for supply of one lakh tonne of corn on gift basis (75,000 tonnes to NAFED and 25,000 tonnes to NDDB). No supply of

corn under this has been made so far. As such, the exact cost of transportation is not known.

(d) It is envisaged that the supply of corn from the US port not be later than May but this will depend upon the delivery scheduled agreed upon from time to time.

Crop Insurance Claims from Karnataka

4039. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of claims have been submitted by the farmers under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for the crop damaged during kharif 1987;

(b) if so, the total number of claims submitted;

(c) how many of them have been settled;

(d) the number of crop insurance claims in Karnataka State that have so far been settled; and

(e) the time taken to settle a claim and the time by which the farmers have to approach the insurance company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Central Government has not so far received complete details from the General Insurance Corporation of India of the indemnity claims for Kharif 1987 season of any State except Kerala. In Kerala claims worth Rs. 10.44 lakh have so far been cleared.

(e) The implementing State Governments are required to send complete yield data within a period of 4 months after the end of the season, to the General Insurance Corporation of India. No time limit is however fixed as to finalisation of the indemnity claims, after receipt of the yield data by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

[Translation]

Import of Sunflower Seeds

4040. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had imported improved variety of sunflower seeds from USSR; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof the procurement price and transportation charges incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union Government had imported 35 MTs. of 'Improved Peredovik' variety of sunflower seed from USSR. The cost of seed was Rs. 3.27 lakhs. The transportation charges by air was Rs. 15.75 lakhs. The seeds had to be airlifted for the following reason. The seeds were tested in Rabi 86-87 season and approved for multiplication by scientists in May '87 after evaluation of trials in many locations for freedom from disease, yield etc. Since the seeds needed to be multiplied in kharif '87 for supply to farmers in Rabi 87-88, airlifting instead of import by sea had to be resorted to.

Expenditure Incurred on National Capital Region Board

4041. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the National Capital Region Board till January, 1988 under non-plan heads;

(b) the amount spent on this scheme till January, 1988 through this Board; and

(c) the achievements made so far under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The expenditure incurred upto 1st January, 1988 under Non-Plan amounts to Rs. 56.74 lakhs.

(b) The amount spent under various schemes till January, 1988 is Rs. 1362.95 lakhs.

(c) Interim Development Plan of August, 1986, Draft Regional Plan 2001, August, 1987.

Total No. of Shemes	Land acquired in acres upto 3/87	Amount released through the Board till Jan., 1988 (in lakhs Rs.)
37	4599.00	1362.95

[English]

Unemployed Boys and Girls

4042. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boys and girls registered with employment exchanges during 1987 and how many out of them were provided with employment; and

(b) the measures taken/proposed to provide more avenues of employment during 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) 49.3 lakh male and 10.8 lakh female job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with employment exchanges during 1987. The number of male and female job-seekers who were placed in jobs through employment exchanges during 1987 were 2.9 lakhs and 0.4 lakhs respectively. They were registered with the exchanges in 1987 or earlier.

(b) The Seventh Plan Document gives the strategy for the generation of productive

employment during the Plan period which includes 1988. This is to be achieved through various sectoral developmental programmes along with a number of beneficiary/employment oriented schemes/programmes like the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Rural Landless Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEUP), etc.

Distribution of Cotton Seeds

4043. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cotton seeds in the country;

(b) the quantity of cotton seeds distributed to the cotton growing farmers of Karnataka during the year 1987-88; and

(c) the total quantity of different varieties of cotton produced during the above period in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The anticipated production of seeds of cotton in the country is approximately 78,662 quintals during the year 1987-88.

(b) 7179 quintals of seeds of cotton was distributed during the year 1987-88 (upto December, 1987) to the farmers of Karnataka.

(c) The total quantity of different varieties of seeds of cotton produced by different States, NSC add SFCI is as under :

State	Production (Qtls.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8078
Gujarat	9630

1	2
Karnataka	7739
Madhya Pradesh	1700
Maharashtra	28495
Punjab	5270
Rajasthan	9100
Tamil Nadu	2000
Uttar Pradesh	375
N.S.C.	175
S.F.C.I.	6100
All India	78662

[Translation]

Area under Saline Land

4044. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise area under saline land in the country;

(b) the area under saline land (in hectares) treated and made fertile during the last ten years, State-wise;

(c) the methods adopted to treat the saline land to make it fertile; and

(d) whether the use of gypsum has proved to be fruitful in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Various estimates including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (1981), Rashtriya Badh Ayog (1980) and Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) indicate that the Inland and Coastal Saline Sandy area amount to about 5.5 million hectares. The State-wise estimated area under saline land is given in the Statement below.

(b) Reports received from the States indicate that Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat have treated about 225 hectares.

14200 hectares and 10000 hectares respectively.

(c) Various reclamation measures adopted for the treatment of Inland salt affected soils are leaching of salts from soil profile with the good quality of water, provision of surface and sub-surface drainage, lowering of water table by installation of tubewells and choice of crops and varieties during reclamation phase. The treatment measures of Coastal Saline Soils include construction of protective bunds to prevent tidal water inundation, leaching of salts from the soil profile with good quality of water, provision of surface drainage in the low lying coastal saline soils and sub-surface drainage in the areas with high water table and poor quality ground water and choice of crops and varieties during the reclamation phase.

(d) When the salt affected soils deteriorate to alkali stage the reclamation with the package of practices including application of gypsum is found to be fruitful.

Statement

State-wise estimated area under saline land which include Inland and Coastal saline sandy Area

(Area in Lakh ha)

S. State/Union No.	Territory	Saline and coastal saline sandy areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.76
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	—
4.	Gujarat	1.00
5.	Haryana	0.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	3.28
9.	Kerala	1.17

1	2	3
10. Madhya Pradesh		0.78
11. Maharashtra		4.75
12. Manipur		—
13. Meghalaya		—
14. Nagaland		—
15. Orissa		4.04
16. Punjab		—
17. Rajasthan		10.00@
18. Sikkim		—
19. Tamil Nadu		1.00
20. Tripura		—
21. Uttar Pradesh		1.95
22. West Bengal		9.86
23. Andaman and Nicobar		—
24. Arunachal Pradesh		—
25. Chandigarh		—
26. Dadra Nagar Haveli		—
27. Delhi		—
28. Goa Daman Diu		—
29. Lakshadweep		—
30. Mizoram		—
31. Pondicherry		—
Total		40.35 (+) (40.35 + 14.65)

@Includes saline areas of arid Rajasthan and Runn of Kutch

(+) Statewise information not available.

Implementation of Land Reforms

4045. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the active role of Union Government in encouraging State Governments and extending cooperation to them for land reforms;

(b) the names of the States which have taken a lead and the names of the States which have lagged for behind in this regard;

(c) the concrete steps taken by the States which have taken a lead and the benefit accrued to the farmers and landless parsons therefrom; and

(d) the details of the progress made in land reforms so far in the States which have lagged far behind ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Since land is a State subject it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take legislative and administrative measures for implementation of land reforms. The role of the Union Government pertains to laying down the board national policies and advising States on measures to be undertaken for the effective and speedy implementation of land reforms. The Union Government also holds national conferences to facilitate exchange of ideas and experiences, to evolve policy guidelines, to review the progress of implementation of land reforms and sort out related matters. Under the 20-Point Programme, for the past few years, Union Government has also been fixing targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land and monitoring its progress. This is in addition to reviewing various aspects of land reforms implementation at different levels, whenever necessary.

Two certainly Sponsored Schemes are being implemented to provide financial assistance on equal sharing basis; under one scheme, assistance is provided to the assignees of ceiling surplus land and under the other to assist the States in the strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records. The Union Government also advises States on various matters when under the constitutional provisions land laws passed by the State legislature are sent for according the assent of the President or for obtaining instructions of the President before their introduction in the State legislature. It is through these measures that the Govern-

ment encourages, advises and extends cooperation to state Governments on land reforms.

(b) to (d). Inter-State comparisons of the implementation of land reforms are rendered difficult due to diversity and variations obtaining from State to State regarding the agrarian structure, legislative provisions and administrative system for implementation of land reforms. However, in the context of their own situation, some states may show better results in some aspects of land reforms than in others.

As a result of the abolition of intermediary tenures which prevailed over nearly 40% of the area of the country more than 20 million tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State. Besides this, of an estimated 6 million hectares of waste, fallow and other classes of land vested in the State, a large proportion has been distributed to landless and marginal holders. A few intermediary tenures still remain to be abolished in some States like Orissa, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, while in some others the residual work is not completed. Under tenancy reforms legislative provisions made for security of tenure, protection against evictions and regulation of rent have been made in most States, while in some States of the country laws have been enacted for conferment of ownership rights in tenants. The States where ownership rights have been given to the general body of tenants through one measure or the other are A.P. (Telungana area), Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and U.P. As a result of these, an estimated 7.72 million tenants have acquired ownership of about 5.6 million hectares. Through Operation Barga in West Bengal, over 13 lakh bargadars (share-croppers) have been brought on record which would provide them legal protection and enable them to obtain development assistance.

In the implementation of land ceiling laws, variations exist in the legislative provisions in respect of the levels of ceilings, units of application, and exemptions granted under the ceiling laws etc. in different States. There are no ceiling laws in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshdweep. As a result of the imposition of ceilings 73.37 lakh acres of land has so far been declared surplus of which 46.31 lakh acres has been distributed to 41.01 lakh beneficiaries. State-wise performance in this respect is contained in statement-I below.

In respect of consolidation of holdings, States of Punjab, Haryana and UP are far ahead of other States. However, in certain States, consolidation is done only a voluntary basis. A total area of 563 lakh hectares has been consolidated in the country so far. The progress of area consolidated in different States is in statement-II below.

Land records are fairly upto date in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, M.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, U.P., West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. In some of the North-East States, no land records system has been established yet. Even in the States which have fairly upto date land records, mutation cases are reported to be in arrears in many States.

The progress of land reforms implementation was reviewed in Revenue Ministers Conferences of May, 1985 and November, 1986. The consensus arrived at in these conferences which contains many recommendations for effective implementation of land reforms has been sent to States for necessary action. Besides, on specific aspects of certain land reforms measures, Government of India have written to State Governments from time to time. Recently, Prime Minister had also addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of State in this regard.

Statement-I

Progress of DIS Tribution of Cellig Surplus Land

		(Area in Acres)	
S.No.	States/UTs.	Area declared surplus	Area distributed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	767753	362798

1	2	3	4
2. Assam		604172	389164
3. Bihar		411698	225553
4. Gujarat		239977	107667
5. Haryana		119239	110521
6. Himachal Pradesh		284053	3340
7. Jammu & Kashmir		456000	450000
8. Karnataka		293809	116885
9. Kerala		126195	59651
10. Madhya Pradesh		298919	136839
11. Maharashtra		708705	508501
12. Manipur		1652	1632
13. Orissa		173856	144773
14. Punjab		307810	100171
15. Rajasthan		613192	396732
16. Tamil Nadu		167579	125984
17. Tripura		2012	1521
18. Uttar Pradesh		508869	346697
19. West Bengal		1239887	836875
20. D & N Haveli		8953	4950
21. Delhi		1153	312
22. Pondicherry		2353	956
Total		7337836	4431572

Statement-II*Progress of Consolidation of Holdings*

(Area in lakhs hectares)

		1	2
Name of the State/UT	Total Area consolidated Reported till date	Haryana	42.79
		Himachal Pradesh	6.34
		Jammu & Kashmir	0.47
		Karnataka	10.88
		Madhya Pradesh	38.66
		Maharashtra	189.36
		Orissa	4.81
		Punjab	48.98
		Rajasthan	17.12
		Uttar Pradesh	158.26
		Total	563.20
1	2		
Andhra Pradesh	3.31		
Bihar	14.03		
Delhi (UT)	2.57		
Gujarat	25.77		

Amounts Allocated to States under DBP

4046. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise amount allocated so far to various State Governments by the Union Government under the Desert Development Programme;

(b) out of this allocation the amount spent by the State Governments and the purposes for which it has been spent;

(c) whether there are any States which have not utilized the amount fully;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Union Government do not allot the money in time as a result of which such a situation has arisen; and

(e) the State-wise details of the success achieved under this programme in reducing the impact of drought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Desert Development Programme is under implementation since 1977-78 in 21 districts of five States namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, J & K and Rajasthan. Rs. 153.40

crores have been released to the States for the Programme since its inception. Out of the available funds of Rs. 202.54 crores including matching shares of the State Governments during 1979-80 to 1984-85 when expenditure was shared on equal basis by the Central and State Governments concerned, Rs. 181.63 crores were spent on the programme upto December, 1987. The above amount was utilised in different sectors, prominent among them being afforestation (with special emphasis on sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantation), water resources development, soil and moisture conservation etc. State-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred are given in statement-I below. More particularly, the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat have reported marginal under utilisation of funds.

(d) No, Sir. Union Government usually release first instalment of funds in the early part of each financial year and the second instalment after 50% utilisation of available funds is reported by the State Government concerned. Among other factors, large unspent balances with States of earlier years have generally affected the pace of utilisation of funds.

(e) The physical achievements reported in key sectors so far as given in statement-II below.

Statement-I***Financial Progress under the Desert Development Programme (Since inception upto December, 1987)***

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Central funds released to the State	Total funds available including matching share of State Government froms 1979-80 to 1984-85	Expenditure	% expenditure of funds available
Gujarat	804.75	1158.66	1050.69	90.7
Haryana	1807.82	2480.94	2478.62	99.9
Himachal Pradesh	653.78	874.90	842.72	96.3
Jammu & Kashmir	724.58	961.35	1019.95	106.1
Rajasthan	11348.65	14777.96	12771.44	86.4
Total	15339.58	20253.81	18163.42	89.7

Statement-II

Physical achievements under DDP (since inception upto December, 1987)

(in hectares)

States	Area treated under soil & moisture conservation	Irrigation potential created	Area covered under forestry and pasture
Gujarat	1117	2346	24665
Haryana	3938	633	19805
Himachal Pradesh	358	1728	2347
Jammu & Kashmir	844	419	713
Rajasthan	47669	9169	89756
Total	53926	14295	137286

(English)

Allocation of Rice to Tamil Nadu

4047. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu had requested for release of one lakh tonnes of rice from 1 January, 1988 due to failure of paddy crops in Tanjore district; and

(b) if so, the allocation made to Tamil Nadu from January, 1988 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allotment of rice to the Government of Tamil Nadu for public distribution system from January, 1988 has been made at the rate of 50,000 tonnes per month. In addition, advance allocations at 30,000 tonnes a month have also been made for February, 1988 and April, 1988.

Allocation of Imported Edible Oil to Maharashtra

4048. SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allotment of imported edible oils made against the demand to Maharashtra for March, 1988 to December, 1988, month-wise; and

(b) whether some States are not lifting their quota in time; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) During the month of March, 1988 Maharashtra has been allocated 12,500 MTs of imported edible oil against their monthly average demand of 20,250 MTs. The allocations of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories is made by Central Government from month to month basis on the demand of State Governments/Union Territories, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability with the STC, festival season and pace of lifting by States/Union Territories.

(b) A Statement indicating the unlifted quantity by States/Union Territories of imported edible oils during 1987 is given below.

Statement

Unlifted Quantity of Imported Edible Oils during January-December, 1987

(In M. Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Unlifted Quantity
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,171
2.	Assam	2,604

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	7,786
4.	Gujarat	23,832
5.	Haryana	5,429
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,554
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616
8.	Karnataka	4,372
9.	Kerala	2,094
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22,725
11.	Maharashtra	15,776
12.	Manipur	1,581
13.	Meghalaya	1,810
14.	Nagaland	76
15.	Orissa	5,328
16.	Punjab	8,326
17.	Rajasthan	10,717
18.	Sikkim	1,054
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,620
20.	Tripura	3,609
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29,318
22.	West Bengal	15,130
23.	A & N Islands	161
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	802
25.	Chandigarh	445
26.	A & N Haveli	207
27.	Delhi	6,125
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,054
29.	Lakshadweep	294
30.	Mizoram	1,767
31.	Pondicherry	656

**Levy Quota from Vanaspati
Manufacturers**

4049. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government to allot imported edible oils to vanaspati manufacturing units and the rate, thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not taking certain quota of vanaspati as a levy from vanaspati manufacturers against allotment of imported edible oils at a fix price for distribution through Public Distribution System ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) As per the current Policy, 50% of imported edible oil act Rs. 15,000 per MT and 30% imported oil @ Rs. 19,000 per MT is allotted to the vanaspati industry on observance of a voluntary price discipline by them.

(b) In order to ensure easy availability of vanaspati to the consumers, States Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take upto 30% of the total production of the vanaspati produced in the States/UTs concerned at the agreed price for sale to States Government nominees or through Public Distribution System.

Production of Uniform Type of Sugar

4050. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued to sugar factories to produce uniform type of sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether standardisation of sugar has been opposed by sugar co-operative mills in Maharashtra ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir. Since the beginning of 1984-85 season, there are 6 sugar standards viz. large (L), Medium (M) and small (S) in grain size and in colour series of 30 and 29.

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

**Accommodation for Workers of
Steel Plants**

4051. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many employees of the Public Sector Steel Plants are facing acute accommodation problems;

(b) if so, the number of houses of different category proposed to be constructed and allotted in 1988-89 at different places for the employees of the Public Sector Steel Plants; and

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed for the employees of Rourkela Steel Plant during 1988-89 and 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The satisfaction level of housing in different steel plants under SAIL varies from 52% to 68%. In IISCO, the satisfaction level is 30%.

(b) Number of houses proposed to be constructed/allotted in 1988-89 in different steel plants under SAIL is given below :

Durgapur Steel Plant

Category	No. of house
B—Plinth Area 600 Sq. Ft.	256
C—Plinth Area 800 Sq. Ft.	18
Hostel Type	180

Rourkela Steel Plant

Category	No. of Houses
1 Bed Room (Plinth Area 385 Sq. Ft. in Plant township)	40
3 Bed Room (Plinth Area 1501 Sq. Ft. in plant township)	7
1 Bed Room (385 Sq. Ft.) for ILQ, Satna township.	20

Bokaro Steel Plant

Category	BS City	Mines	
		Category	Number
D Type	1860		
C—D Type	2004	A type	288
B—C Type	130	B type	354
A—B Type	10	C Type	10
		D Type	11

IISCO

Number of houses to be allotted and to be constructed during 1988-89 is given below :—

To be allotted	84
To be constructed	48

Salem Steel Plant

12 numbers of B Type quarters and 8 numbers of D Type quarters are proposed to be constructed during 1988-89.

(c) While in 1988-89, 67 number of houses are proposed to be constructed, 40

numbers of 1 Bed Room Quarters are proposed to be constructed during 1989-90 at Rourkela Township.

ICAR Units in Maharashtra

4052. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Maharashtra;

(b) how far these units have succeeded in giving advice to the farmers in the State in the field of agriculture; and

(c) the financial allocation made to these units during the current year and the nature of activities undertaken by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has 3 Institutes 1 National Bureau, 1 National Research Centre, 1 Co-ordinating Unit of an All India Coordinated Research Project and 13 Regional Stations/Centres of ICAR Institutes/Projects in Maharashtra as per details given in the statement below.

(b) The improved agricultural technologies generated by the ICAR units are transferred to the farmers of the State through the technology transfer projects of ICAR viz. 6 National Demonstration Centres, 13 Operational Research Projects, 9 Lab to Land centres and 6 Krishi Vigyan Kendras located in Maharashtra. The ICAR scientists also interact and collaborate with the State development departments and other extension agencies devoted to transfer of technology and rural development.

(c) The financial allocations of these units for 1987-88 and the nature of activities undertaken by them are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of ICAR Units in Maharashtra, their financial allocation and nature of activities undertaken

I.C.A.R. Unit.	Location	Financial Allocation for 1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)	Nature of activities undertaken
1	2	3	4
<i>I. C. R. Institutes</i>			
(1) Central Institute for Cotton Research.	Nagpur	45.00 (Plan) 80.00 (Non Plan)	Basic and applied research on cotton crop improvement and agro-techniques.
(2) Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Bombay)))	18.00 (Plan) 92.00 (Non Plan)	Basic and applied research on post-harvest technology and utilization of cotton fibre. Imparting training to farmers on ginning and testing of fibre samples from different centres.
(a) Ginning training Centre	Nagpur)))		
(b) Fibre Testing Centres	Nagpur) Akola) Nanded) Rahuri)		
(3) Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Bombay	80.00 (Plan) 93.75 (Non Plan)	Research in basic disciplines of fisheries sciences and conducting or regular degree/diploma courses.
<i>National Bureau</i>			
(4) National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning.	Nagpur	140.00 (Non Plan) 70.00 (Plan)	(i) Soil survey training soil correlation at different levels in collaboration with central and state agencies.

1	2	3	4
(a) Regional Station National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning.	Nagpur		(ii) Preparation of soil maps & thematic resource inventory maps etc. (iii) Soil Survey and correlation at differ- ent levels in colla- boration with state soil survey agencies and production of soil map for the states.
<i>National Research Centre</i>			
(5) National Research Centre for Citrus	Nagpur	13.00	Research on improve- ment of Nagpur Orange and developing proper production technology for the crop.
<i>Coordinating unit of AICRP</i>			
(6) Coordinating unit of All India Coor- dinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pearl Millet.	Pune	8.22	Research on improved varieties and production technology of Pearl millet.
<i>Regional Stations/Centres of Institutes/Projects.</i>			
(7) National Seed Pro- ject Centre PKV.	Akola	7.65	(i) Research on variety development and testing. (ii) Breeder Seed pro- duction (iii) Seed technology research
(8) Central Potato Research Station of CPRI	Rajgurunagar, Pune	7.00 (Non Plan)	Research on Potato for varietal improvement and developing suitable pro- duction technology includ- ing management of Potato tuber moth.
(9) I.A.R.I., Regional Station	Pune	10.86 (Non-Plan) 0.03 (Plan)	Research on Plant virus mycoplasmal diseases.
(10) Regional Research Station of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Akola		Collection, cataloguing and classification of germ- plasm of crop plants.

1	2	3	4
(11) Research Centre of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Bombay	*	Research on the resource characteristics of pelagic midwater and demersal fishery resources of the region.
(12) Research Centre of Central Institute of Fisheries Technology.	Bombay	*	Research on developing and standardising the technologies for handling, processing, preservation, product development and quality control of commercially important fishes of region.
(13) Research Centre of Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute.	Pune	*	Conducting preliminary studies on ecology and fisheries of Panshet reservoir.

*The budget allocation is made for the institute as a whole which allots necessary funds to the respective Centres/Regional Stations as per requirements.

Development of Sea Beaches in Goa, Madras and Bombay

4053. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of important sea beaches in Goa, Madras and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposal received from the State Governments. The Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for construction of a Beach Resort at Bassein near Bombay and from the Government of Goa for a Beach Resort at Anjuna.

(c) Does not arise.

Godown Facilities for Fertilisers

4054. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are adequate godown facilities for fertilisers;

(b) the number of bags of fertilisers spoiled in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) By and large, adequate godown facilities for storage of fertilisers are available.

(b) and (c). About 1% of the fertiliser bags get damaged during movement by rail/road and handling at railheads/warehouses.

Changes in Floor Area Ratio

4055. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has prepared a new housing scheme to allow private builders to develop housing sites and construct dwelling units;

(b) if so, the nature and scope of the scheme;

(c) whether changes in Floor Area Ratio have recently been made;

(d) whether different Floor Area Ratio has been fixed for different areas in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No new housing scheme has been prepared by DDA allowing private builders to develop housing sites and construct dwelling units.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Maximum permissible F.A.R. has been fixed as 250, except for sub-District Centres and Community Centres/Local Centres which has been fixed as 100. This has been done taking into account the requirements of respective areas and the planning para metres of the Sub-District Centres and Community Centres/Local Centres.

Decline in Tourists To Khajuraho

4057. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist inflow to the world famous temple complex at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh has registered a fall in 1987 as compared to the Previous years;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any report has been sought from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). As per the information available from the local offices of the Archaeological Survey of India, the tourist arrivals at Khajuraho temple during the last four years are as given below :

Year	Tourist Arrivals	% Change
1984	189,746	
1985	172,549	—9.1
1986	205,918	19.3
1987	182,088	—11.6

The reasons for decline are not reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Billets to Exporters of Engineering Goods

4058. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering goods exporters in the country have requested to deliver billets according to their requirement;

(b) if so, whether any scheme to this effect has been formulated;

(c) whether the delivery scheme has been approved by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the supply of billets to the engineering goods exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In principle, it has been decided that SAIL will meet the requirements of billets of the engineering goods exporters at JPC prices. The requirement has been estimated at approximately 30,000 tonnes in 1988-89.

Commission for Welfare of Farmers

4059. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments for appointing commissions for the welfare of farmers;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued;

(c) the time by which the commissions are expected to be set up; and

(d) the terms of reference and the composition of the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Government of India have not issued any guidelines to the State Governments for appointing commissions for the welfare of farmers.

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

Incentives to Tobacco Growing Farmers

4960. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Union Government to give incentives to the farmers in the tobacco growing States for increasing the production of tobacco;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives and the extent to which it will help to boost the production of tobacco in the country; and

(c) the quantity of tobacco so produced and likely to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The production details of tobacco for the year 1987-88 is not yet available, as the crop is still in the field. However 106.7 million kgs. of VFC tobacco was produced during 1986-87. A quantity of 47.91 million kgs. has been exported during 1987-88 (upto February 1988).

Financial Assistance to Cotton Growers in Andhra Pradesh

4061. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have sought financial assistance from Union Government for providing relief to the cotton growers whose crops have been fully damaged due to drought;

(b) if so, the time by which necessary financial help is likely to be released; and

(c) whether apart from cotton growers, Union Government also propose to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for giving relief to all farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.40 crores has been approved for provision of agricultural input subsidy to small and marginal farmers, whose crops were damaged as a result of drought during the monsoon period of 1987.

Revolving farm Calamity Relief Fund

4062. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government for the creation of a 'revolving farm calamity relief fund' to help the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is expected to set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Finance Minister in his budget speech, announced setting up of a National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund to provide relief to the loanee farmers affected by natural calamities.

(b) Details of the Fund would be worked out by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with State Governments and Governments of India.

World Bank Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for ten Towns

4063. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has proposed a project for their ten towns for water supply and sewerage work for financial assistance from the World Bank; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that a World Bank Mission pre-appraised the project from 22nd February to 5th March, 1988. Minor modifications are being done by the State Government according to the World Bank norms before final appraisal is carried out by the World Bank Mission. The original project is included in the 7th Five Year Plan. The scope of the project includes augmentation of water supply systems of Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur with creation of storage dams as new sources at Ujain, Rewa, and Sagar.

[*Translation*]

Fruit Research Centres

4064. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Fruit Research Centres proposed to be set up under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a proposal for setting up such a centre in Madhya Pradesh has been pending since 1981; and

(c) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be granted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

FCI Base Depots in Districts in M.P.

4065. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no base depot of the Food Corporation of India in ten districts out of the 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of such districts and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated to provide FCI base depot in these districts to make the public distribution system more effective in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has no base depot in the following 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh—

(1) Sehore (2) Raigarh (3) Dhar (4) Khargone (5) Jhnbua (6) Balaghat (7) Mandla (8) Seoni (9) Chindwara (10) Sidhi (11) Panna (12) Rewa (13) Damoh (14) Raisen (15) Mandsaur (16) Shajapur (17) Shivpuri and (18) Bhind.

The requirement of these districts is at present being met by FCI from its base depots located in other districts in Madhya Pradesh. The FCI holds foodgrain stock at certain nodal points. The selection of the nodal points where the Corporation's storage godowns are located is made keeping in view the need and operational considerations. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrain stocks from the Corporation's godowns, its subsequent storage and distribution is that of the State Governments.

Road Construction in Madhya Pradesh Villages

4066. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals with regard to construction of roads in the villages predominantly inhabited by Harijans and in Adivasi areas and in the

villages having a population of more than 500 in Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored scheme received, by Union Government, the dates on which these proposals were received, the particulars of the proposals approved and the details of the cost and length of roads proposed to be constructed; and

(b) the particulars of proposals, out of them lying pending and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). This Department is dealing with two Centrally Sponsored Scheme—(i) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R.L.E.G.P.): and (ii) Road Development in Tribal Areas—under which road development in areas with concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population can be taken up. Under R.L.E.G.P. which is mainly an employment oriented programme, road construction can be taken up in accordance with the criteria laid down under the Minimum Needs Programme

(M.N.P.) which envisages 100% coverage to villages with population over 1500 and 50% coverage to villages with population between 1000-1500 by 1990. For different areas including tribal areas, norms have been relaxed to extend 100% coverage to villages with population over 1000 and 50% to villages with population between 500-1000. A statement showing details of the projects received and approved under R.L.E.G.P. is given in the statement-I below.

The scheme for road development in tribal areas envisages construction of roads on selective basis which were deemed necessary but could not be covered earlier in the State or Central Plans. A statement showing details of the proposals received and approved under this scheme is given in statement-II below. It may be added here that as construction of rural roads including those in tribal areas is the responsibility of the State Governments who are already operating several programmes to provide roads in such areas, a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme was not considered necessary and, as such, the scheme has been dis-continued with effect from 1987-88. Under the circumstances no fresh proposals will be approved under this scheme.

Statement-I

Details of projects relating to rural link road/rural Roads received from Government of Madhya Pradesh and approved under RLEGP

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of receipt	Date of approval	Approved cost (Rs. lakhs)	Length in kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Sixth Plan

1.	Construction of link roads	31.10.1983	17.11.1983	300.00	1500
2.	Construction of roads in 15 district	15.11.1983	17.11.1983	1496.68	756.50
3.	Construction of class I roads in 4 district	5.11.1983	17.11.1983	285.50	118.70
4.	Construction of roads in 6 district	8.12.1985	17.12.1983	315.69	157.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Construction of rural link roads in 6 district	1.12.1983	17.12.1983	246.92	126.80
6.	Construction of class I roads	3.12.1984	11.12.1984	1119.07	552.40
1986-87					
7.	Construction of class II roads for growth centres in tribal areas	21.4.1986	6.5.1986	536.96	669.90
8.	Construction of internal village roads (Kheranja) in rural areas	23.4.1986	6.5.1986	750.00	910
9.	Construction of class II link roads in 12 district	26.12.1986	16.1.1987	380.21	433.40
10.	Construction of class I (MNP) roads, phase II	30.3.1987	6.5.1987	862.486	367.10
11.	Construction of class I roads	27.12.1987	10.1.1987	371.58	168.90
1987-88					
12.	Project for constn. of class I roads for village having population of 1500 and above and Class II roads for growth centers in Tribal areas	8.7.1987	25.7.1987	1214.89	1030.10

Statement-II*Roads in Tribal Areas—Madhya Pradesh*

Name of road	Date of Receipt	Date of approval	Length (Km.)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Development of Keonchi-Achnakmar Road	5.10.1983	26.11.83	42.0	192.27
2. Construction of 6 bridges and approaches on Madwas-Kusmi Road	24.8.83	9.12.83	—	170.04
3. Construction of Madwas Kushmi Runda Bhadura Road	24.8.83	29.11.83	38.2	46.35

1	2	3	4	5
4. (a) Construction of Dudhawa-Ghotiwahi Road	24.5.84	21.9.84	4.00	6.08
(b) Construction of Debena approach road			4.68	7.83
5. Construction of Gnutkel-Borai Kankera Road	30.10.84	1.1.85	5.00	5.89
6. Construction of Road Bilaspur Sipat Baloda Korba Road	9.4.85	—	71.60	109.32
7. Construction of Rajendragram-Ghoghari Road	30.10.84	—	51.5	131.00
8. Construction of Hardi Bazar Ranki, Andikachhar, Chaure Road	1.6.85	—	8.00	10.45
9. Construction of Ratanpur-Majhwani-Konda Kyonchi Road	9.12.85	—	42.00	328.03
10. Construction of 8 bridges over river Bichhiya, Tons river, Gilgichcha nala, Gopad river, Katna river, haph river, Mand river, Johila river	13.1.87	—	—	410.30
11. (a) Bhardhi-Solono Road	24.1.86	—	13.6	67.57
(b) Saloni Manik Chori Amagaon Road			17.6	48.86
(c) Construction of bridges and culverts on Bohardih Saloni Amagaon Road			—	95.37
(d) Pamgarh Dongakohrod Sasbha Road			14.40	84.13
(e) Pamgarh Kharod Sheorinarayan Road			36.65	81.29
(f) Coustruction of Kerra Birra Hasod Road			21.20	91.25
(g) Construction of H.L. Bridge at Hasod river			—	97.42
(h) Construction of Hasod chhapara Dabhara Road			10.20	95.30
(i) Construction of Kharsiya Dabhra Chandrapur Road			23.20	86.84
12. (a) Khamari-Urba-Gahira Road	23.9.86	—	30.00	95.93

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Kaya-Kamtara Road			6.00	21.97
(c) Katangpali-Baradawan Road			4.50	15.31
(d) Pilai-Dadar-Jalakona Road			5.00	21.11
(e) Karapani-Hadaspali-Noonpani, Mekra Road			4.00	36.91
(f) Birnipali, Paradyapali, Bhalupaur, Khairat, Doomarpali Ghoghra Gindola Road			22.00	101.14
(g) Amlipali-Bijmala, Dawar-dharaha Road			9.00	42.26
(h) Jhal, Akbartola, Jagdish-pura, Chhind Patlra Man-jurpali, Hattapalli Karramal Paradhyapali Road			20.00	74.85
(i) Gangai-Bijori-Gundrai Tinehta-Chirapondi Road			14.00	17.16

[English]

Weighing of cartons by Halwais in Delhi

4067. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Halwais in Delhi weigh the cartons along with the sweets sold by them in violation of the Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard to safeguard the interests of the consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Some complaints were received in the Department of Weights and Measures, Delhi Administration, in this regard.

(b) The Weight and Measures inspectorate staff of Delhi Administration conducts normal checking in their respective areas. In addition, surprise raids and special drives

are organised periodically and particularly during festival period. In 1987, Delhi Administration checked 1714 sweet shops out of which 401 sweet shops were found weighing sweets with cartons. Appropriate legal actions were taken against the offenders.

Market Rates of Land Fixed by D.D.A.

4068. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether market rates of land have been fixed by the Delhi Development Authority separately for Swasthya Vihar and its adjoining colonies;

(b) whether the land rates fixed by the Delhi Development Authority for Jhilmil Colony are applicable to Swasthya Vihar and its other colonies for charging unearned increase in respect of sale of transfer of residential plots; and

(c) the rates fixed by the Delhi Development Authority for Jhilmil Colony during the period 1 January, 1979 to 31 December, 1979, 1 January, 1980 to 31 December,

ber, 1980 and 1 January, 1981 to 31 October, 1981 ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rates fixed for Jhilmil Colony during the period are as under :

Period	Rates
	per Sq. metre.
1st January, 1979 to 31st December, 1979	Rs. 192
1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980	Rs. 212
1st January, 1981 to 31st October, 1981	Rs. 350

Losses incurred by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

4069. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated losses incurred by the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the level of losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The accumulated losses incurred by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited upto 31st December, 1987 are Rs. 585.73 crores (including provisional loss of Rs. 67.04 crores from April, 1987 to December, 1987).

(b) The losses are mainly due to low capacity utilisation of the operating units, on account of power and equipment problems.

(c) With a view to avoiding production loss on account of power problems, Government has approved installation of captive power plants for all the units and at Durgapur and Namrup, these have since been commissioned. Foreign consultants have been appointed for an end-to-end survey of the operating units.

Target Achievement of Rural Housing

4070. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the target set for rural housing in the Seventh Five Year and the achievement there against so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 0.72 million families and provision of construction assistance to 2.71 million families under the State Sector Scheme of House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers. Statement-I indicating the physical achievement under this scheme, upto December, 1987, state-wise, is given below.

Besides, a Central Sector Scheme named Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers in rural areas has been launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan as part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. It is envisaged to construct one million houses under the scheme during the Seventh Plan period. Statement-II showing State/UT-wise details of houses constructed upto December, 1987 under the scheme is given below.

Further, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation finances Rural Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections and has laid a target of loan assistance of Rs. 279.75 crores during the 7th Plan period. Statement-III indicating State/UT-wise details of rural housing schemes financed by HUDCO, upto, 31.1.1988, is given below.

Statement-I

*House-sites-cum-construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers
Achievement during 7th Plan (i.e. 1.4.85 to 31.1.88)*

Name of States/UTs.	Allotment of House-sites	Construction Assistance
1. Andhra Pradesh	654904	408563
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	1551
3. Assam	26544	26544
4. Bihar	77396	—
5. Goa	570	365
6. Gujarat	108488	97988
7. Haryana	9699	7154
8. Himachal Pradesh	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1869	2212
10. Karnataka	114079	130940
11. Kerala	21418	14660
12. Madhya Pradesh	143356	71279
13. Maharashtra	67329	46770
14. Manipur	—	0
15. Meghalaya	—	382
16. Mizoram	—	0
17. Nagaland	—	—
18. Orissa	156737	12114
19. Punjab	—	—
20. Rajasthan	146828	101453
21. Sikkim	—	435
22. Tamil Nadu	653034	112113
23. Tripura	15931	20384
24. Uttar Pradesh	236503	75025
25. West Bengal	50506	12194
26. A & N Islands	2403	176
27. Chandigarh	—	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	227	2696
29. Delhi	10087	2023
30. Daman & Diu	—	—
31. Lakshdweep	—	—
32. Pondicherry	5339	4712

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of houses planned and reported to have been constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana upto December, 1987

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of house planned	No. of houses constituted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44663	31554
2.	Assam	7640	215
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	11
4.	Bihar	46730	26315
5.	Goa	250	216
6.	Gujarat	19750	11459
7.	Haryana	3227	2445
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2152	1607
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2997	638
10.	Karnataka	15798	7292
11.	Kerala	30110	28372
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21732	7139
13.	Maharashtra	31000	21608
14.	Manipur	210	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	386	172
16.	Mizoram	203	27
17.	Nagaland	498	232
18.	Orissa	16664	8527
19.	Punjab	10393	1852
20.	Rajasthan	19741	6269
21.	Sikkim	412	262
22.	Tamil Nadu	69852	47065
23.	Tripura	3210	1807
24.	Uttar Pradesh	79434	55938
25.	West Bengal	47982	12242
26.	A & N Islands	100	N.R.
27.	Chandigarh	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	113	50
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	N.R.
31.	Lakshdweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	283	N.R.

N.R. = Not Reported,

Statement-III
Rural Housing Schemes Financed by HUDCO during 7th Plan (upto 31-1-88)

States	1985-86				1986-87				1987-88 (As on 31-1-88)			
	No. of Project Scheme		Loan Amount		No. of Schemes		Project Cost		Dwelling		Project Cost	
Andhra Pradesh	29	27.77	13.89	46296	17	24.30	12.15	29389	11	22.00	11.00	27500
Gujarat	22	15.89	7.83	32995	22	13.01	6.64	21032	18	16.29	8.15	27060
Jammu & Kashmir	3	0.96	0.48	1630	—	—	—	—	3	0.75	0.37	1250
Karnataka	26	28.98	13.30	53209	10	13.72	6.76	27055	8	9.90	4.45	17922
Kerala	24	28.10	18.51	46847	10	16.20	10.65	24500	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	11	3.94	1.96	6580	13	3.54	1.77	5902	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	18	3.50	1.75	5836	26	9.07	4.53	15132	18	8.48	4.24	14138
Orissa	1	0.28	0.14	493	2	2.10	0.85	2825	3	3.75	1.51	5051
Tamil Nadu	5	5.97	3.35	9045	6	18.78	9.39	31300	2	5.22	2.61	8700
Uttar Pradesh	1	3.00	1.50	5000	0	—	—	—	1	0.59	0.29	984
Total	140	118.39	62.71	208801	106	100.72	52.74	157135	64	66.17	32.62	102605

[Translation]

Retention of Rented Godowns in Rajasthan

4071. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that godowns in some of the districts in Rajasthan are being vacated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the policy of vacating the godowns in order to make available more storage capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India reviews its requirement of storage capacity from time to time on centre-wise basis keeping in view its need and operational considerations. Some of the hired godowns which become uneconomic or surplus to the requirement are, therefore, de-hired.

(c) It is not proposed to reconsider the Policy of de-hiring the storage capacity which has become un-economic or surplus to the requirement of the Corporation for the present.

Acquisition of D.C.M. Land

4072. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to acquire the land owned by Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be given as compensation to D.C.M. by Government; and

(c) the details of action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal.

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

Implementation of IKDP

4073. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers against whom criminal cases have been filed for providing benefit to ineligible families under I.R.D.P. and the results thereof;

(b) the percentage of cases in which properties given to very poor families were compulsorily insured; and

(c) the names of the officers held responsible for not insuring the properties in the remaining cases and the action being initiated against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) Under the guidelines of Integrated Rural Development Programme. penal action against the officials for misrepresentation of facts in collusion with the beneficiaries is to be taken under the existing provisions in criminal laws. The action to initiate legal action, file cases in appropriate court and to process them is to be taken by concerned State Governments. This information is not monitored by Government of India.

(b) The guidelines provide for insurance cover for livestock assets under IRDP. According to the findings of Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for the period January-September, 1987, assets had been insured in 45% cases. In 55% cases, assets had not been insured, out of which in 29% cases, the beneficiaries themselves did not want to get the assets insured.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

National Body for Rural Marketing

4074. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national body for rural marketing needs with branches in all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Keeping in view the problems being faced by Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries in marketing their goods, the Department of Rural Development is exploring the possibilities of setting up or forging links with marketing organisations. It has also been decided to set up National Centre for Agricultural Marketing at Jaipur. This Centre will promote the development of an efficient agricultural and food marketing system in the country at the national level and will evolve perspective for coordinated and planned development of various sub-sectors of agricultural marketing.

**Allotment of Flats to the Residents
of Slum Areas of Delhi**

4075. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1295 regarding allotment of flats to residents of slum areas of Delhi and state :

(a) whether all the registresed persons have been conveyed their priority numbers ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a uniform cost of flats has been fixed irrespective of the area;

(d) if so, the cost of the flats fixed under the scheme;

(e) the total number of flats allotted, category-wise and area-wise so far;

(f) the total number of registered persons proposed to be allotted flats, category-wise and area-wise, during the remaining period of 1988; and

(g) the documents that the allottees have been asked to submit for taking the possession of flats with formalities to be undertaken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that the Priority Numbers have been conveyed to 1799 residents so far. The same could not be conveyed to all due to the difficulty in taking a decision about their eligibiliy for allotment. On the scrutiny of the remaining applications it was noticed that about 40% of the applicants are ineligible on account of their place of residence and ambiguity about demarcation of areas categorised as unauthorised colonies and unauthorised regularised colonies. DDA conducted site inspections. It has now been decided not to reject any case on grounds of place of residence.

(c) and (d). As per approved formula the final cost of a flat is worked out on the completion of the construction of flats in all respects and as such cost of flat differs from colony to colony dependent upon the cost of acquisition of land, construction of flats, etc.

(e) and (f). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(g) Documents will be called at the time of allotments of the flats. So far 417 allotments have been made to widow category under I.Y.S.H. Scheme and they will be subject to the Co-operative Societies Act for submission of documents to the Regissrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

Statement

*No. of flat/tenements locality was under construction in Slum Wing DDA, under New Registration Scheme; and expected to be completed upto
December, 1988.*

No.	Locality	No. of Flats/tenements	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Raghubir Nagar	192	
		160	

1	2	3	4
		144	
		144	
		112	
		144	896
2. Tilak Nagar		288	288
3. Madipur		320	
		352	
		200	872
4. Mangolpuri		384	384
5. Jahangirpuri		192	192
6. Sarai Rohilla (Vivekanand Puri)		112	112
7. Boulevard Road		150	150
8. Sarai Kale Khan		240	
		256	496
9. Sunligh Colony		12	12
Total		3402	3402

Conversion of MIG Flats in to S.F.S.

4076. SHRI MATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3500 regarding conversion of MIG flats into S.F.S. and state :

(a) the documents required to be submitted for opting conversion of category from M.I.G. to S.F.S. and formalities to be undertaken in this regard;

(b) the cost of flats under S.F.S. fixed mode of payment decided; and

(c) the particulars of areas where flats under S.F.S. are proposed to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Documents required for conversion of MIG cat. to SFS are as follows :

(1) Formal application for conversion from MIG to SFS.

(2) F.D.R. in Original.

(3) Challan through which the amount was deposited at the time of registration under MIG in Original.

(4) Registration Card in Original.

(b) The cost of SFS flats varies from colony to colony. Normally, the allottees are required to make the payment of the estimated cost of the flats in four half yearly instalments. The 5th and final instalment is demanded after the allotment of specific flat number before issue of Possession letter. In some colonies where the construction of the allocated flat is in advanced stage of construction, estimated cost is demanded in one lump-sum, along-with interest due.

(c) The allocation of flats is done on the basis of the choice of the allottees given by them. The areas where the flats are proposed to be allocated/allotted are indicated in the brochure published for the purpose and the registrants under the SFS

registration schemes are asked to indicate preference of locality out of the localities mentioned in the brochure.

**Assistance of Maharashtra for
Provision of Drinking water
Facilities**

4077. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to revise/have revised the formula under which Central assistance is given to States for providing drinking water facilities to problem villages, if so, the details of the proposal;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has revised its formula for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and has done away with the distinction between difficult and non-difficult villages;

(c) whether according to a survey conducted by State Government of Maharashtra 23639 villages and 26916 habitations require adequate drinking water;

(d) whether Government propose to take into consideration the above factors while providing assistance to Maharashtra for rural drinking water; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-
CULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN
POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Madam. According to the revised formula for allocation of Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), effective from 1987-88, funds are allocated to State/UTs as per the following criteria :

- (i) 35% weightage is given to the rural population of the State/UT;
- (ii) 20% weightage to the rural area of the State/UT;
- (iii) 20% weightage to the incidence of poverty;
- (iv) 12.5% weightage in terms of area and 12.5% weightage in terms of population to meet the special requirements of States/UTs covered

under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Special Category Hill States.

The above allocation under ARWSP is subject to States/UTs making atleast a matching provision under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) for rural water supply.

5% of the annual plan outlay is allocated on need based schemes to meet the requirement of special areas suffering from chronic drinking water problem due to hot and cold desert eco-systems. These areas fall in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. This allocation is not subject to matching MNP provision by the States.

(b) States/UTs cannot revise ARWSP formula. ARWSP funds are to be utilised for schemes specifically cleared by the Central Government for coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water facilities.

(c) According to the Action Plan as finalised in consultation with the State Governments as on 1.4.1985, there were 5174 problem villages in Maharashtra out of which 2375 problem villages are likely to remain uncovered by safe drinking water facilities as on 1.4.1988.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Conversion of DDA Flats from
Hire Purchase to cash down basis**

4078. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on 9 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1936 regarding conversion of DDA flats from hire purchase to cash down basis and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the writ petition filed in the High Court if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether registrants can convert the LIG/MIG flats from hire purchase to cash down basis;

(c) if so, whether those persons will get any preference in allotment of the flats; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court in the Judgement dated 10-7-87 has given direction to the DDA to follow the terms and conditions laid down in the brochure of NPRS and RPS scheme at the time of registration. In the light of judgement, a re-draw to determine the mode of payment was held in September, 1987 against the allotment of flats on Cash Down through the draw held in March, 1986 under NPRS, 1979 and RPS 1982 Scheme General.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The allotment of flats under NPRS, 1979 is made on the basis of seniority list drawn by the Computer and mode of payment is also through the computer at the time of allotment as per policy.

The allotment of flats to all RPS Registrant 1985 is also being done through draw of lots through the Computer.

Relief work in Flood Affected Areas of Bihar

4079. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned and released by Government for flood relief, State-wise with break-up according to major heads of expenditure;

(b) the details of reports received, if any, regarding the shortcomings and deficiencies in the flood relief programmes in Bihar;

(c) whether no relief has yet been provided in Bihar in respect of dwellings damaged or destroyed by floods;

(d) whether the road system including the National Highway; State Highways and district roads remain un-repaired and un-bridged in many flood affected areas;

(e) whether bundhs which were breached during the last floods still remain unattended; and

(f) whether in some blocks, people are facing starvation situations due to stoppage of rations under the relief programme and the non-commencement of NREP works, particularly in Purnea district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A statement showing the Central assistance approved under major heads for floods of 1987 and the total amount released so far to these States is given below.

(b) The State Government has not received any authentic report regarding shortcomings and deficiencies about relief programmes in Bihar.

(c) Relief has been provided in respect of dwellings damaged or destroyed by floods.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Repairs to State/national highways, bridges and bunds have been undertaken.

(f) No, Sir.

Statement
Details of Central Assistance Approved for Floods 1987

S. No.	State	(Rs. in Crores)							
		(As on 18-3-88)	Relief Works	Rehabilitation	Repairs and Restoration Works	Fodder Production	Vegetable Production	Total Assistance Approved (1987-88)	Amount Released (*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.37	1.59	7.00	—	—	10.96	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.20	0.39	5.24	—	0.03	6.86	—	—
3.	Assam	11.27	9.55	41.68	—	0.045	62.345	27.50	—
4.	Bihar	10.56	22.76	52.18	0.875	0.075	86.450	18.90	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	—	0.92	—	—	0.93	5.93	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.08	5.75	7.30	—	—	13.13	6.00	—
7.	Nagaland	—	0.50	1.40	—	—	1.90	—	—
8.	Sikkim	0.01	0.19	4.01	—	0.015	4.225	—	—
9.	West Bengal	13.93	31.27	35.92	—	0.03	81.15	17.05	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1.45	4.64	14.40	—	—	20.49	—	—
Total		40.88	76.64	170.05	0.875	0.195	288.64	75.38	—

(*) = Includes releases against spill over ceilings of expenditure.

Better Amenities in Budha Jayanti Park, New Delhi

4080. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme of beautification and provision of better amenities to the visitors and tourists in Budha Jayanti Park, New Delhi during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme in this regard alongwith expenditure incurred on the development of the park during each plan since inception; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken regarding the proposal to have a peace pagoda (Shanti Stupa) in the park at the instance of a Japanese association ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALHIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Improvement in the level of facilities and maintenance in Budha Jayanti Park is a continuing process. The maintenance work being a non-plan work, there is no question of expenditure on plan side.

(c) It has not been decided to have a peace pagoda (Shanti Stupa) in the park.

[*Translation*]

State-wise Stock of Foodgrains

4081. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it was stressed in the "First Nutritious Food World Congress" held recently that food grain bank should be set up for the developing countries;

(b) if so, the annual quantity of various foodgrains determined for different parts of the country as per the requirement, the arrangements made in this regard and the details of the buffers stock of foodgrains, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government for the setting up of foodgrain bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) It is reported that in the recent World Congress on Clinical Nutrition, a suggestion for setting up foodgrain banks for developing countries was made.

(b) to (d). The Government of India is following buffer stocking policy of foodgrains in the country, according to which the total stocks of wheat and rice with the public agencies should range between 16.5 million tonnes and 21.4 million tonnes at different points of time in the year. A statement indicating State-wise position of stocks with public agencies estimated as on 1st January, 1988 is given below.

Statement

State-wise position of Stocks of Foodgrains with Public Agencies Estimated as on 1.1.1988 (P)

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territories	Rice Including paddy in Terms of Rice	Wheat	Coarse-Grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	242.1@	68.5	—	310.6
Assam	106.7	9.5	—	116.2
Bihar	123.8	220.0	—	343.8
Gujarat	75.4	557.4	6.5	639.3

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	401.2	966.1	—	1367.3
Himachal Pradesh	7.8	10.8	—	18.6
Jammu and Kashmir	65.6	31.7	—	97.3
Karnataka	115.9	62.2	8.4	186.5
Kerala	237.4	47.9	—	285.3
Madhya Pradesh	478.2	546.2	10.4	1034.8
Maharashtra	239.4	621.7	66.0	927.1
Manipur	12.4	1.7	—	14.1
Meghalaya	5.3	0.6	—	5.9
Nagaland	2.9	1.1	—	4.0
Orissa	112.9	36.2	—	149.1
Punjab	2819.5	2121.3	0.1	4940.9
Rajasthan	35.2	1179.8	—	1215.0
Sikkim	3.6	—	—	3.6
Tripura	16.4	1.6	—	18.0
Tamil Nadu	379.5	88.5	—	468.0
Uttar Pradesh	588.2	847.7	0.2	1436.1
West Bengal	340.5	103.6	—	444.1
A and N Islands	1.9	2.1	—	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	0.4	—	5.4
Chandigarh	6.0	Neg	—	6.0
D and N Haveli	0.3	0.1	—	0.4
Goa, Daman and Diu	2.0	1.4	—	3.4
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1.5	Neg	—	1.5
Pondicherry	1.0	0.1	—	1.1
Delhi	55.6	40.2	—	95.8
Total	6483.2	7568.4	91.6	14143.2

P—Provisional.

Neg—Below 50 tonnes.

@—Does not include 1.71 lakh tonnes of rice purchased by APCSC.

[English]

Supply of Rice to Orissa

4082. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal and Orissa are rice eating States;

(b) whether rice for West Bengal is being supplied in sufficient quantity as compared to Orissa;

(c) whether Union Government are thinking to improve its supply in Orissa in view of drought conditions there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Both rice and wheat are consumed in Orissa and West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir, the monthly allocation of rice to West Bengal is more than that allotted to Orissa.

(c) and (d). The allocations of rice and wheat for public distribution system are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs or various States, market availability and other related factors. The allocation of rice to Orissa in 1987-88 has been 1.25 lakh tonnes more than in the preceding year.

Fish Development Agencies in Orissa

4083. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the area of tanks, ponds and reservoirs having sweet water where inland fishery scheme could be implemented;

(b) whether Government propose to produce more sweet water fish from these tanks and other water reservoirs by executing a new scheme;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned sixteen district level fish development agencies in various parts of the country; if so, the names of the districts and States;

(d) whether few such projects have also been sanctioned for the State of Orissa to produce more sweet water fish; and

(e) if so, the names of the places and the details of such projects alongwith the production of such sweet water fish with their financial aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) It is estimated that about 7.53 lakh ha. tanks and ponds and 15 lakh ha. reservoirs are available in the country, the potential of which could be used for inland fisheries development.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Yes, Sir. The names of the districts state-wise where the new 16 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned are ;

State	Name of Districts
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor and Khammam
Arunāchal Pradesh	Ita Nagar (State level)
Assam	Dibrugarh. Kokrajhar and Dhubri
Haryana	Sirsa
Kerala	Alleppey
Maharashtra	Sangli
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
Orissa	Keonjhar
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
Tamil Nadu	Anna, North Arcot and Tirunelveli

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Government of India have sanctioned one more FFDA in Keonjhar district during 1987-88. Thus, all the 13 districts of Orissa are now covered under the FFDA programme. During the Seventh Five Year plan, upto 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 61.04 lakh has been given to these FFDAs as Central Grant-in-aid. The total freshwater fish production in Orissa during 1986-87 was 59,585 tonnes.

Master Plan for Konark Development

4084. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a master plan has been prepared by Government for the development of Konark;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned so far and proposed to be sanctioned during 1988-89 for implementation of the master plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism got a Development Plan prepared for Konark through the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India. The Master Plan has made recommendations regarding location of tourism infrastructure and facilities, design approach, relocation and improvement of existing facilities, etc.

(c) During the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan so far, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 41.34 lakhs for creation of tourism infrastructure at Konark.

The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry will consider sanctioning financial assistance for Konark during 1988-89 depending upon the merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Export of Hot Blast Stove Technology

4085. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited is supplying hot blast stove technology to Netherlands;

(b) whether some other countries have expressed their desire to import this technology from India;

(c) whether any such proposal has come to SAIL;

(d) if so, the steps taken by SAIL to supply this technology to other countries; and

(e) the details the proposals received and export planned by SAIL for 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

Closing of Chromite Mines

4086. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some chromite mines in Orissa are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Kalarangi Mine near Sukinda is one of them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to absorb the workers of Kalarangi mines in other mines in case of its closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diamonds and Precious Stones Available in the Mahanadi River Bed

4087. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether diamonds and some precious stones are available in the river bed of Mahanadi near Baud in Phulbani district of Orissa;

(b) if not, whether there is any possibility of the availability of such precious stones in the river bed there; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to exploit those precious stones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Incidence of a few varieties of precious and semi-precious stones near Baud in Phulbani district has been reported. The stones identified are mainly garnets.

(c) Investigations for assessing the extent of occurrence of precious and semi-precious stones are now in progress. Commercial exploitation will depend on the results of the investigations.

Implementation of Dwacra

4088. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for the "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" was introduced in 1982 as a Centrally sponsored scheme exclusively for women belonging to the identified families in rural areas;

(b) whether any assessment of the programme has been made at any stage by a Central agency; and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the constraints found in its implementation; and

(d) the steps being taken to revise the pattern of implementation of the programme and improve the strategy for the uplift of women in the rural areas, particularly in the Eastern U.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Evaluation Studies of DWCRAs have been undertaken by the following agencies :

- (i) Centre for Regional Ecological and Science Studies in Development Alternatives, Calcutta (CRESSIDA) in Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

- (ii) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur in respect of Rajasthan.

- (iii) Punjab State Institute of public Administration, Chandigarh in respect of Punjab.

- (iv) National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad in respect of Bihar, Maniur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

A summary of the main findings of the above evaluation studies and the steps taken to bring about qualitative improvement in the implementation of the programme is given in the statement below.

(d) With a view to have a wider and equitable coverage of programme in the States, it was decided in 1987-88 to bring approximately 25% districts in each State under DWCRAs. In accordance with this decision, six additional districts in U.P. were covered. The programme is now in operation in 13 districts in U.P. namely, Basti, Banda, Sultanpur, Etawah, Deoria, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Nainital; Pauri, Raibareilly, Gonda, Shahjahanpur and Mainpuri. Four more districts in U.P. are proposed to be covered in 1988-89.

Statement I

Important findings of Evaluation Studies conducted by Centre for Regional Ecological and Science Studies in Development Alternatives, (CRESSIDA), Calcutta, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, Punjab State Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh and National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

- (i) Adequate personnel have not been made available to look after the programme which has made the existing block staff saddled with too much burden.
- (ii) The economic activities of groups are not being chosen by the beneficiaries but are imposed from above.
- (iii) There is no coordination with other women's programmes such as ICDS, Non-formal Education, etc.
- (iv) The activities suffer from scarce inputs and non-marketability of the products.

- (v) The schemes are chosen without adequate attention to the interest and capability of group members, suitability of the schemes for them and for the area, training needs, technological problems and future scope of the scheme.
- (vi) State contribution for the programme are invariably delayed.
- (vii) The officers recruited for implementation of the programme do not have adequate training. The spirit of DWCRA has not been understood by these officials.
- (viii) There is no proper involvement of voluntary agencies in the programme.

In the light of the observations contained in the Evaluation studies and also the experiences gained in the implementation of the programme since its inception, a number of steps have been taken to improve the quality of the programme. Some of these are enumerated below :

- (a) DWCRA is being extended to more districts in a phased manner. It was originally started in 50 districts. During the first year of 7th Plan, programme was extended to Union Territories. 50 districts in the States were covered during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and 25 more districts are proposed to be brought under the programme in 1988-89.
- (b) All the State Governments have been asked to fill up the posts of APO and Gram Sevikas in the DWCRA districts. They have also been asked to post one Mukhya Sevika and two Gram Sevikas in each block according to the old Community Development pattern.

(c) It has been impressed upon the State Governments that the economic activities for women groups should be selected taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and marketing outlets.

(d) The programme recognises the need for effective coordination with other departments. For this purpose, meetings have been held with the ministry of Health and Family Welfare Department of Women and Child Welfare of the Government of India so as to provide supportive service to the women members of the DWCRA e.g.,

Child care, Immunisation, Family Planning and Adult Education etc.

(e) The marketing of products is being given special attention. The State Governments have been advised to set up district supply and marketing societies, in addition to finding the outlets through the existing State-owned corporations such as KVIB, Handloom Corporations, Handicrafts Corporation etc. The products of women groups had also been put up for exhibition and sale during the last Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

(f) The skill training to women members is provided under TRYSEM. Apart from the traditional activities, emphasis is also laid on innovative trades such as electronic products.

(g) The State Governments have been advised to release their matching contribution to DWCRA groups as soon as the Central and UNICEF assistance are released. Further release of funds is not made till the State Governments have released their own contribution.

(h) Proper training of programme functionaries is an important ingredient of DWCRA. Training workshops are held at regular intervals to acquaint the officers incharge of the programme with various policy measures and also to solve the problems arising at the field level. The National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad will now be overall incharge of training requirements of DWCRA.

(i) Grants to Voluntary agencies for projects under DWCRA are sanctioned though the Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

Regularisation of Strike Period of CPWD Junior Engineers

4089. SHRI P.R. KUMRAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of absence due to participation in indefinite strike has been regularised in the case of Teachers, Pharmacists and Doctors but in case of Junior Engineers and workers of CPWD, the same has not yet been regularised with leave or extra work;

(b) whether the earlier period of strike of CPWD Junior Engineers and workers have been regularised with kind of leave due or extra work; and

(c) if so, the reasons of such discriminatory treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the case of Teachers, Pharmacists and Doctors also, as in the case of Junior Engineers and the workers in the CPWD, the period of absence due to participation in the indefinite strike has not been regularised by grant of leave. However, after the withdrawal of strike by the teachers, the Teachers' Association in some universities decided to make up the loss by working on holidays and vocations. The University of Delhi also rescheduled its academic time table to make up the loss by holding classes on Saturdays and holidays and by curtailing the winter vacation.

(b) and (c). The absence of the Junior Engineers due to a one day token strike on 6-5-86 has been regularised by grant of leave as a measure of goodwill towards them and keeping in view the fact that it was only a day's absence and they had not resorted to the threatened indefinite strike in June, 8th.

In the case of the CPWD workers in the regular classified establishment and the workcharged establishment, who had struck work on the 3rd and 4th sep., 1986, it was decided that they would perform duties on 2 rest days at normal wages make up for the loss of work on the days of their absence due to the strike.

The two sets of decisions in respect of Junior Engineer and the workers were taken keeping in view the legality or otherwise of the strike.

Post of Project Director in NRL of IARI

4090. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Project Director in the Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, was not filled up by regular appointment since 1980;

(b) whether there were any changes introduced in the provision regarding requisite qualifications for the said post at any time after 1980 and if so, the particulars and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any appointment has been made to the said post recently and whether the person selected for appointment has the necessary qualifications for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The post had been lying vacant since 1.4.1981.

(b) Yes, Sir. The qualifications particularly in respect of the managerial experience were allowed to be relaxed uniformly by the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) to bring a larger number of candidates into the zone of selection,

(c) Yes, Sir.

Financial Assistance to Agricultural Research Institutions

4091. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there are any schemes which provide financial assistance to the private institutions involved in agricultural research and development work;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes; and

(c) the procedure involved for availing financial assistance from these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The private institutions which have the necessary infrastructure and expertise in the field of agricultural research and development, can avail of financial assistance from Indian Council of Agricultural Research as cooperating centres of the All India Coordinated Research Projects. Assistance can also be availed of under

short term *ad hoc* schemes, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Scheme and Lab to Land programme.

(c) In the case of *ad-hoc* schemes, applications submitted by the private institutions in the prescribed format are scrutinised by ICAR and then examined in greater details by the scientific panels before these are approved by the ICAR Governing Body. Assistance is also given under the plan schemes which are approved by the Planning Commission.

Damage Due to Floods

4092. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States and Union Territories affected by floods during 1987;

(b) the extent of loss and damages caused to land, cattle, property and human beings, State-wise;

(c) whether any assessment was carried out by any Central team in the flood affected states; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Central team and followup action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAY) : (a) and (b) The State-wise extent of damages to life and property due to floods during 1987, as reported by the States, is given in the statement-I below.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the report of the Central Teams and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief (HLCR) central assistance amounting to Rs. 288.64 crores has been extended so far for relief measures in the affected areas. State-wise details are given in the statement-II below.

Statement-I
Damages-Floods-Since 1-7-1987
 (As reported by States)

S. No State & (total No. of Distts.)	No. of Distt. Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Area Affected in Lakh Ha.	Popula- tion in Lakh	Damage to Crops		Area Value in lakhs in Rs. Ha.	Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities Rs. in Lakhs	Total Damage to crops Houses & Public Utilities Rs. Lakhs (Col. 8+10+13)
					Area	Value		Nos.	Value				
					in lakhs	in Rs.	(000's)	in Rs.	lakhs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra (i) Flood Pradesh (23)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—
(ii) Cyclone	9	1410	—	—	32.03	9.60	12578	110.6	—	632	119	10371	22949
2. Arunachal Pradesh (11)	11	N.A.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	254	3.9	N.R.	128	—	1824	2078
3. Assam (16)	16	13031	26.70	99.00	99.00	5.96	10630	276.0	N.R.	70123	123	430	11060
4. Bihar (31)	30	24518	47.50	286.62	34.00	67881	1705.0	1705.0	N.R.	5302	1283	59406	127287
5. Himachal Pradesh (12)	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.05	200	33	11	300	500
6. Sikkim (4)	4	N.R.	0.35	0.74	0.35	635	635	0.8	N.R.	518	23	974	1609

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. West Bengal (17)	12	9482	16.26	85.68	9.27	17007	736.1	N.R.	1021	82	12473	29480	
	4*	277	2.34	3.39	0.69	2172	203.4	1626	380	74	N.R.	3798	
8. Uttar Pradesh (57)	9	5948	5.82	38.24	3.16	N.R.	143.8	N.R.	1001	165	—	—	
9. Nagaland (7)	7	792	0.68	2.50	0.68	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	682	682	682	
10. Manipur	8	112	0.27	1.39	0.27	2742	7.6	51	65	5	692	3485	
11. Meghalaya (5)	5	215	0.09	0.28	0.09	179	6.1	N.R.	1663	3	838	1017	
Total	113	55121	100.64	530.07	14.17	114078	3193.26	1877	78659	1694	87990	203945	

*Supplementary Memo. —3 districts same affected earlier.

N.R.—Not Reported.

Damage-Heavy Rains-1987
(As reported by the States)

		As on 17-3-1988 (Provisional)										
S.No. & State & (Total No. of distts.)	No. of Distt. Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Area Affected in lakh Ha.	Popula- tion Affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost nos.	Damage to Public Utilities Rs. in lakh	Total Damage to crops & Public utilities Rs. lakhs (Col.7+9+12)
					Area in lakh Ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos. (in '000's)	Value in Rs. lakhs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Jammu and Kashmir ;												
(14)												
(i) May-June 12 1987		N.R.	5.14	162.00	5.14	11000	19	440	196	62	5856	17296
(ii) Oct. 87 6*		N.R.	1.37	20.48	1.37	27.53	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	27.53
Total : 12	—	—	6.51	182.48	6.51	11037.53	19	440	196	62	5826	17333.53

N.R.—Not Reported.

*The 6 districts were affected earlier also.

Statement-II***State-wise Central Assistance Approved for Floods of 1987.***As on 17-3-88
(Rs. in crores)

S.No. State	Account approved* (for 1987-88)
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.960
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.860
3. Assam	62.545
4. Bihar	86.450
5. Himachal Pradesh	0.930
6. Jammu & Kashmir	13.130
7. Nagaland	1.900
8. Sikkim	4.225
9. West Bengal	81.150
10. Uttar Pradesh	20.490
Total	288.640

*Includes Central assistance sanctioned for Foder production and Vegetable production.

World Bank Aided Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

4093. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank aided water supply and sanitation projects costing Rs. 1217 crores are currently under execution in five States;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the funds allotted to them; and

(c) the funds similarly made available to the rest of the States for drinking water and sanitation projects during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). World Bank aided watersupply and sanitation projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,418.8 crores approximately are under

implementation in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The State Governments are required to make full provision of the cost of such projects in the State Plans, meet the expenditure thereon annually and thereafter seek reimbursement of a part of the cost from the Government of India out of the credit/loan received from the World Bank.

(c) Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and the local bodies to plan, design implement and maintain urban water supply and sanitation projects/schemes by making provision of funds in their State Plans. It is open to the remaining State Governments to formulate such projects for World Bank assistance and earmark a suitable provision from their annual plan allocations for this purpose.

Sale of Fruits and Vegetable by NDDB

4094. SHRI P.K. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fruits and vegetable supply scheme was launched in the capital by the National Dairy Development Board and if so, the details of financial layout, actual expenditure incurred and profit/loss made;

(b) whether it is a fact that separate accounts are available with National Dairy Development Board but these are not being rendered separately from Mother Dairy if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to transfer Mother Dairy, Delhi to MCD or Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) At the instance of the India, a Pilot Project on Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Delhi has been launched by the Mother Dairy. The approximate financial outlay of the project is around Rs. 33.5 crore. The actual expenditure incurred on the project has not been finalised.

(b) The profit and loss account of the fruit and vegetable operations are merged

with the milk operations due to the fact that some of the overheads are common at this stage and it is not possible to indicate exactly the profit earned and loss incurred.

(c) No, Sir.

Profit/Loss to I.T.D.C. Hotels

4095. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the MINISTER of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of hotels run by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) are sustaining losses;

(b) the profit and loss of each of these hotels during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working of these hotels from various aspects service, efficiency, professional management, better food etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIR-

DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Out of the 24 hotels operated by ITDC during 1986-87, 13 hotels made a net profit.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(c) The main reasons for the losses are creation of surplus hotel accommodation at some locations; impact of heavy depreciation and interest for commissioning new hotels; remote locations of some properties; operation of some hotels purely for tourism, promotion etc.

(d) The various steps taken to improve the performance of these hotels are : (i) Entering into marketing and reservation tie-ups with travel agencies abroad; (ii) participation in travel trade forums to promote ITDG properties (including ITB Berlin); (iii) greater thrust on advertising; (iv) offering incentives in the shape of discounts; (v) product improvement; (vi) introduction of special package tours for promoting domestic tourism; (vii) imparting training to executives and staff through Ashok Training Centre etc.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Operating profit/loss	Net profit/loss	Operating profit/loss	Net profit/loss	Operating profit/loss	Net profit/loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Accommodation & Catering</i>						
1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	183.60	7.68	319.32	116.43	331.16	124.02
2. Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	100.65	58.62	115.85	68.65	90.92	42.72
3. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	52.94	29.23	58.56	34.10	54.23	29.11
4. Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	10.86	(—) 0.33	(—) 7.83	(—) 20.85	2.07	(—) 12.93
5. Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	(—) 20.33	(—) 59.84	23.00	(—) 36.52	48.77	(—) 15.66
6. Hassan Ashok	4.79	0.03	5.84	1.09	4.62	(—) 0.57
7. Jammu Ashok	(—) 0.47	(—) 4.12	4.65	0.50	3.91	(—) 1.78
8. Aurangabad Ashok	9.97	0.03	9.24	(—) 2.16	4.89	(—) 6.99
9. Khajuraho Ashok	2.27	(—) 2.11	(—) 2.88	(—) 7.47	(—) 0.21	(—) 4.66
10. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	30.84	3.62	40.84	7.51	51.38	13.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. LVP Hotel, Udaipur	13.10	6.36	15.71	7.66	18.13	9.78
12. Temple Bay, Mamallapuram	(—) 0.23	(—) 3.02	(—) 1.03	(—) 4.50	(—) 3.68	(—) 7.31
13. Varanasi Ashok	10.16	(—) 3.27	8.89	(—) 4.74	17.15	2.63
14. Qutab hotel, New Delhi	25.45	8.45	30.96	11.48	38.51	19.32
15. LMP Hotel, Mysore	16.65	5.66	11.89	0.18	12.26	1.13
16. Airport Ashok Calcutta	102.07	52.02	108.50	51.47	107.61	51.25
17. Patliputra Ashok Patna	(—) 1.39	(—) 7.98	(—) 0.12	(—) 7.58	1.15	(—) 6.80
18. Jaipur Ashok	10.59	(—) 2.86	10.85	(—) 6.20	18.56	1.41
19. Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar	(—) 3.17	(—) 11.07	(—) 9.57	(—) 18.53	(—) 13.98	(—) 37.07
20. Madurai Ashok	0.48	(—) 6.35	3.91	(—) 5.48	4.43	(—) 5.15
21. Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	86.73	(—) 128.05	163.98	(—) 39.18	232.74	28.02
22. Kanishk, New Delhi	156.18	42.94	231.01	105.33	312.31	173.13
23. Ashok Yatri Niwas	75.41	17.28	113.68	46.78	147.65	79.70
24. Akbar, New Delhi*	(—) 22.41	(—) 58.39	8.04	(—) 37.34	(—) 10.62	(—) 10.89
25. Agra Ashok	—	—	—	—	6.00	(—) 29.71
Total :		844.74	(—) 55.47	1263.29	260.63	1479.96
						436.25

*Akbar Hotel was not in operation during 1986-87, having been handed over to the Ministry of External Affairs in April 1986.

Subsidy Paid on Fertilizers

4096. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of annual fertiliser subsidy paid by Government;

(b) whether any check is exercised over the proper utilisation of this subsidy and if so, through which agency; and

(c) whether any cases of malfeasance or malpractice have come to Government's notice and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The amount of subsidy paid on indigenously manufactured and imported fertilizers during the last 3 years is given below :

(Rs./crores)

Year	Indigenous	Imported
1984-85	1200	727.31
1985-86	1600	323.71
1986-87	1700	197.11

(b) Subsidy is paid to the indigenous fertiliser manufacturing companies in accordance with the retention price scheme with reference to consumer price, distribution margins and retention prices fixed by Government. Payments made to fertiliser units are checked and verified, with reference to the records maintained by them, by inspection parties deputed periodically by the Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee.

(c) No case of malfeasance or malpractice has come to Government's notice.

Shift in Cultivatoin from Wheat to Oilseeds

4097. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging diversion of areas under wheat to oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of financial assistance which Union Government propose to extend to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the effect of diversion on production of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). A programme to diversify rainfed wheat to rapeseed mustard was organised for increasing the oilseeds production and to introduce the economically viable crop. During 1986-87, the scheme operated in 7 States namely Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Manipur was initiated through the National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board.

The programme has been sanctioned for the year 1987-88 in 20 Project Districts with an outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs. The activities includes under the scheme are seed minikits distribution to the farmers and block demonstrations. This programme has not affected overall production of wheat since only low and uncertain wheat productivity area is being tackled under the scheme.

Special Programme for Rural Labourers of Punjab

4098. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any special programme to provide relief to the rural labourers and small and marginal farmers in drought affected areas of Punjab, 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 SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Based on the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditures of Rs. 28.47 crore

has been approved for drought relief in Punjab. This includes Rs. 4.96 crores for agriculture input subsidy to small and marginal farmers and Rs. 8.00 crores for employment generation to provide employment to rural labourers and small and marginal farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

HUDCO Projects in Punjab

4099. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any housing projects in Punjab which are aided by HUDCO;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the amount provided for these projects ?

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

(b) HUDCO has so far sanctioned 173 schemes in Punjab with a project cost of Rs. 121.54 crores with HUDCO loan component of Rs. 77.95 crores for various types of housing and related infrastructure development in Punjab. The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Rs. 59.71 crores have been released so far by HUDCO based upon the physical and financial progress reported by the implementing/borrowing agencies.

Statement

Agency wise details of projects sanctioned by HUDCO in Punjab State since inception and upto 31-1-1988.

(Rs. in crores)

Agency	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Project cost	Loan sanctioned
Housing Board	141	107.23	69.69
Imp. Trust	6	3.59	2.56
Municipal Corporation	3	2.28	0.92
Public Sector	21	8.00	4.46
Private Sector	1	0.28	0.23
University	1	0.16	0.09
	173	121.54	77.95

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SHOOTING OF AN INTRUDER INTO PARLIAMENT HOUSE PRECINCTS

(Unstarred)

MR. SPEAKER : One person who intruded into the precincts of the Parliament

last night by scaling over the iron-gate and did not stop proceeding after being warned was shot dead by Parliament security guards. The matter is being investigated further. This is for the information of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He was not a Member of Parliament ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : No, why should be come by scaling over the iron-gate.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to raise one question. This House has discussed the matter so much as far as Harsh Chadha is concerned. He has come to the country. He is alleged to have made FERA violations. We want to know whether they are prosecuting him ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me, I will find it out.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the Minister make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may given it in writing. I will find it out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the representatives of all sections of the people in Punjab have come today under the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal and Shri Badal to place their views before the people of India through a rally and a 'Dharna' at Boat Club but permission for the same has not been granted to them. Thus, we are being discriminated. On the one hand the Central Government is not solving the problem of Punjab and is carrying on various types of experiments while on the other, if the people from that part come with some suggestions, permission is not granted to them.

MR. SPEAKER : You may give it to me, I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : There are a large number of deaths due to Meningitis in

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Please allow a Calling Attention Motion on this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give it to me. I will get it done.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : In Sri Lanka from the barracks Sri Lankan forces have moved...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me, I will get to done.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You give some other motion. I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You agreed to have a discussion on Tripura, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, have I ever refused ? You may get it done through Business Advisory Committee, there is nothing in it. Have I ever refused ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have given a notice. You fix up a date.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting for no rhyme or reason ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Have I ever refused ?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A serious situation is there. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am at a loss to understand why you people do not follow me.

[English]

I cannot understand. I have already admitted that. What is the problem ? Why can't you take your seats ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : If you have admitted, we appreciate that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted. We agreed. It is you who have to give time and not me now. What is the problem ? There is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You congratulate him for that.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should they congratulate like that ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, Mr. Harsh Chadha has abused the court...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It has been raised once, you may take your seat.

[English]

Nothing doing. Why are you shouting ? Professor Sahib has already raised it and I have replied to it. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One man.

[Translation]

You may please take your seat and let me listen to it. Shri Jaipalji, you always indulge in wrong things. I have already replied. You may give it. I will get it verified. I cannot say anything at this stage.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Adjournment Motion cannot be allowed on this matter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, after the Bharat Bandh on 15th in Kerala, the people are being beaten. The law and order situation has deteriorated in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. I can't do anything.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Even the newspapers, including 'Matrubhoomi', could not be distributed in the State. *(Interruptions)* The Home Minister is here. *(Interruptions)* You direct him to make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am stating that this is a State subject, I cannot do anything.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : What is your ruling on my motion regarding the assault on Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a point of order on Shri Shantaram Naik's submission. According to the rules accepted in this House, if any privilege notice is brought against a Member who happens to be a Member of another House, the privilege notice should go to that House. It cannot be admitted in this House. He has given privilege notice against Shri Jyoti Basu. According to the resolution of Lok Sabha, no privilege notice can be brought against a Member who happens to be a Member of another House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : My contention is that the rules have not been amended so far in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shantaram, I have already intimated you about that. I have disallowed it because it does not concern this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Rules have not been amended. I have stated clearly that rules do not make any exception. If there is a resolution, the rules have to be amended. Rules have not been amended to that effect. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. N. C. Chatterji's case could not be taken up in Rajya Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you be having like this ? Please take your seat.

[English]

Why should you do it ? I am doing it myself.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I am on a different point, Sir. A non-aligned country, Nicaragua...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : As a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.....

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something. I will ask the Foreign Ministry. I can't do anything like that. I can sympathise with you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Government can make a statement. It is a serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give it to me in writing, I will forward it to them.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are they taking note of this, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

Papers to be laid—Shri Sukh Ram.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplied for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5729/88]

Review an and Annual Report of Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras, for 1984-85 and Review an and Annual Report of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation. Ltd., Trivandrum for 1985-86 and Statement re. delay in laying the former papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audi-

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

ted Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5730/88]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-5731/88]

12.10 hrs.

'PUNJAB BUDGET, 1988-89

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and the Budget Estimates for 1988-89 of the Government of Punjab.

Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 11th May, 1987, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Punjab are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The Statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Punjab for the financial year 1988-89 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

Revised Estimates 1987-88

The Revised Estimates for the current year place State's tax and non-tax revenue at Rs. 1069.98 crores showing a decline of

Rs. 40.06 crores from the Budget Estimates owing to the continued disturbed conditions in the State. The State's share of Central taxes, duties and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India are more by Rs. 47.14 crores at Rs. 326.94 crores compared to Rs. 279.80 crores in the Budget. The expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 1729.96 crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs. 1351.02 crores in the Budget Estimates; the increase of Rs. 378.87 crores is due to payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance and Interim Relief to the employees and larger expenditure on social services namely, relief on account of natural calamities, education, medical, public health, sanitation and water supply, urban development and police. As a result, the surplus of Rs. 38.75 crores on revenue account estimated in the Budget will turn into a deficit of Rs. 333.03 crores.

On the capital account, the receipts are now estimated at Rs. 1307.33 crores compared to Rs. 1881.78 crores in the Budget. Taking into account the transactions in the Public Account and the opening deficit, the current year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 233.00 crores compared to Nil balance estimated in the Budget.

Budget Estimates 1988-89

The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 1545.95 crores showing an increase of Rs. 149.03 crores over the Revised Estimates for the year 1987-88. State's tax and non-tax revenue receipts estimated at Rs. 1194.35 crores are higher than the Revised Estimates of 1987-88 by Rs. 124.37 crores. The State's share of Central taxes and grants is Rs. 351.60 crores, which is higher than the Revised Estimates for the year 1987-88 by Rs. 24.65 crores. The expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs. 1785.17 crores. The areas where major increases in expenditure are envisaged are education, medical services, family welfare, public health, sanitation and water supply, agriculture, minor irrigation, community development and transport services. On the Capital account, the receipts are placed at Rs. 2375.17 crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs. 2194.67 crores. Taking into consideration the Revenue

Account, the Capital Account and the Public Account, the Budget for the year 1988-89 relating to transactions for the year is balanced.

Plan Outlay

The State Plan outlay for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 700.00 crores. The Central Assistance for the year 1988-89 will be Rs. 41.50 crores. A special assistance of Rs. 650.00 crores will be given to the State during 1988-89. The Annual Plan provides Rs. 465.39 crores for irrigation, flood control and power, Rs. 64.21 crores for agriculture and co-operation and Rs. 18.95 crores for industry and minerals. The State Government will continue to pay special attention to on-going projects and projects at an advanced stage of completion.

Vote on Account

While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1988-89 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers I am, at this stage, seeking only a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1988-89 except for the requirement of food procurement where the annual require-

ment seeds to be Voted to keep procurement operations going.

12.14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1987-88

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir. I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1987-88.

12.14 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report presented to the House on 18th March, 1988, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each :

1. Shri Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar	—6th November to 15th December, 1987.
2. Prof. Parag Chaliha	—18th November to 4th December, 1987.
3. Shri Veerendra Patil	—22nd February to 25th March, 1988.
4. Shri Gurudas Kamat	—22nd February to 18th March, 1988.
5. Shri Y.S. Mahajan	—24th February to 31st March, 1988.
6. Shri H.G. Ramulu	—15th March to 10th April, 1988.
7. Shri Manik Sanyal	—22nd February to 11th March 1988.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about the absent-mindedness of the Ministers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Also granted !

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE CENTRAL ISSUE
AND OPEN MARKET SALES
PRICES OF WHEAT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM AND OTHER
SCHEMES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Sir, as the House is aware, the support price of wheat to be paid to the farmer in the coming rabi season was raised by the Government from Rs. 166 to Rs. 173 per quintal. This increase, which higher than that of the last three years, was widely welcomed.

The Central Government also fixes the price of wheat issued from the Central Pool to the State Governments for distribution under the public distribution system and other related schemes. Consequent upon the Government's decision to increase the support price of wheat by Rs. 7.00 per quintal, the Government have decided to refix the Central issue prices of wheat to absorb the increase in the support price and some related costs and to contain the food subsidy.

The revised Central issue prices of wheat will be as follows :

- (i) For the public distribution system, it will be Rs. 204 per quintal

instead of the existing Rs. 195 per quintal; and

- (ii) For the ITDP areas and tribal majority States, it will be Rs. 139 per quintal against the existing Rs. 130 per quintal and the consumer price will be Rs. 164 per quintal instead of Rs. 155 per quintal.

The price of wheat for open market sales will be Rs. 240 per quintal.

All these prices will be effective from 25th March, 1988.

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for Special Grants to the State of Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, Goa has recently attained Statehood. It is now the endeavour of the State Government to see that Goa has a strong and viable economy. However, new-born States have their own Problems, and it has been the practice of the Central Government to aid and assist such States. This was done in the case of north-eastern States and it is still being done by including these States under special category.

People of Goa demanded Statehood in order to get the real power of governance. As a Union Territory, the entire responsibility of financing the Budget proposals rested with the Central Government. This position should not be entirely changed upon Goa's attainment of Statehood.

Therefore, Goa should be included in the list of special category State and special grants should be allotted to the State to help it to have self-sufficient economy.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

- (ii) Demand for setting up Training Centres for Handlooms Weavers in Gorakhpur and Varanasi

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I want to raise this

matter in the House under rule 377 with your permission that in our country handloom industry is centuries old and weavers of this country had attracted the world towards their handicrafts to such an extent that foreign traders used to vie with one another to carry muslin of Bengal of Union India to their countries. But every effort was made to destroy this art during foreign rule and consequently this industry could not be developed. The weavers employed in this industry could not affect change in their production with the times and as a result thereof weavers had to face poverty and hunger. The weavers could not derive full benefits of various step taken to encourage this industry in free India owing to lack of adequate resources. Whatever benefit of the present textile policy could reach the weavers has also not reached them owing to its faulty implementation. Besides, cost of cotton and cotton yarn has increased considerably owing to drought for the past several years and in the absence of timely training, sale of traditional items, at reasonable rates has also become difficult. Due to this, lakhs of looms are lying idle and crores of weavers have become jobless.

Therefore, I demand from the Central Government that in order to develop the new technology in respect of handloom industry training centres should be established in Gorakhpur, Varanasi and other areas of Uttar Pradesh where there are hadlooms large scale. Arrangements should be made purchase cotton yarn and for its storage so that the same could be made available to the weavers at cheap rates. Besides, this yarn production mills, plant for processing, printing and washing of handloom products should be installed at Gorakhpur and also in other regions of Uttar Pradesh. Necessary directions should be issued for popularising handloom products in foreign countries and for maximum use of the same by Government Undertakings.

(iii) Demand for More Sugar Mills in Moradabad, U.P

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter Under Rule 377.

Sugarcane is produced in different parts of the country. Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneering State in the matter of sugarcane

production. Uttar Pradesh produces more sugarcane as compared to other states. The number of sugar mills is less keeping in view the production of sugarcane. The Western Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing region of Uttar Pradesh but the number of sugar mills in Western Uttar Pradesh is far less than the requirement. My own constituency, Moradabad, which falls under Western Uttar Pradesh, produces huge quantity of sugarcane. The number of sugar mills is negligible keeping in view the production of sugarcane in Moradabad. Due to this the farmers do not get even the fixed support price of sugarcane.

Therefore, I earnestly request the Government that keeping in view the production of sugarcane in huge quantity in Moradabad, two-three sugar mills may please be set up there, so that the farmers may get atleast the fixed support price of sugarcane.

(iv) Demand for opening Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kanpur-Dehat

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377 :

The Central Government has implemented the new education policy to deal with the problem of unemployment effectively and to make the education employment oriented. The Government has taken an important decision under this new education policy to open an ideal school in every district of the country which is called Navodaya Vidyalaya. The purpose of opening of these Navodaya Vidyalaya is to provide facilities for all round development of intelligent children belonging to poor and middle class families. The Government has opened a Navodaya Vidyalaya in the Kanpur Metropolitan under this scheme. Some years ago Kanpur has been bifurcated into two districts and out of them the Kanpur-Dehat district is still very much backward and has not got adequate facilities of schools for the education of children. Besides primary education, the condition of high and higher secondary education is also very pitiable and there is only one college in such a big district like Kanpur-Dehat and proper arrangements for all facilities and teaching all subjects in that college do not exist.

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

I, therefore, request the Government that as a first step towards progress of education, a Navodaya Vidyalaya may be opened in Kanpur-Dehat district before the ensuing academic session so that adequate arrangements may be made for the education of those talented children who belong to the poor and middle class families of that area to enable them to contribute their mights progress and development of the country in future.

[English]

(V) Demand for Continuing the Crop Insurance Scheme

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vjiayawada) : Millions of farmers in the country are very much perturbed at the reported news "Centre backing out of Plan" which appeared in Indian Express dated March 17, 1988. Contrary to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, Farmers' interests were not adequately taken care of by the successive Governments. So the economic condition of the Kisans has not improved to the extent that it should have been when compared to other segments in the society. After 38 years of Independence, Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced to cover rice, wheat, millets, pulses and oil seeds. This Insurance Scheme though not to the full extent, at least partly comes to the rescue of the farmer when his insured crop is lost due to seasonal conditions or floods, or pests etc. If the Government abandon the Crop Insurance Scheme it will be a clear anti-peasant measure. So I suggest to the Union Government not to give up the Crop Insurance Scheme but make it more effective by bringing tobacco, cotton, chillis etc. also under its coverage and treat a revenue village as defined area instead of taluk/block/Mandal to protect the genuine interests of the farmers in distress. To make the scheme viable and more meaningful, the premium may be enhanced slightly. Scope for misutilisation be removed to make the Scheme pucca and effective.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for bridges between Pahleja Ghat and Deegha and a Rail Bridge at Chhitoni Ghat

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

Bihar is the largest minerals producing and the second highest populated State of India. But it is backward in the field rail traffic also as in other fields. Whenever, the request is made to remove this backwardness or any project is prepared, the same is rejected on the plea of non-availability of funds or being not viable. I have requested several times giving facts in detail in this august House to construct a railway bridge over Ganga between Pahleja Ghat and Deegha pending since long and also constitute a Railway Zone in Bihar. But the Ministry of Railways has not taken any concrete step in this respect.

It is nothing but irony of fate that the headquarters of 9 out of 39 districts have been deprived of rail facilities upto now. Several schemes relating to New Railway line, double line, conversion of gauge and construction of bridges have not been approved so far.

It is also noteworthy that several years before foundation stone of some of these schemes had been laid and construction work had also been started on them.

It was expected that funds would be made available in Rail Budget of this year for new projects of Bihar but it is distressing that not even a single penny has been allocated in respect of Bihar for this purpose.

Therefore, Government is requested to arrange to get a railway bridge between Pahleja Ghat and Deegha, a railway bridge on Chhitoni, a new railway line, double line constructed and work on conversion of gauge may be undertaken and also constitute a Railway Zone in Bihar.

(vii) Demand for financial assistance to Bihar Government for providing drinking water in Purnea District

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of my constituency, Purnea have to face lot of difficulties in getting drinking water whereas our Hon. Prime Minister is anxious to help in every possible manner for making the drinking water available. One can realise actual difficulties in getting drinking water particularly to Harfatis if one goes to the rural areas. I would like to request the Government to consult Bihar Government and grant financial assistance

for installation of hand pumps and digging wells for all those areas where the drinking water is not easily available.

The Bihar Government is not able to solve the problem of drinking water because of paucity of funds. The Central Government, should give financial assistance to the Bihar Government, so that resentment among the people is not increased.

[English]

(viii) Demand for Setting up Cashew Development Board

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Next to coconut and rubber, cashew cultivation is the largest in Kerala. In 1955-56, the total area of cashew cultivation was 37,460 hectares; now nearly one and a half lakh hectares is under cashew cultivation. In 1981 Kerala took up the multi-store cashew project with the help of the World Bank and increased the area of cultivation by about 10,000 hectares. After the land reforms in Kerala, the cashew cultivation has been taken up by the small farmers. Thus cashew crop has become a poor man's crop. The large scale cashew cultivation in Kerala is taken up only by the Government Plantation Corporation. The sad story of the cultivators is that in spite of all the development measures, the production has started decreasing. Even though research is being done to increase the production and quality of cashew nuts, it has not reached the ordinary farmers. In addition to these difficulties, the Government of Kerala has introduced the system of monopoly procurement for a price which is not at all remunerative to the farmers. Large scale smuggling of cashew nut to the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where the price is comparatively higher, is practised in

the border areas of Kerala. This uncrupulous trade practice should be discouraged by fixing the support price. Price should be fixed after taking into consideration the cost of production and the price in foreign markets. The immediate formation of the Cashew Development Board will solve some of the problems and help the farmers to get a more reasonable price for the cashew nut produced in Kerala.

12.30 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Item. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88.

Motion moved :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following demands entered second column thereof :

Demands Nos : 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

Ministry of Agriculture

1. Agriculture

32,41,00,000

—

1	2	3
2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	41,13,00,000	11,35,00,000
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>		
6. Department of Commerce	1,00,000	19,00,00,000
7. Department of Supply	1,19,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Communications</i>		
10. Telecommunication Services	—	213,66,00,000
<i>Ministry of Defence</i>		
12. Defence Pensions	508,51,00,000	—
13. Defence Services-Army	127,83,00,000	—
14. Defence Service-Navy	93,22,00,000	—
15. Defence Services-Air Force	75,56,00,000	—
15A. Defence Ordnance Factories	64,82,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Energy</i>		
17. Department of Coal	—	1,00,000
18. Department of Power	—	2,00,000
<i>Ministry of External Affairs</i>		
21. Ministry of External Affairs	28,86,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>		
22. Department of Economic Affairs	92,06,00,000	—
24. Payments to Financial Institutions	70,42,00,000	187,97,00,000
27. Transfers to State Governments	66,00,00,000	22,76,00,000
28. Loans to Government Servants etc.	—	5,00,00,000
31. Audit	16,26,00,000	—
33. Direct Taxes	23,55,00,000	—
34. Indirect Taxes	11,41,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>		
37. Department of Health	2,00,000	8,49,00,000
<i>Ministry of Home Affairs (VOL-II)</i>		
39. Ministry of Home Affairs	7,31,00,000	—
41. Police	21,02,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		
44. Department of Education	3,00,000	—
46. Department of Art and Culture	2,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Industry		
48. Department of Industrial Development	2,24,00,000	8,00,00,000
49. Department of Company Affairs	1,00,000	—
50. Department of Chemicals % Petro-Chemicals	1,48,00,000	—
51. Department of Public Enterprises	334,29,00,00	—
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
53. Broadcasting Services	8,59,00,000	—
Ministry of Labour		
54. Ministry of Labour	6,58,00,000	—
Ministry Parliamentary Affairs		
56. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	4,00,000	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
57. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	81,00,000	—
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
58. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	26,00,000
Ministry of Planning		
60. Department of Statistics	63,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology		
62. Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Steel and Mines		
65. Department of Steel	4,37,00,000	—
66. Department of Mines	13,73,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Textiles		
67. Ministry of Textiles	65,09,00,000	11,96,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport		
69. Surface Transport	—	13,14,00,000
70. Roads	77,00,000	24,42,00,000
71. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,00,000	33,61,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation		
72. Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Urban Development		
73. Urban Development and Housing	2,79,00,000	—
74. Public Works	5,06,00,000	1,00,000
75. Stationery and Printing	2,64,00,000	4,76,00,000

1	2	3
<i>Ministry of Welfare</i>		
77. Ministry of Welfare	—	25,00,000
<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>		
79. Nuclear Power Schemes	—	1,00,000
<i>Department of Space</i>		
82. Department of Space	6,59,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission</i>		
84. Rajya Sabha	43,00,000	—
<i>Ministry of Home Affairs (VOL. II)</i>		
<i>(Union Territories without Legislature)</i>		
88. Delhi	87,75,00,000	13,00,000
89. Andaman and Nicobar	13,37,00,000	—
90. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,46,00,000	69,00,000
91. Lakshadweep	3,19,00,000	5,73,00,000
92. Chandigarh	8,66,00,000	1,07,00,000
Total	18,55,25,00,000	572,34,00,000

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, today I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for 1987-88. It is very unfortunate that even though there was a plea by the Prime Minister that the figure of Rs. 5680 crores deficit would be maintained, the figure after taking into consideration the Supplementary Demands has increased by over Rs. 550 crores. This is definitely an ominous sign because if the amount exceeds the figure prescribed for the whole Seventh Five Year Plan, then definitely we are in for an internal debt trap and definitely for more problems on the price front.

It has been seen that in this Budget, the deficit has gone to around Rs. 8000 crores. It is seen that these type of deficits are increasing year by year and targets are not maintained according to schedule. Therefore, the internal debt trap, revenue expenditure exceeding revenue receipts is some thing that we have to taken into consideration.

Today, you find that revenue expenditure is being financed through the capital account. This trend started way back in 1984-85 and is continuing at a greater pace. This is definitely going to hamper the price situation and also the plan figures and plan development in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Today, the non-plan expenditure has really increased beyond proportions. The food and fertiliser subsidy itself is over Rs. 3000 crores. The defence expenditure also, even though there is plea that it should be pruned has not come down below Rs. 13000 crores a year.

Interest on borrowings also has increased to over Rs. 14,000 crores a year. Therefore, any future borrowings that are made will have to be utilised towards the payment of interest on borrowings rather than being utilised for any productive purpose.

Therefore, we are clearly getting into both an internal and external debt trap.

The external debt trap is even more ominous, even though the figures to the contrary are being displayed and shown by the Government. The Government says that the Balance of Payments will come into position in the next few years but I am afraid that for the Balance of Payment to come into proper perspective, the Government may have to go in for another IMF loan or a World Bank loan. It is quite possible that IMF loan might have certain stringent conditions and also certain reprimands for the manner in which the Government of India is managing its finances. The 24 per cent payment towards repayments of the Budget is something which is definitely beyond limits which are properly prescribed.

Therefore, I would go to say that even though we are in a financially tight position, the Government decided to go in for a populist Budget this time. They decided to increase the administered prices on steel, coal, petroleum and other products by over Rs. 2000 crores and then through a few concessions in the Budget. The Budget, you may find, has given a very thin spread of reliefs. The reliefs are not amounting to anything substantial. But nevertheless the Budget is something that has to be examined further. You find that now-a-days, Budgets are being preempted by increases in administered prices and administered prices maintained a planned portfolio. This is something that was not warranted earlier and this is something that should not be done in future. The shaping of political economy requires something more than just increasing and raising revenue. There is always a thrust towards additional revenue resources being raised at every stage and if we go to the State Governments that they should also raise resources on incremental basis, but on what pace can it be raised. Today you find that the country is still reeling under the drought situation. The drought will be still felt for another year or two to come. In this situation, the States cannot raise more revenue than what they are already raising. Therefore, Central Government should share their revenue with the State Governments, rather than calling them irresponsible, and rather than labelling them as people who are profligate and people who do not manage their finances

properly. The base for the States is very narrow, and it is becoming narrower, because of unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, there must be some aim towards seeing that the State Governments are properly compensated.

I would also say that the 7th five year Plan is in jeopardy. It is so because even though there is a plea that financial targets are met, the physical targets are not being met. The physical targets have not been met, and probably will never be met according to the tenets of the Plan. Therefore, 7th five year Plan has to be given a further thrust in order to see that these targets are definitely met.

In this connection, I am reminded of the 2nd five year Plan which was brought out between 1957 and 1962. In the 2nd five year Plan, there was a plea towards industrialization and development through unbalanced growth, and growth through heavy industries. In the 7th five year Plan also, there is a thrust towards the building up of infra-structure; but at what cost? The infra-structure has to be built, but non-Plan expenditure has to be cut in order to see that infra-structure is built, and not to see that more money and more notes are printed, so that the Plan is maintained. A Plan maintained on such flimsy considerations will not be able to deliver the goods, and it will find itself in jeopardy after some time. Therefore, the 7th five year Plan has to be met, but it has to be met in a proper manner, and expenditure have to be cut drastically in the non-Plan sphere.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the Government is giving subsidy in the food and fertilizer area, which they can rationalize. If they rationalize, seeing to it that the farmer is not affected, then definitely to some extent there can be a saving. Also, if we manage the external affairs policy properly and see that we do not meddle in affairs policy properly and see that we do not meddle in affairs unnecessarily and if the Indian Peace Keeping Force had not been sent to Sri Lanka, then probably we would have saved some money on the Defence side also.

Similarly on interest on borrowings, we would have saved if Government had

[Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju]

decided to cut unproductive expenditure. Therefore, the 7th five year Plan can be maintained. But one thing which goes against the Planning philosophy now, is the basis on which planning is made. Today you find that equity and social justice do not form part of the Plan perspectives. Even though figures are given around saying that subsidies are given, etc., still the thrust of the Plan is not towards equity and social justice. Therefore, I request that this thrust is given to the Plan, and that we come out of the internal and external debt trap that we might get into, and we see that the economy is put on a more sound footing.

Coming to the impending IMF loan, which I am foreseeing, I find that the terms will be more stringent than what they were already; and this will put Government of India in a very precarious position. They have to go in for an IMF loan, because imports are increasing at a much faster rate than the development of exports. We find that certain thrust areas are not being looked into, e.g. petro-chemicals. Petro-chemicals is an area in which import substitution can be done to a great extent; but petro-chemicals is not being looked into. They are investment-shy. Even though they claim that they are investing in infrastructure, even though we claim that we are investing in certain essential areas, we find that the thrust of the Government is investment-shy. And, therefore, there is no investment in the petro-chemicals area, which is a very essential area. Therefore, in the next 2 to 3 years, we might have to import more than Rs. 1000 crores worth of petro-chemicals, which will be a strain on the balance of payments.

Like this, there are so many areas in which we have to give a thrust. Even in textile and other allied areas, in the export area, we will find ourselves in a trouble with a growing protectionism in the West. There is a growing protectionism, whether we realise it or not. The USA economy might go in for a recession within a year's time; and when they go in for a recession, then we will find our balance of payment position in a trouble. Therefore, let us plan properly and instead of going in for

more and more supplementary demands for grants and increasing the expenditure of the government beyond a point of no return, let the government go in for a more prudent financial managements and see that the targets are met and see that money is not expanded without any cause.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support these supplementary demands but at the same time, I would like to say that there is something wrong owing to which our progress is not upto the mark. I agree that our Government have achieved a lot but in my view there is sufficient scope for making more progress. You may agree or not but it is a fact that prices have reached at the peak. I would like to request the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance to go to the market at any time and try to find out the extent upto which the prices have increased. What to talk of poor, even the middle class is really feeling the burden of price rise. I am not saying all these things just for criticism but because I feel that there is something wrong in our thinking. Hon. Finance Minister has said on the other day that the Government would not allow any increase in prices but how can you deny or ignore the truth. If you accompany me to the market, then I shall show you the correct picture. 'You can control this price rise if you cut the unproductive expenditure, I have stated this thing earlier also, that how the unproductive expenditure is incurred.

I would also like to tell that the Government has given the S.T.D. facility to all the Senior Managers of Public Sector Corporations and anyone may dial anywhere since there is no restrictions. He may get a survey done and then let us know the factual position. I have seen several cases like this and if the hon. Minister so desire, I will tell him in private the names of such persons. There is a Senior Manager of Public Sector; who has been provided with S.T.D. facility at his house. Now-a-days he is posted in Delhi. The people residing in his mohalla usually use this telephone. The International S.T.D. is used throughout the day because their relatives reside in England, Canada and America. The salary of this Manager is

four-thousand but the expenditure of telephone comes to rupees thirty thousand. This expenditure is paid by the Government. This is not happening only in Delhi or in the Central Government but this happens in the State Governments also. I, with full responsibility demand in this House that the detailed information for the last 2 years may be asked for from the Central as well as State Governments about the amounts of the S.T.D. Bills of Managers and Senior Officers working in Ministeries and Public Sector Corporations. This is one aspect of unproductive expenditure. The other aspect is that in States, there are twenties of cooks, peons and orderlies for a District Magistrate and there are 30 to 40 servants at the residence of an S.P. The hon. Members have stated in the House that if any Member of Parliament wants to go round his constituency and asks for any vehicle then the District Magistrate does not provide him any car or jeep but the cars and jeeps are misused in carrying his children to their school, to carry the maid servant to her home and in carrying his relatives to the air port. I am saying all this with full responsibility and I can also prove it. The Government may go on imposing taxes but this is also our duty to keep a check on the productive and unproductive expenditure. This unproductive expenditure will ruin our economy any there will be a time when the prices would rise to the extent that the Government would have no control over the situation. I, therefore, demand that a policy should be framed with regard to income, wages and prices so that the people may get some relief. On one side, an under Matriculate person, who, somehow gets the employment as driver of any officer in the organised sector, receives three thousand rupees per month as his salary but on the other hand his real brother who has passed M.A. is unable to get any job carrying a salary of even Rs. 100 per month. How will you justify it? Where is the justice? You will have to draw a line some where so that the people may get justice.

The unemployment problem is very serious problem and it has proved all our efforts ineffective. You may go to the countryside. I cannot talk about Gujarat. If you happen to visit Bihar, Eastern U.P., you will find 200-300 Graduates and Post-

graduates in every village who are unemployed. But you cannot blame the State Government for this or you cannot say that they became unemployed as a result of wrong education policy. It is our responsibility to provide jobs to them. Very often we read in the newspapers that crime rate has gone up in Bihar. There are certain States where parallel Governments are functioning. Have the Centre ever tried to find out the reasons therefore. The law and order problem is a socio-economic problem. A graduate or post-graduate person runs from pillar to post to get a job and he does not get it. He cannot start any business in the absence of any funds. In such circumstances, he joins naxalites. We cannot control this problem by using force. We cannot remove anarchy, unless we solve the problem of unemployment. There is a saying—"a desperate man leaves nothing to chance"—I have seen myself people perishing in the floods in North Bihar. The people belonging to upper-middle class became pauper. They do not have any thing to eat. Their young son is very much worried and willing to do any petty job so that he may make arrangements for getting his two young sisters married and for providing food to his old parents. If he is not helped by the Government or the State Government and he takes to violent methods, then are we not responsible for it? Our conscience will prick us that we have done something wrong. This is the result of our not helping the family. We should make an empirical study of the problem and find the real cause of the problem.

Often, the situation arising out of drought is discussed in this house. But, last year, there was flood havoc in eastern region, which forms vast area of the country and such devastating floods have not been seen for the last 150 years. Kharif crop was totally ruined, the houses fell, the foodgrains at home had become rotten, utensils, clothes etc. were washed away. That was not the end of it. Hailstorm ruined their Rabi crop also. Moreover, seeds supplied to them for rabi crop were of not good quality. Can they console themselves by saying that it was their bad luck. It should not be like this. They should be given some relief. It is the duty of the Government. It is a big fertile area of our

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

country and is becoming desert. Attention should be paid to it. No attention has been paid to the fertile area of northern Bihar, which is flooded every year. The people are deserting these areas. But no one is realising this. Breaches occurred last year have not been repaired so far. People cannot imagine the extent to which devastation may take this year also. It is a matter of satisfaction that our hon. Prime Minister has discussed the matter with the Government of Nepal, but Central Government should help the State Government and the breaches in dams and embankments should be repaired and the erosion should be checked.

I want to submit that there can be no economic development in this country without strengthening the family planning programme, because the resources are eaten up by many crores of mouths, so development is neutralised. I went to China and saw that with some strictness, they had enforced family-planning and today, everyone has got food, clothing and shelter. This can be done in democratic manner also. Among our neighbours, Japan has developed so much economically that it has left America behind. Not only that there are small countries like Korea and Taiwan, who have also developed much. But we are unable to follow the example of even Korea and Taiwan. There must be something wrong with us, which is hampering our path of progress.

I want to submit another point. The Government is giving many incentives to increase the exports. It is right but we should also see the countries whose exports have fallen. In some countries, due to heavy price rise, cost of production has also increased and consequently rates of their final product has also increased very much and so they are unable to compete in the world market. Unfortunately, India is also facing the same situation. After two-three years, this boom in our exports will not remain. Our cost of production should be that much, which will enable us to compete in world market. Otherwise, we will lose the earning of foreign-exchange from exports.

Finally, I want to submit another thing. In China, the river Huang-Ho was tamed

through 'shramdan'. Seeing this, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru told the people of North Bihar that they can also tame the river Kosi, by 'shramdau'. So, Kosi, the 'River of sorrow' was tamed by 'shramdan'. Today, there are complaints to the effect that people are not being benefited from the resources which are spent. A system should be evolved for providing resources to those panchayats or blocks, who may agree to bear half of the expenditure of that project by 'shramdan'. In order to construct a road, if the expenditure is divided equally between the villagers and the Government, then the resources will not be misused and to give incentives to the people, their names should be written in a tin plaque, who take part in 'shramdan'. It should be made compulsory for every M.P. and M.L.A. to do 'shramdan' for a week once in a year in their constituencies and set an example for the people. There should be a competition among the people of having their names written on the plaque by doing more 'shramdan'. We should also take lesson from the world economic situation. Reforms are taking place in U.S.S.R. and China in accordance with the theory of Glasnost. We should also conduct reforms in our public sector on the same lines. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for putting the top smugglers behind the bars 5-7 days before and for the raids on big black-marketeers some 3-4 days before. But in public sector there are such people occupying top positions who are swallowing the resources of public sector. They should carry many more raids. You will be praised by everyone for it. We should think all this with cool mind and find out a way for improving the condition of our economy. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

First of all, we find that this Government has no concern for the problems of the unemployed. Unemployment is mounting day by day. We are going through the Seventh plan period. But the number of unemployed persons is increasing and the registered figure has already reached 3 crore. But the people who live in distant rural areas and people who are illiterate

often do not register their names. It is estimated that already the number of actually unemployed persons has reached nearly 8 crores. Whenever this problem is raised, Government tries to shift the blame on the State Governments and the educational system. But we know the motto of a socialist society is from each according to his capacity, to each according to his work that is right to work is a fundamental right in a socialist society. We have amended our Constitution. Ours is a Socialist Sovereign Democratic Republic. In this socialist State already 80 million people are without any employment and Government has no concern for those unfortunate people.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, they shift the blame on the State Governments. But what will the State Governments do? The State Governments suffer from a chronic financial stringency because of the mechanism that is being resorted to by the Central Government. They increase the administered prices, they impose surcharge on income tax. They are pursuing freight equalisation policy, they are refusing to enact the Consignment Act and thus they are depriving the State Governments. How can the State Governments solve the problem of unemployment? This problem is mounting day by day. The Government should come forward to tackle this problem, but they are totally unconcerned about this. Our dynamic Prime Minister had promised that he would give a functioning government, but what is the result? When he came to power, the number of sick units was 97,000 and now it has crossed 1,40,000. One after another, the reputed industrial units are becoming sick. Why? Because this Government is callous and they think that in the name of efficiency, the industrial units should be made sick.

In West Bengal, A. O. C. Babcock Ltd. was a reputed firm. It produced boilers and these boilers were used in almost all the thermal plants in Eastern India. But this ABL is closed for more than eighteen months because boilers are being imported from Sweden, Canada, Italy, etc. For the reason, it is apprehended that even BHEL may be closed. This is because of the liberal import policy and because of the

so-called import of technology. Therefore, our reputed industrial concerns are being closed.

Look at the Bengal Pottery. Bengal Pottery is a reputed industrial concern of West Bengal. It was a very reputed firm and it produced ceramic goods which were sold in the markets of Europe and America also. In 1981, they made a profit of Rs. seven crores, but then it was nationalised. It was taken over by the Central Government. But the banks did not supply the working capital. They often organise loan *melas*. It is said that by organising loan *melas*, they would solve the problem of unemployment. But they refused to provide working capital to Bengal Potteries, and already there is a threat of denotification hanging in the air that the concern should be closed.

Similar is the fate of the Cycle Corporation of India, at Sen Raleigh. We have been told that this Cycle Corporation of India which is situated at Sen Raleigh, can manufacture hundred per cent parts of the cycles. But this concern also would be declared a sick unit because the banks are not providing them the necessary finance. Therefore, in the name of import of technology, in the name of efficiency, they are closing the industrial units one after the other. In the name of liberal import policy, the country has become a happy hunting ground of the multinationals. My previous speaker, Mr. Raju has already pointed out that the developed capitalist countries of the West themselves follow a policy of protectionism because no country in the world has been able to industrialise itself unless it followed some sort of a policy of protectionism. I may recall in this connection that when our national liberation movement was going on, that is, in the first decade of the present century, the leaders of the Indian national liberation movement and the industrialists themselves sought for a policy of protection. But now happily under our Prime Minister, they have decided to discard this policy. Our country has become a hunting ground of the multinationals and naturally one industry after another is closed down and a number of people are becoming unemployed and the unemployment is increasing day by day. Sir, I should also say that they are taking recourse to price rise and they always

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

declare that India is a socialist country. But in most of the socialist countries, the price of essential commodities is not increasing. The price of essential commodities remains more or less the same there.

Sir, every year before the Parliament's budget session the Government is taking recourse to administered prices and this deprives the common people of getting the essential commodities at reasonable prices. Then, Parliament also loses the opportunity to criticise the Government's policy. Parliament loses its opportunity of debating on various measures including taking recourse to the administered prices. Then, Sir, the country is passing through a debt trap. As Mr. Raju pointed out that sooner or later, they will again go for the IMF loan and we know the story of other countries which have received the IMF loan. It is a debt trap. We are caught in that one after another and still we try to approach the foreign countries for loan as also loan from I.M.F. and because of the policy followed by the Government, there are crises in textile industry, in jute industry, handloom industry, etc. The handloom sector is an unorganised sector and lakhs and lakhs of people are engaged in the handloom sector. But they are now going without employment because of the textile policy of the Government. There is an increase in the cotton yarn price and the yarn is being exported. Even the prices of essential commodities are increased. Therefore, I would conclude by saying that unless land reform programmes are implemented unless peasants are given land, there will be no economic development in the country. Lands have been distributed only in three States. In other States, landlordism is there and ordinary peasants and the poor peasants have no purchasing power and because there is no purchasing power of the common people, the industrial products do not get any market within the country. If you want to revitalise the economy, if you want to achieve socialism, you have to implement the land reform programmes. The Government honours this programme more in breach than in observance. Therefore, I would request the Minister to pay attention to this point so that land reform programmes are implemented as early as possible.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demand for Grants (General). Sir, this is the third batch of Supplementary Demands brought forward in this House. The hon. Minister says in his statement that out of gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3669 crores only a sum of Rs. 1397 crores is required for the actual expenses and the remaining amount will be adjusted within the sanctioned budgeted demands. I would like to stress in this connection that the Central Government is always accusing the State Governments of mismanaging the finances. But what is the Central Government doing? Is it not mismanaging the finances? What would have been the effect? What would have been the deficit of the Central Government, if they had not increased the administered prices announced on the eve of the budget presentation. The deficit would have reached Rs. 10,000 crores. Now, they have shown just Rs. 6,000 crores as deficit. My point today is that the Central Government has absolutely no cordial relations with the States so far as the finances are concerned. The Central Government is treating the States including the Congress (I) States as alien. Sir, you see the statement of one of the Congress (I) Chief Ministers yesterday, who said : 'The Centre is tending to encroach on the finances of the States. It is a very dangerous statement coming from the Congress (I) Chief Minister. Of course, I can understand if it is from any other Chief Minister. But it is a very senior Congress (I) Chief Minister who made that statement. So, it is very necessary and it is high time that the Centre established a sound policy and they have cordial relationship with the States, particularly so far as finances are concerned.

Sir, the Centre goes on increasing the administered prices. What will be the effect of that on the States, you know, Sir. For example, what has happened this morning, only a few minutes before the Food Minister announced about the increase in the administered prices of wheat. Sir, do you know what will happen in the States of Karnataka, Andhra and Madras where they are selling the foodstuffs at subsidised rates to the people? Where are they to get money for this? They have committed to sell the foodgrains at Rs. 2 a kilo, and now it will

tell on the finances of the State Governments. Similarly, you are encroaching on the finances of the States. The avenues of taxation for States are very very limited. You know their limitations under the Constitution, whereas you can go on printing notes and add any amount, in astronomical figures, to the deficit. But the States cannot do it. You should know the financial position of the States also. I can tell you one more instance, Sir. You go on announcing the DA rate from time to time. What is the repercussion on the State Government employees? Every State Government employee will demand for that DA. You appointed the Fourth Pay Commission. The reaction of that is that every State wants another Pay Commission. So, how do you think that the States will manage the finances? So, it is very necessary that whenever there has been the appointment of a Pay Commission or whenever there has been an announcement of DA instalment or administered prices, the States should be taken into confidence. You forget that there can be no India without the States. Who contributes to the finances of the Central Government? It is the States. That fact should not be forgotten. There can be no India without the States. So, it is very necessary that understanding must be there. I request the hon. Minister—I have been saying that in every Budget, but of course I do not know what will happen to my pleadings. But it is commonsense that there should be a healthy relationship between them. If you read the proceedings of the National Development Council, you will realise that all the Chief Ministers are unhappy, not only Congress (I) Chief Ministers, but all others also. They say, 'We don't know where we are heading to?' There are two or three instances I would like to quote to show how states have been ignored. I know the time at my disposal is limited.

Sir, I would like to mention one or two points about my State. I will show how the States are being ignored. For tele-communication services, you want an extra amount of Rs. 213.5 crores. I have been wondering whether the promised digital electronic exchange factory in Bangalore finds a place in this Budget, whether it is in the original budget or in the Supplementary budget. It was assured on the floor of the House that it will start on April 1st, but I find that

there are no finances and no budgetary support for that. I doubt whether we are going to start it at all on 1st of April.

Next, with regard to steel, a small amount of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores is allocated in the supplementary demands. The second point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister here is, there is a popular steel factory in Karnataka by name Visveswararaya iron and steel works, which is named after the great engineer—Statesman, Sir Visveswararaya, who founded so many projects in our country. It is the most prestigious project and it manufactures the best steel. But unfortunately it has been running under loss for the past two or three years. The State Government has been requesting the Central Government to take it over. It only costs a few crores of rupees to revamp the whole thing. Last time also in the very presence of the hon. Minister I mentioned it. The Central Government is callous, it is not caring about it. It is time that the Central Government takes it over. It is very necessary. But they have put certain conditions on the State Government. The State Government has agreed to them, but in spite of that, the Central Government has not taken it over. It is absolutely necessary that the Centre takes over the unit.

In this very House, while participating in the supplementary demands for grants, last time, I mentioned about permitting the Government of Karnataka to make deferred payment for purchase of equipment for 120 mega watt gas turbine plant to be installed at Bangalore. There is power shortage in Karnataka; there is 80% power cut. For 2 years, we have been requesting and you have released foreign exchange but you have not given permission for deferred payment. You are borrowing from outside crores and crores of rupees for power plants in the Central sector. Why don't you permit it? What harm is there? Since two ears we have been demanding but they have not given clearance. This is a small thing. You can understand what the feelings of the people will be if the States are neglected like this.

You have provided Rs. 334 crores for the public sector enterprises. What for, not for the development of public sector units but for the writing of loans and interest. See, how the public sector industries are

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

functioning. I do not want to go into the details. What is happening in Coal India where you are incurring loss of hundred crores of rupees. Rs. 11 lakhs you are losing every day in the Delhi Transport Corporation. Of course, we are not concerned directly with the State undertakings, Electricity Boards and other corporations. But it is necessary that you should revamp those undertakings. You should write to the concerned State Governments for improving the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and Transport Corporations so that they do not incur loss any longer. Unless public sector undertakings are made to run on the lines of profitability, it is a drain on our finances. You expected that 35% of the finances was to come from the public sector for financing the 7th Plan. On the other hand, you are giving money to the public sector industries to write off the loan.

These are some of the things I wanted to raise. I will once again urge the Central Government, you must see that you do not throttle the States. Unless States are prospered, India cannot prosper. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to see not just to have one-day meeting only but a series of discussions with the Chief Ministers and to see that the financial relationship with the States is improved. They should also have a resource to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission to see that the financial relations are improved. Mutual suspicion should be put an end. Otherwise, there will be no integration in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although some of the points raised by the Opposition Members were not strictly within the relevance, but anyway since they have raised them, I would like to deal with them also. One of the points which has been raised by Mr. Krishna Iyer that States are feeling neglected, is not true. Perhaps, the hon. Members would admit that in our federal structure, it is the duty of both State and the Centre to deliver the goods, and to wake up to the responsibility and discharge whatever they have to do on their

own part. It is very easy to blame that Centre is not giving this and Centre is not giving that. But if you look to the figures then the Plan resources augmented or generated by the States has come down from 33.5% as projected to 28.1%, while that of Central Assistance has gone up from 36.8% to 42.6%. We are also giving more to the States as shares of taxes. In the figures, I may say, in 1985-86, as against the annual Plan estimates of Rs. 6253 crores to the States, we had given Rs. 7490 to all States.

In 1986, the projection was Rs. 7,590 crores and the actual figure of disbursement was Rs. 8,475 crores.

For 1987-88, the original estimates were Rs. 9,378 crores and the revised estimate provides for Rs. 9,598 crores.

I do not want to cast any aspersions on the States but I merely wish to point out that there is a little dilution in their efforts in mobilising and mopping up of resources.

All told, in 1985-86 and 1986-87, the shortfall in the resources which were to be generated by the States is to the tune of Rs. 800 crores.

So, what I wish to point out is that in the area of financial management, if only a populist stance is taken, the Plan for the States, though we do give them help but they cannot be completed within the time-frame and the allocated Budget outlays. Since we all speak about the pressure on our economy, it is high time that we all make concerted efforts, the Central and the State Governments, to see that whatever may be our responsibility in the financial area, it is discharged fully and then only we can deliver the goods. Just today, the issue price of certain essential commodities, wheat and rice, has been increased. It is a small rise because we are paying subsidy on that. We are paying procurement price and the issue price and the incidental charges. If you compare all these three together, then you would appreciate that a considerable component of subsidy is there and it is meant for providing succour to the weaker sections, to the backward classes and to the poor people and we are alive to their interests. States do take credit that "We supply the wheat and rice to the

poor," At whose cost? Government of India is bearing the cost.

Another point is made about the administered prices. As I said last time, when I intervened in the Budget debate, the rise in the administered prices is not a revenue raising measure. It is done just with a view to contain the losses and, therefore, we are doing it because; on the other hand, I had cited an instance so far as petroleum is concerned because that is the area where there is profit also because although we raised the administered price of petroleum, the subsidy in the area of kerosene and LPG Gas, was more than Rs. 1,000 crores and, therefore, to say that before the Budget we raise the administered prices is not correct and it is not a measure of revenue. The Government of India has done a commendable job. You should appreciate that this time the original deficit projected was Rs. 5,688 crores and despite this very heavy pressure of drought and so many other contingencies which arose during the year, the deficit has been contained to Rs. 6,080 crores. That is a commendable feature. I would wish that this effort of the Government of India should have been appreciated by all Members cutting across party lines. But I am sorry to say that the sense of appreciation has also diluted very much on the part of Members sitting opposite.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. As I have stated already, although I have come with a Supplementary Demand for Rs. 3669 crores of gross expenditure, but out of that, the hon. Members of this august House should appreciate, Rs. 2272 crores are technically put and we have come with a Supplementary Demand. Otherwise, they are the outcome of the matching savings or increased receipts. So, the net expenditure remains at Rs. 1397 crores which is very insignificant. You could say about the internal interest payment expenditure, loans to Tehri power plant and other expenditure in the area of advance plan assistance to the States, Grants-in-aid for IVIC for providing employment to the drought-affected people, drought relief in the Union Territories etc. These are very essential items for which there should not be any grudge.

What I want to say is that we should not get scared. Members always point out

this. Even during the discussion on the Budget, they always stated about the debt trap. But, where is the debt trap? Of course, if we don't manage properly, then there is that red-blinking light. But we are hopeful that we will be in a position to stop that red-blinking light of debt-trap. You can appreciate that. Why I am saying this is because we could contain inflation. We could contain the price rise. We could contain the deficit and necessarily, as it was stated and Members are aware, that it is not the exact correlation between the three. In our past experience, we have seen that it has got no correlation. Even then containing all the three areas including that of growth is because of the good fiscal management and also because of the policies pursued by the Central Government.

Sir, some of the Members have raised certain individual points. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer raised a point about the Visveswaraiah Steel Plant and other things. As it is my practice, I would cull out individual points raised by the hon. Members and send them to the respective Ministries for their consideration.

Dr. Rajhans stated about the roads and other things, about the other delivery points. It should be remembered—I must mention here—that the Prime Minister is always insisting on that our delivery points at grass-root level implementation must be much more efficient. But that could only be done by the States. So far as the STD, Telephone facilities and misuse of motor-cars are concerned, I think, so far as the rules are concerned, they are very clear that these facilities which are provided for the management to any person; they are not to be misused. If there is a case of misuse, you can bring it to our notice and to the concerned Departments and certainly it would be looked into. If some separate individual commits an offence, after all individual measure has to be taken against such a person. Rules do not provide that these things should be utilised for their personal use or for the use of their neighbours and other people.

Before I conclude, I wish to point out that in this year. We are also diverting Rs. 50 crores for re-appropriation to the fund which is meant for giving subsidy to the industrially backward areas where

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

industries are coming up. So, in the budget estimates, we had provided Rs. 60 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas. A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 50 crores was obtained in the second batch of Supplementary Grants. To clear the claims still pending, it is proposed to augment the provision by a further sum of Rs. 50 crores through re-appropriation of funds provided in the relevant grant for interest subsidy and other savings identified by the Department of Industrial Development.

A token Supplementary Demand of Rs. 1 lakh has been included in the present batch of Supplementary Demands for release to the proposed Naptha Jhakri Power Corporation by reappropriation of the funds included in the 1987-88 budget estimate for the power project. In case the corporation does not start functioning before the end of the current financial year, the amount will be paid to the Himachal Pradesh State Government for construction of the project.

So, you would appreciate this as a very modest dose of Supplementary Demands so far as current year is concerned. And this money which I seek approval, is meant for good causes and good purposes. Therefore, although the Members, as per their normal practice, have straightaway opposed this, I think they would now lend their support to the Demands for Supplementary Grants. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, permission for deferred payment for the purchase of equipments...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I told that individual questions raised...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Last year also it was stated. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I have already stated. It is my practice that whenever a Member makes any point concerning any department including the Finance, certainly all these points, I am getting them called out and send them to the respective Ministries and the Members. Perhaps, you must have perceived it also that Members are receiving the reply from the concerned Ministries and intimation is sent to us also

with regard to its compliance. Otherwise, off-hand, I cannot give you any assurance.

So, Sir, with these words, I submit that this last batch of Supplementary Demands 1987-88 is a very modest does and we have shown our fiscal management by showing matching savings and increasing receipts in these Demands. Therefore, the House would be pleased to pass these Demands unanimously. With these words, I thank all the Members who have given very valuable suggestions and participated in the short debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put to the vote of the House Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2.00 P.M.

13.33 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1988*

[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 India for the services of the financial year 1987-88.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India 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 India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, the schedule, clause 1 and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 the Schedule, Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula 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.

14.10 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : TENTH REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1985,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1988-89

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1987-88 AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1985-86

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Resolution regarding approval of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 and discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1988-89, Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1987-88 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1985-86 for which three hours have been allotted.

*Published Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, section 2, dated 21.3.1988.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 11 to 14 contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament 23rd February, 1988."

Sir, by a resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 20th March, 1985 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on 28th March, 1985 the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 was constituted on the 21st May, 1985. The Committee was appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other Ancillary Matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendation thereon, for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

The Ministry of Railways submitted third interim memorandum requesting the

Committee to permit continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finance for the year 1988-89 as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1980 and as adopted for the year 1987-88 pending their final recommendations for the Seventh Five Year Plan for which memoranda to the Committee have also been submitted. The Railway Convention Committee, 1985, have since considered the interim memorandum and have agreed to the proposals made therein by the Ministry of Railways, subject to retrospective adjustments after the final recommendations of the Committee are available in due course.

With these words, I commend the resolution for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 11 to 14 contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on 23rd February, 1988,"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 16."

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	8,53,66,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	55,51,06,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	398,66,18,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	820,42,91,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	658,29,66,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	869,41,16,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	442,59,07,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	702,37,20,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	926,46,11,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1328,52,27,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	287,28,46,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	429,91,01,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	575,43,88,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	2149,00,00,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General and Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	778,94,40,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue	39,99,50,000
<i>Other Expenditure</i>		
	Capital	4561,98,53,000
	Railway Funds	1785,49,90,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to

defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 3, to 14 and 16."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1987-88 to submitted to the Vote
of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	46,21,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	29,54,75,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	52,78,01,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	8,07,10,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	8,27,86,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	21,00,16,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling stock and Equipment	64,50,85,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	62,07,80,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	30,61,49,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	18,17,11,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,05,61,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	142,31,76,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	4,60,00,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue (OLWR)	2,05,86,000
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	3,000
	Railway Funds	3,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 4 to 13, 15 and 16.”

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1985-86 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	5,04,64,354
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Mative Power	21,11,46,914
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	3,74,06,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	1,18,72,388
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	1,01,34,924
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	3,46,34,128
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	4,05,08,268
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	1,20,37,933
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	5,75,30,930
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	11,69,63,805
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of over-capitalization	83,76,67,933
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Railway Funds	51,32,35,883

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Indian Railways has been playing an important role in the development of the country. It is the life line of our national economy. But I am rather constrained to remark that the development of Indian Railways is not uniform throughout the country. Railways do not cover all parts of the country equally. It is a lopsided development that we find in the expansion of our railway net work. In certain parts it is running efficiently and has all the facilities while in some other parts there are no railway lines and if there are any they are negligible and inefficient. It is

not an exaggeration to say that there are certain places in the country which have not heard of railway trains. Speaking about Andhra Pradesh, Sir, one has to admit that the State had been neglected very badly. No new lines were added during the past 40 years of our independence. All the lines that are existing today are the ones which were laid during the British days. These lines are too old and need immediate attention. Due to the negligible allocations made all these years, they are very poorly maintained. It is the main reason why accidents take place so frequently in my State. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that the track everywhere is maintained well. There

[Shri C. Sambu]

is hardly anything in these demands to improvise the existing lines. It is the primary responsibility of the Government to provide sufficient funds for the developmental activities of the Railways. I really appreciate the efforts of Shri Madhav Rao Scindia in improving Indian Railways. He has done justice to the portfolio that he holds. The people in my constituency join me in thanking the hon. Minister for sanctioning halt station at Epurupalem in Prakasam district. We all convey our good wishes to him.

Sir, there was a marathan discussion on the Railway budget in this august House. Unfortunately this year's budget has become burden some to a commonman in this country. Even an increase of Rs. 100 is not burdensome to a richman but an increase of even a single rupee will burden a poor man very much. I do not mind if rich people are made to pay more. We have to, at any cost, exempt a common man from increase in the fares. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to revise his decision to enhance the fares. Similarly, Sir, freight rates have also been raised exorbitantly. Ours is a vast country and essential commodities move from one corner of the country to the other every day. This increase in the freight rates will make the essential commodities still costlier. Hence I appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw the increase in both freight and passenger fares.

Sir, the Railways are in an advanced technology state in other countries. On the other hand our railways are yet far away from that advanced stage. While the trains can travel at a speed of 300 to 400 Kms. elsewhere, even the fastest train cannot travel half of that speed. Even the facilities are very poor. Catering services on the trains is still poor. Only the quality of the containers has changed but not the quality of food. It is not only not tasty but also not heiginic. Many complaints were received by the Ministry. But no effort has so far been made to improve the quality of the food stuff. Hence it is high time to

take appropriate measures to see that the catering services aboard the trains improved. Similarly in some long distance trains such as Madras to Delhi or Kanyakumari to Ahmedabad one has to travel for 2 or 3 days. It is necessary to provide some entertainment for these passengers like providing music or video.

Sir, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the problems pertaining to my State and especially my constituency. There has been a longstanding demand to provide a circular railway system to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The population of twin cities is more than 30 lakhs now. The present city road transport service is too inadequate to meet the demand. Hence there is an acute necessity for taking up circular railway around Hyderabad and Secunderabad at once. The State Government had already sent the proposal to railway Ministry and also expressed its willingness to share 25% of the cost of construction. Urban Development Ministry is also willing to share the cost of construction. Hence I appeal to the hon. Minister to take up the construction of circular railway line around Hyderabad and Secunderabad this year itself. Sir, Chirala is an important town in Prakasam district. Steps should be taken to stop G.T. Express at Chirala. There is no train facility for the passengers who wise to go to Delhi. Though there are several trains from Madras to Delhi which go *via* Chirala no train stops at Chirala. Trains pass through Chirala every 10 minutes. But none of these trains stop at Chirala. There is not even a single train available to passengers at Chirala for coming to the nation's capital. Hence I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister to take immediate action to stop G.T. Express at Chirala. Chirala town is fast coming up. It is a very important business centre. I hope, the hon. Minister would immediately concede to this demand. Sir, the railway track passes through the town of Chirala. There are hundreds of villages on both the sides of the track. Quite frequently the manned gate is closed causing traffic jam. One can see the traffic jam throughout day and night. Hence, there is a need to construct a fly over here. We

had been pleading the hon. Minister to sanction a fly over at Chirala. The State Government too is pleading with the Railway Minister to sanction this fly over. I take this opportunity to repeat the request to construct an over bridge at Chirala. Since the construction of a fly over takes some time, it is better to provide a small over bridge for the pedestrians to cross the railway line. Let me remind that this track is so busy that every ten minutes there is a train running on it. Sir, Nizampatnam is one of the major fishing harbours in the country. There is a need to provide a railway line between Nizampatnam and Kidubrohi in Guntur district for promoting the export of fish, jute and cotton. At present only the road transport is available which is too inadequate to meet the movement of exportable commodities like fish, jute, cotton etc. The economic activity has also grown many times in the recent years in this area. Hence a new railway line between Nizampatnam to Nidubrolu will go a long way in serving the needs of the people in this region. This line has already been surveyed and would entail an estimated cost Rs. 20 crores. I request the Minister to take up construction of Nizampatnam Nidubrolu line, during this plan period itself.

There is an express train running between Madras and Hyderabad. There are no general bogies attached to this train. Many a poor who wish to travel by this train cannot do so for the simple reason that they have no reservation. Hence adequate general compartments should be attached to this express train for the benefit of the common people. Similarly there is no quota of A.C. berths allotted to Chirala. Earlier, there was a quota of a couple of A.C. sleeper and 1st class were available. But this is no more there. Hence, I plead for allotment of 5 or 6 A.C. berths at Chirala station.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly see that Himsagar Express stops at Chirala. Chirala is a big business centre. People quite often travel to Ahmedabad and Bombay etc. There are other trains to these cities which go via Chirala. But none of them stops here. Hence I appeal to

the hon. Minister to see that Himsagar Express halts at Chirala.

The passenger facilities available at various stations in our area are very poor. The retiring rooms at Ongole station need improvement. This station also needs modernisation. Similarly facilities available at Nellore are also very poor. Steps should be taken to provide more and better facilities at Nellore station. It is a very big railway station and hence needs more attention.

Before I conclude I once again appeal that the construction of circular railway around twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should at once be taken up.

I conclude my speech thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) :
I beg to move :

“That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to settle the cases
pending since 1980 of the victi-
mised railway employees so far.]
(82)

“That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to provide better
amenities to the passengers.] (83)

“That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to check increase in
cost consequent on giving work to
private contractors.] (84)

“That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to check rise in cost
due to purchase of high power
engines which can be produced in
Electric Locomotive works and
Diesel Locomotive Works.] (85)

“That the demand under the head
Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced
to Re. 1”

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

[Failure to implement the principle of 'singing on and signing off' for the running staff.] (86)

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fill up the vacancies in various departments of Indian Railways for the last many years.] (87)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Constructin and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

"Need for earlfy completion of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Champadanga broad gadge line on Eastern Railway.] (88)

"That the demand under the head Assets/Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct a new over-bridge connecting the new booking office at Eastern end of Chengail Station on South Eastern Railway.] (89)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct a latrine on the down platform of Chengail station on the South Eastern Railway.] (90)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide a halt station at Chakesi on South Eastern Railway.] (91)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, construction and Replacement be rduced by 100"

[Need to construct a metaled road from Bauria station to Chakesi Industrial Complex on South Eastern Railway.] (92)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to convert the abando-ned siding line from Bauria station to Chakesi on South Eastern Rail-way into metal road.] (93)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce double line on Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway.] (106)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for electrification of Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to run effectively the Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmadpur-Katwa railways.] (108)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce a new suburban service from Memari to Howrah on the main line of Eastern Railway.] (109)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to allocate more funds for the quick completion of Metro-Railway at Calcutta.] (110)

SHRI MATILAL HANSDA (Jharg-ram) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check late running of trains on Burdwan-Sahibganj loop lines of Eastern Railway.] (149)

"That the Demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to ensure punctuality of trains on Burdwan-Sahibganj loop lines on Katwa-Howrah, Eastern Railway.] (150)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide a halt of Kharagpur Tata passenger train between Jhasgram station and Gidham station of South Eastern Railway.] (151)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce additional trains between Tata and Kharagpur station to fill big gap.] (152)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide minimum facilities in trains like fans, light, water, electricity and clean compartments for railway passengers of Eastern Railway.] (153)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove encroachment upon railway lands on either side of Railway Platform at Nalhati railway station. (154)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants for Railways and I am glad to note that the Railways have shown all round improvement in their performance for which I compliment the Railway Minister. He has given concessions to outstanding sports persons, to children who receive bravery awards, to honoured teachers, to industrial workers receiving Prime Minister's 'Shram' Award and to the widows of all policemen killed by extremists and terrorists. The Railway Minister deserves congratulations for these well-deserved concessions.

The performance of the Railways has been better than expected. But the Railways

find themselves short of funds for meeting the dividend liability.

A glance at the works undertaken by Railways including technological changes, have left the Minister no option other than increase in fare and freight charges. The maximum share of the additional revenue raised by the Minister is from the second class passengers. Hence it would hit the poor people and I feel that it should have been avoided.

I would suggest that the working expenses should be closely scrutinised in order to identify areas where economy could be effected. It is not a healthy and popular step to increase fares and freights year after year to meet dividend liability particularly when the Railways have a monopoly. The components of capital at charge could be scrutinised in order to weed out dead wood and make the dividend liability more realistic. If over 50 per cent of the assets are too old and worn out like steam engines, then these could be sold or written off. In view of the monopoly position of the Railways, it may be necessary to set a limit to expenditure so that Railways do not seek the easy way of raising fares whenever there is a deficit.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

There is need for reappraising manpower needs and to re-deploy surplus manpower in areas like ticket checking and to plug loopholes. If 10 per cent is leakage—in fact I feel it is more—the railways could save Rs. 600 crores or more by merely plugging the leaks. It may obviate the need for raising fares and freight charges.

The Railways also carry social burdens which are not freight earning. This could be separated and quantified so that the general revenue could bear the burden or to that extent the dividend liability could be reduced. This would release money which may be utilised for badly need repair, renewal and re-stocking.

I would not take more time. I would like to submit as other hon'ble Members

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

from Bihar have already said that Bihar has not received a fair deal from the Minister.

I have been requesting the Minister for getting survey conducted of a railway line from Hazipur to Lalganj, Vaishali, Saraia, Sahebganj and Kesaria, Narkatiaganj to Sugauli and estimates made but no attention has been given to my request. This is very important as it would pass through Vaishali, a place of historical importance and go upto Nepal border.

In my constituency, Sarai is a very important station both for trade and tourists but only one up and one down train stops. I would urge the Minister to issue instructions for stopping an express train both up and down.

I would request the Minister to consider the question of increasing the frequency of Delux Train between Delhi and Patna from two days to three days a week.

The timing of the Magadh Express as suggested by Prof. Mahavir Prasad may be adjusted so that the train could reach Patna at 10 A.M. and also New Delhi. North East Express is not at all convenient for Patna Passengers.

Will Railways are going into the high speed train business, it must also consider the needs of intermediate stations. There must be enough trains for these people so that they are not forced to get into high speed trains and disturb long distance passengers. Sleeper coaches go without Conductors. This jeopardies safety of travellers besides causing inconvenience. Large number of thefts in sleeper coaches take place.

In the end, I would emphasise the need for making rail travel safer and punctual. With these words, I support the demand.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Railway Minister for the overall efficiency of the Railways. I have already drawn the attention of the House to the crying needs for improving the conditions of the carriages, of the services and safety of the Second Class passengers, as they are called now,

who used to be called Third Class passengers and who continue to be suffering from almost all the disabilities of the former third class passengers.

I would like my hon. friend and also the Railway Board to pay some special attention for improving the conditions of service, of travel and convenience for the Second Class passengers going by ordinary passenger trains and also by other express trains. Generally the conditions in express trains are much better, but the conditions in the ordinary passenger trains so far as the second class passengers are concerned are deplorable. They have not been improved. They are badly in need of improvement, and special attention on the part of the Railways.

Having said that, I would like to emphasize 1 or 2 points made by the spokes of Telugu Desam in regard to the need for providing a stop, at least for one Express train viz. the Grand Trunk Express at Chirala. In fact, there is a case and need for 1 or 2 other Express trains also to be stopped at Chirala, because I agree with him when he says that Chirala is one of the most important towns between Vijayawada and Madras. What is more, Chirala is the second, I think, most important railway stop in the whole of the Prakasam district, apart from Ongole. Therefore, I hope the Railway Board will give some consideration to his suggestion, which I support.

For some time, I have been asking for a special railway station for what is known as Rural Bitragunta. It was said that Government was willing to allow or sanction it. But so far, it has been established. Therefore, I would like Government to take early action on that.

I wish to thank the Railway Minister Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia for having the courtesy of informing me that the railway line between Guntur and Macherla is being upgraded from metre gauge to broad gauge. By doing this, they would be helping passengers as well as goods traffic from Bibinagar to Madras; and by speeding it up and by reducing the distance between Madras and Bibinagar, by fulfilling the original objective, in fact, of providing this

particular convenience not only for the passengers and the public, but also for the Railways themselves by constructing the second railway line between Hyderabad and Bibinagar on the one side, and Madras on the other that one in line going *via* Vijayawada and the other coming down from Bibinagar *via* Guntur to Madras. This is a very good decision they have made. He has highlighted it also by saying that out of the total money that is being devoted this year for charge of railway gauge, as much as more than 30% of it is being devoted to this improvement. I appreciate it.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the House as well as the Railway Minister to one peculiar development. It is not the Railway Minister who is at fault—rather it is the Government as a whole, and the Planning Commission. For what? For sparing only so small an amount for further construction of Railways and change of the railway gauge and devoting so much of their own construction staff, equipment, materials and other things to construct railways in other countries. I know that foreign exchange is needed. I also recognise that we should establish in other countries, the reputation of our railways. Thirdly, I appreciate Government's anxiety to go to the help of the newly-liberated countries, in railway construction. But that does not mean that the needs of our own country should be starved to so great an extent that so small an amount came to be allotted this year for charge of gauges from metre gauge to broad gauge.

Therefore, I hope, the Planning Commission as well as the Railway Board would succeed in placing much bigger funds, much greater quality of railway material, engineering staff and skill in addition to repairing and replenishing the earlier railway lines, in constructing new railway lines, in changing the metre-gauge into board-gauge also.

Let me come down to other local needs of ours. For a long time, myself and Mr. Rajgopal Naidu, who was a member and several members of Tamilnadu, have been asking for a change of these gauges between

Katpadi and Tirupati. With the help of Mr. Santanam, we were able to get this kind of change made between Gudur and Tirupati, but from Tirupati to Katpadi the gauge has not been changed. If it comes to be altered, it would go to the benefit of the railways themselves in addition to helping passengers. Right from Trivandrum upto Delhi, the total mileage of train services could be reduced by more than 100 miles, I think; I speak subject to correction and that would become economical. Why should the government grudge a small change that is needed for which members hailing from Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra and Tamilnadu have been clamouring, I do not know, for how long. I hope, in the next budget, the hon. Minister would be able to find sufficient funds with the help of the Planning Commission to fulfil this long felt need.

In my village, there is a railway station called Nidubrolu. Only the other day four people came to be killed. Whose fault was it? The peculiar thing was that they went to Tirupati to pay their homage to Lord Venkateswara. Is it Lord Venkateswara responsible for their death because of their effort to cross the railway line from one platform to another? It was at night time and that speaks for the whole thing. Express Trains stop there. Certain Express Trains stop there at Nidubrolu my railway station. The Station Master ought to know when a train from Madras, from Tirupati at night time comes to stop at that station and which other trains are likely to come in the opposite direction from Vijayawada to Tirupati or Madras. They seemed to have neglected the need to caution passengers with the result that these people got down from one Express Train from Tirupati at that station not knowing that another train was likely to come; they tried to cross a railway line. But unknown to themselves, S.T. Express came from Vijayawada and struck them down; they were killed then and there. I express my regret on behalf of the railway as well as our government and my condolences also to the members of the bereaved family, if there is any survival at all. Father and mother, two children, one boy and other girl, all the four were killed on the spot.

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

Now why should I mention this ? It is to ask the government to take certain elementary preventive steps that is wherever and whenever at night time Express Trains are likely to cross from one side to the other at that particular station, it is most necessary either on one side or on both sides, special flood light should be installed so that passengers would know how to cross, whether to cross or not at all a railway line and know whether any trains are coming from the opposite direction.

This small precautionary step should have been thought of by the railway administration. At least from now, I hope that they would try to provide this much of precautionary convenience at all stations, not only at my station, at other stations where such things are likely to happen, where such crossing of express trains at night time is likely to take place.

Thirdly, it is necessary that the railway staff should be present at the platform on which these express trains are expected to stop. Ordinarily they are not there. On the one side, staff and equipment and telephone equipment and all these things are provided. But on the other side, the staff do not take the trouble to be present. Therefore, there is no body to caution the passengers at all. These things have to be attended to. I have already written a letter. I wanted to send it to the General Manager of the South Central Railway, but by mistake I gave it to the hon. Minister. I hope, the hon. Minister would take notice of this letter and try to take these small precautionary steps in the interests of the passengers.

When are they going to improve the service conditions of the porters and also the lower staff of the railways who are expected to serve during night time ? It is high time that something is done for them.

There is a question of goods traffic. Only the other day, it was a shock to me. A special book parcel containing my own books was sent from Guntur to Delhi under the mistaken notion by my friend there that if he paid more and called it a special speed

parcel it would be speeded up to Delhi specially. On the other hand what happened was, it was delayed specially ! He expected the parcel to reach here in not later than ten days. It reached here in 40 days or 45 ! Out of disgust, he was thinking of giving a lawyer's notice. It was only then that the parcel was received here. That is one complaints.

Another complaints is, my secretary here went over a number of times to the receiving station here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In which year was it ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Very recently.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, not in 1977 !

PROF. N.G. RANGA : My secretary wanted to find out whether the parcel had come. I was told that there was so much of a crowd of people that the poor officers were not able to tell him, again and again whether it has been received at all there. Finally, when it was received my secretary got tired because he had to wait there for more than three hours ! Therefore, something has got to be done in the goods despatch or parcel office of our railways and railway station here. Either you increase the number of people who have got to attend to the passengers needs or you increase the efficiency of despatch of the parcels, do something in order to prevent repetition of such—what should I say—very inconvenient and unsatisfactory delays and services.

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am from the North Eastern Region and I expected the Minister, while placing the Railway Budget, would announce some new projects in my region because the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi made so many promises to the Tripura people during his election tour, including extension of railway line upto Agartala, But, I am sorry to say that no provision has been made in the Budget. So, the people of Tripura would have realised definitely that Shri Rajiv Gandhi made all those promises only to catch the votes.

Now, I do not expect the extension of railway line upto Agartala. For the ongoing project from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat, only Rs. 5 crores has been provided in this Budget. Originally the project was sanctioned during the Janata regime in 1978. This project was sanctioned after thirty years of Congress rule and during these thirty years of Congress rule, no project was sanctioned for the people of Tripura. As per the original Project, it was scheduled to be completed within 1982 and the total project cost was Rs. 8.5 crores. Now it is 1988. During the course of the speech, the Railway Minister mentioned that he is committed to complete so many projects within this financial year, but he did not mention about the ongoing project of Tripura.

Sir, now the project cost has gone upto Rs. 31 crores from Rs. 8.5 crores and to complete this project, it requires Rs. 1.5 crores more. Only Rs. 5 crores has been provided by the Railway Minister and he is not able to provide Rs. 1.5 crores more. It is a sorry state of affairs. If we do not provide this Rs. 1.5 crores within another one year, the project will be completed only by 1991. So, for constructing railway line of 33 KMs, the Government takes twelve years.

We do not expect from this Government that they will extend the railway line upto Agartala. If this type of progress will be there, then it will take one hundred years to complete the project from Dharmanagar to Agartala.

Survey report has been completed to construct the railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala. But, I think, that is laying in some cold storage. The Prime Minister has made some promises about the construction of a railway line upto Agartala. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when it will be taken up—in the next Budget or within five years or six years from this Budget? There is no specific answer from the Government in this regard.

Tripura and other north-eastern States are backward. According to NE Council's

report, the entire region is 70 years behind from the total development of the country. The Central Government has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to develop that area. If the Central Government is not able to complete 33 kms. of railway line within a specific period, then what is the use of constituting a sub-committee? Gas has been found there. We demanded setting up of gas-based industries and other industries. But the reply of the Central Government is that there is no infrastructure, no railway line, no communication facility. In the absence of these, no industry will be set up. When we demand a railway line, then they do not provide any money in the Budget. Where shall we go? How will the entire North-eastern region be developed? Three districts of Tripura are backward according to the Central Government. And in the North-Eastern Region, except Assam's capital, Gauhati, no other capital of the Region is connected with a railway line. I want to know from the hon. Minister his programme to connect at least capitals of the States of NER.

About coaches, all obsolete coaches are being sent to NER. I request the hon. Minister at least visit that area once and see for himself the conditions of the coaches. It is just not possible for the passengers to travel in those coaches. Even minimum facilities have not been provided—no toilet or other facilities.

North Eastern Region is rich in mineral resources. That can be utilised properly for the development of that area and industrialisation can be there. But for want of communication and railway lines, it is not possible to set up any industry there. So I request the hon. Minister to do something for the North Eastern Region so that the people there can feel that they also live in India.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, I support these demands. This year's railway budget has presented before us a catalogue of achieve-

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

ments. I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for Railways for these achievements. I firmly believe that these are due to the strong leadership that he has provided to his men. We faced the severest drought of the century this year. The railways have done commendable service by transporting foodgrains and other relief materials to the drought affected parts of India. It is a great achievement that under heavy odds the railways have carried 313 millions tonnes of freight in 1987-88. Similarly, it was estimated that in 1986-87 the financial surplus would be Rs. 11 crores. This has gone upto Rs. 102 crores. In the case of accidents too there has been remarkable improvement. In 1985-86 the number of accidents was 717 which has come down to 644 in 1986-87. I welcome the hon. Minister's statement that he will make all arrangements to make the train travel very safe. It is the duty of the Government to ensure safety to the passengers who use the railways. I hope all necessary should be taken in this regard.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the chair]

Indian railways are the biggest railway system in Asia and it is second biggest in the world. Indian railways started with a meagre 34 Kms. of lines in 1853. Today it has 61813 route Kms. Railway is a very effective instrument for the allround development of the country. Normally while taking part in the discussion on railways hon. Members demand new railway lines, trains, coach factories etc. The reason is that railways have an important role to play in the development of undeveloped areas in the country. However, due to one reason or the other railway development has not taken place evenly in all parts of the country. Take the case of my own State Kerala. When there are 61813 route Kms. in the country Kerala has only 921 Kms. In other words this is far below the national average. Even after 40 years of independence Kerala is far below national average in respect of railway lines. This lead to the inference that the railway development in Kerala has not

received adequate attention of the Government. Railway development is very essential in that State where there are 27 lakhs youngmen and women in the live register of employment exchange. But that has not happened. It is a fact that the number of passengers from Kerala is more than from any region in the country. Again, it is the prople of Kerala who travel long distances. This year's budget has affected them. Kerala is contributing a very substantial share to the railways revenue but rail facilities are negligible in that State. How many lines have been demanded. How many times requests have been made. But no decision has been taken on these demands or requests. Similarly, in the list of lines which are going to be completed this year Kerala does not figure in. Not a single survey is going to be conducted in that State. It is not known when the Ernakulam-Alleppey coastal line will be completed. This line requires Rs. 12 crores more. The outlay for the Trichur-Guruvayur line is Rs. 17.5 crores. This year the amount allotted is only Rs. 2 crores. At this rate it will take at least 10 years to complete this line. There is no fixed time table for its completion. Therefore, I would request the Minister that he must take steps to complete Trichur-Guruvayur line next year itself.

Another point is about the trains which are running to Kerala. Previously there were 3 trains running from Delhi. After the Kerala Express was made daily train the other two were cancelled. This has increased the difficulties of the passengers. The problems of passenger from Malabar particularly have increased mani-fold. The Manga Express was very useful for the passengers from Malabar region who want to go to Delhi and other North Indian cities. The cancellation of this train has created a lot of problems for the passengers from this region. Reservation in Kerala Express has become extremely difficult. The MPs from Kerala met the Railway Minister and made a unanimous demand that Mangla Express should be restored. We had hoped that it would be done but that has not happened. I therefore, once again demand that Mangla Express should be restored. I am congratulating the Minister for taking the decision to restore the Himasagar Express.

Sir, it is a long standing demand from Kerala that a railway manufacturing unit should be set up in that State. When the neighbouring States have more than one factory each, Kerala has none. The factory which was set up in Kapurthala was original meant for Kerala. I request the Minister to pay serious attention to the demand from Kerala for a coach factory. Last year I had made a request to the hon. Minister that pending the setting up of a larger unit at least a smaller railway unit should be set up in Kerala. Accepting my demand the Minister took a decision to set up a concrete sleeper factory in Palghat. I thank him for that. But I am sorry to point out that even the preliminary steps have not been taken in this regard. I understand that the Railway Department has not been able to issue the tender. I therefore request the Minister to speed up the things and set up this factory in Palghat without any further delay.

Sir, from 1st January onwards as many as 9 trains running in Kerala have been cancelled. Many of these trains are passing through Malabar region. For example Ernakulam-Kannore Express, Cheran Express, Cochin-Trichy Express etc. This has caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public. Of course, the Minister has assured that some of these trains would be restarted soon. But that is like taking of a little load after overloading the camel to the breaking point. The camel will no doubt be happy when a little load is taken off its back. This should not be the attitude of the Minister. All the trains which have been cancelled should be restarted.

Now, I will raise a couple of minor demands pertaining to my State. There are a number of pilgrim centres in the South such as Rameshwaram, Madurai, Palani, Tiruvampadi, Paramakkav, Guruvayur. These pilgrim centres should be linked with railway line so that the pilgrims will be able to visit these places without any difficulty. In fact, a survey was conducted to construct a line to link all these places together. But nothing further was done. At present Palghat and Pullachi are linked by railway line. If this line is extended from Kollengode upto Trichur via Allatur it can be linked with the proposed Trichur-Guru-

vayur line. I want the hon. Minister to consider this seriously.

Sir, there is a general complaint that the coaches attached to Kerala bound trains are old and dilapidated. There are no amenities in many of these coaches. After using them in the northern parts of India for a very long time, these are attached to these trains. Many of these coaches are such that the doors of the lavatory etc. are rusted and if you happen to get a scratch on your hand you are likely to get tetanus. I would say that the hon. Minister may even be held responsible for causing such serious hazards to the life of passengers. What have you done to get this kind of treatment from the railways. After all India is not merely north India. South is also very much a part of this country. I would demand that these old and rusted coaches should be immediately replaced.

Another demand is that the Venad Express running between Trivandrum and Shornur should be extended upto Coimbatore so as to link it with the Kovai Express which goes to Madras. This will be very useful for the passengers from Trivandrum who go to Madras. If it is not possible then at least it should be extended upto Palghat from where there is a passenger going to Coimbatore. Another point is in respect of the development of Palghat station. Palghat is the headquarter of one of the oldest division in the country. Unfortunately, an attempt is being made to reduce its importance. I would request the Minister to retain the importance of this division as it links many important stations in the neighbouring States. Palghat is an important junction, Platforms do not have roofs with the result the people are exposed to rain and sun. Therefore, this station should be developed into a model station. I once again support the demands and conclude.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Madam Chairman, while supporting these demands, I want to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Railways through you. There is metre-gauge line from Varanasi to Chapra and people have been demanding since long that the same may be converted into broad-gauge. In 1980, the then Railway Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi gave

[Shri Zainul Basher]

an assurance about it and a survey was also conducted for it and after that survey, the matter is, perhaps, under consideration of the Planning Commission. From 1980, it is now 1988, but no provision has been made in any Budget for this work. I want to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways to take concrete steps to convert this metre-gauge line from Chapra to Varanasi into broad-gauge, because this is the only part left, which has metre-gauge. Other side of Chapra has broad-gauge and from Gorakhpur to Varanasi, the work of conversion into broad-gauge is going on. When broad-gauge line will be laid from Orihar to Varanasi, then the link of Chapra to Varanasi will end, because trains running on metre-gauge lines, will only go up to Orihar and if the aforesaid line is not converted, the people of Chapra, Ballia and Ghazipur will be deprived from the facility of direct train. So from Chapra to Orihar, the metre gauge line should be converted into broad-gauge line, because the work for broad-gauge line from Gorakhpur to Varanasi is already in progress.

Secondaly, I want to submit that the Magdh Express, which comes from Patna to Delhi, has been started for the facility of the passengers of Bihar and nearby eastern Uttar Pradesh. I have appealed many times to the hon. Minister of Railways in this House and outside also to provide a halt to Magdh Express on the Dildar Nagar railway junction. Dildar Nagar Railway junction is the last railway junction of Uttar Pradesh and by making a halt of Magadh Express at this junction the people of some parts of Bihar, and Ghazipur, Varansi and Ballia districts will get enough facilities. I have earlier also requested the hon. Minister of Railway a number of times in this regard and I once again request him to provide a halt to Magadh Express at Dildar Nagar Railway junction. Dildar Nagar junction is a district station and a branch line goes from here to Taari Ghat which is adjacent to Ghazipur district headquarter and links it with the district headquarter. If a three or five minutes halt is provided for Magadh Express at

Dildar Nagar Railway junction, it will be very convenient for the people of Ghazipur.

Thirdly, 15-20 Members of Parliament from Varanasi region have requested several times to the Minister of Railways to start a new train from Varansi to New Delhi. This train should leave Varansi in the evening and reach Delhi in the morning and again it should leave Delhi in the evening and reach Varanasi in the morning. The people have to face a lot of difficulties in coming here and we also cannot catch the evening train because the departure time of Kashi-Vishwanath is 2.00 P.M. and there is no train after this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Or the Prayag Raj may be extended.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Yes, it will be alright. The Prayag Raj has enough time and it can easily be extended upto Delhi or a new train can also be started as may be convenient. The Railway Time Table used to be printed by Ist April perhaps this time it has been delayed and now it is going to be printed on Ist May. Perhaps it is being done for our sake. Once again, I would like to request the Government to provide halts to trains according to our demands and to start a overnight train from Varanasi to Delhi.

Some of the trains which were cancelled earlier are being started again. The Howrah-Amritsar Express has also been started again and the Minister of Railway deserves congratulations for this. The Upper India Express which used to run between Calcutta and Delhi has been cancelled and now-a-days it comes only upto Mughal Sarai and goes back. I would like to request the Government to extend this train upto Delhi again and if there is any difficulty, it should definitely be extended upto Varanasi instead of Mughal Sarai.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

It should be from Calcutta to Delhi. Now it comes only upto Mughal Sarai and goes back.

[Translation]

In the end, I would like to talk about 'Taari Ghat' Railway Station. As I have

earlier stated that Dildar Nagar Taari Ghat is branch line and Taari-Ghat is across the Ganga in Ghazipur city. Prior to the construction of the bridge over Ganga, the people used to come by trains and cross the river by boats or steamers. Some people would not go to catch the distant trains from Taari Ghat Railway Station because they did not want to cross the river by boats or steamers. They used to go to Varansi to catch a train. Now the bridge has been constructed over the Ganga River but the Taari ghat Railway Station is in a very deplorable condition. It seems that there is no one to take care of this Railway Station and the branch line. There has been no improvement in the condition of this Railway Station. It is as it was 60-65 years ago. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to get the Taari ghat Railway Station reconstructed. There are no facilities available at this Railway Station. The train which runs on that branch line is also in a very deplorable condition. I have seen the condition of that train with my own eyes. The bathrooms of that train are locked and even the seats are not provided in some compartments. The compartments have been attached to this train just like a goods train. There are no facilities of light etc. in this train. Therefore, I request you to see the condition of this train in order to bring same improvements.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Madam, there was a dynamic change in the railways in the year, 1978. It was a revolutionary change in the railways. But I am sorry to mention that the pace with which we started in the year 1978 is not kept up. Still the old feudal system in the railway is there. I see how the officers behave when we travel in the train. I do not know whether the Minister will be able to change the system in the railway which has been prevalent from the old British days. Even now, the railway officers move in a saloon. They have the old feudal system. If you go to the rail-

way station or railway office, you see the hierarchy and the system which cannot be said to be the system of a socialist system in this country. The real feudal system can be seen in the railways even now. It begins from the problem of the casual labourers. A person who cleans the train, the Safaiwala, gets Rs. 3 per day. At the same time, the railway officer move in a saloon with all facilities of a Maharaja from one station to the other station. I do not know how this system is going to be changed. Coupled with his, such officers are using this railway for manipulations and malpractices. I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister and I was rather surprised to see the reply. That is a very serious issue of a private entrepreneur making crores of rupees behind the back of the railway.

In Calcutta, for the purpose of making crossings and joints, the railway gives a contract to certain party. One of the party's name is Hindustan Development Corporation. In that Corporation, they have taken a contract for Rs. 6 crores but the profit of the contractor by selling the rail which is given to him—it need not be surrendered back to the Government, it is given free of price—is Rs. 26 crores. A person who gets a contract for Rs. 6 crores makes Rs. 26 crores at the instance of the Government. I wrote this to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister replied that this is 5% of the total supply of steel made to him. Steel is owned by the Government. It is given to him for manufacturing the cross joints. The backlog has to be supplied back to the Government. But on this account in one year alone he has made 3,000 tonnes of iron in excess. The iron which is used in the railway is very costly. 3,000 tonnes of iron rail he can sell in the private market and get money as his private wealth. I was surprised. This practice is still going on with the help of people at the top. The poor casual labourer who is there working on Rs. 3 per day in the canteen and in the office, working round the clock serving the people and there is nobody to hear him. There is nobody to consider about his salary and his problems. This is what is happening in the railways.

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

Of course, I am very proud to say that the railway is working as a commercial organisation in certain respects. They have made profits. They are getting loans from the World Bank. There is progress. But behind the curtain, such things are happening. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would like to take strong action in these things. A private party is making money and using the whole railway structure for amassing wealth of their own and this is how the contract system is working. It has adversely affected a large number of people who are working in the railway. The casual labourers in the railways are working from 15 to 30 years. Why they cannot be regularised? The railway officers are still behind the recruitment in the railway. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that strong action has to be taken in this respect and such things will have to be avoided. About 2 million workers are these working in the railway. Who is looking after the problems of the workers? What is the trade union system by which the railway is working now? I heard that the Supreme Court has given a judgement saying that somebody is in majority in the railway. But the Railways say that they are not in the majority. The Railways accept or recognise certain unions and have dialogues with them. I represent a Trade Union in Southern Railway where there are 40000-60000 members in it. But the Railways are not recognising it. Their recognition goes to certain other targets only. That target is mostly politically-motivated. I do not know. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will conduct a secret ballot verification about the trade unions functioning in the Indian Railways and see that those people who have got the majority are recognised for the purpose of negotiating things. They have got a PNM machinery. When they meet, they say that they are discussing about the problem of the workers. I do not know about this. Regarding all these problems, there is a large section of workers who are quite unsatisfied. Even in recruitment matters, such people are involved. It has gone something like a part of the system and

because of that, workers are not getting their rights. There is no occasion for the Government to look into the matters pertaining to the casual workers' problems, the problems of the construction workers, the problems of the safaiwallas, the problems of the poor head-load workers who are carrying things and the problems of porters who are carrying loads at the Railway Stations and their welfare is not being looked after. It is horrifying to note the plight of the head-loading carrying people, the poor porters who work in the Railways and how they live. Nobody is enquiring about these things. These people are doing their job round-the-clock. These people carry your baggage. They take a particular amount. They have to pay a certain amount to the Government to do that work. What security is there? What dignity of job the Indian Railway have given to such poor-class workers? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will pay attention to these facts.

Coming to the development of Railways, I would like to say certain things. My friends from Kerala were repeatedly telling something about Kerala. Always, Kerala has been neglected. There is no doubt it. Even when I wrote to the hon. Minister about doubling the line between Cochin and Trivandrum, the reply that I got is: "It will be considered later". There is paucity of funds". About the Trivandrum-Cochin line, I know about it. I had a very very bad experience. The poor people from my constituency elected me in the year 1984. Just up to the date of the election, there was a stopping at the four Stations of my constituency. Next day, people used to say that it was because of the fact that they had elected a Janata Member, the train is not stopping there. Now, it straightaway goes from Cochin to Trivandrum. It does not stop in my constituency. It has come as a charge-sheet against me. Public say that since Shri Thampan Thomas has been elected, the Railways have stopped stopping the trains in our constituencies. I wrote to the Railway authorities umpteen number of times. One way or the other, they have given me a reply like this: "It is not possible". I do not know how it is not possible now. But during the election, it

was possible. When the election was on, it was done in four stations. I would like to whether the hon. Minister will interfere in this matter even though it is a very small thing for the Minister. Of course, the DRM and some other small officer can do it. Below to that, even the Operational Manager can do it. Unfortunately, being a member of Parliament, I failed in this. I went to the DRM, the General Manager and all these people. I wrote to you. I know how you replied. It is a stereo-type reply. It is supplied to you by the office. I get the reply saying that it is not possible.

Regarding doubling the line between Trivandrum-Cochin, are there that much things? I would like to know about that. I would also like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister as to when he is going to complete the double-line between Cochin and Kayamkulam. I have brought all these letters which the hon. Minister has replied to me. Everything is with me. The file with regard to the contract which I mentioned earlier is also with me. I have forwarded it to him with a note containing all these things. Even, I can forward all these things, if he is prepared to conduct an enquiry in this matter. The only thing I would like to say is that when I ask about the completion of the Cochin-Kayakulam line, the reply is "there are no funds". Whereas, the people of Kerala are going all around India. If you take the stenographers, half of the number of stenographers working in the Parliament are from Kerala. Here and there, all these people are working. They come out of the State of Kerala in order to do work. But they find it difficult to get tickets or reservations to Kerala-side. Do you know how many MPs they have to approach? They are approaching many Members of Parliament to get this ticket to travel up to Trivandrum or Cochin etc. Their condition is very pathetic. There is no adequate train service for them. People working in other areas also are not having adequate train facilities for Kerala. I would request the hon. Minister to see to it and conduct a survey whether what I am saying is true or not. Therefore, these people require such facilities. Please provide more trains for us.

I ask for connecting Mysore to Nilambur which is a 120 kilometre railway line. If Chamraj Nagar is connected to Bangalore we can save ten hours from Cochin. If there is a train connection between Bombay and Mangalore, the Konkan Railway line, lot of time can be saved. I do not know when the railway is going to apply their mind to this question. I do not know when they are going to do something targetted in this way.

There is a train line between Nilambur and Shoranpur in my State. There are only two trains. One starts at 7.00 A.M. and the other starts at 2.00 P.M. That means, one train goes and comes back. It takes two trips. The whole line is there without any purpose. I have asked the Railways, "why can't you put a train service from Nilambur to Trivandrum directly?" There can be even an express train. There are people who come from Trivandrum and staying in Nilambur area. I have been making this demand repeatedly. We have written to the Minister also. And the Minister replies that there is a paucity of fund. Such problems will have to be given priority and Minister should attend to that. That is my humble request.

Another thing is about the First Class and A.C. facilities. There is congestion which we have been feeling every day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am only telling the valid and relevant points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am hearing you. But you have already exceeded ten minutes. There are many more Members to speak. Please conclude.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There are two million workers working in the railways. I congratulate them along with you for the progress which has been made. But at the same time, I would like to say that you should pay more attention to these suggestions which I have made in this respect and see that mal-practices existing in the railways are cleared off and good name be brought back.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Madam Chairman,

[Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi]

while participating in this discussion many of my colleagues have congratulated the hon. Minister of Railways for his achievements and I also want to get myself associated with them. I believe that achievements and good performance of any department depend upon the officers and employees of that department. Therefore, I would like to congratulate officials of Railway Department also with whose efforts the Indian Railways have achieved great success, efficiency and made good progress.

The hon. Railway Minister also deserves congratulation for giving facilities to the widows of defence personnel and for giving concession in rail fares to those children who are the recipients of highest bravery awards. This is not only praiseworthy but it will also inspire and encourage our other children to adopt right course of action in life. Madam Chairman, so much disturbance is being created. You please ask Mr. Chobey to stop it, he has a very bad habit of disturbing others.

I would like to submit that now the number of freedom fighters in our country is not much and because of their old age they are not in a position to stand in queue to get their railway passes renewed every year. I, therefore request the hon. Minister to give them permanent passes till they remain alive. I shall be very thankful if this noble work is done by the hon. Minister.

Madam, I think whatever work has been done by the Railway Minister in these difficult conditions is praiseworthy. When the country is facing severe drought, the Government have done a remarkable job by sending foodgrains to those places where the people were struggling between life and death and by sending fodder to those areas where the cattle were dying due to the shortage of fodder. These works deserve appreciation and I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for doing all this.

I would like to place some problems before the hon. Minister of Railways. I agree that funds are always required for the progress of railway or any other department, for laying new railway lines, for

converting the narrow gauge lines into board gauge lines or for replacing the steam engines by Diesel or Electric locomotives. Therefore imposition of taxes is the only way for collecting money. The Government has no magic wand to collect the required amount except taxation. The passengers' fares and freight charges are the only sources of income for the Railway Department. The collect money from these sources and carry out their developmental work and serve the country.

Madam, we feel enraged whenever taxes are imposed. I remember, when scorching sun beams fall on the sea then although it has great depth and covers a vast area, becomes restless and furious, heaves sighs, Steam comes out of it but when its water reaches high up in the Himalayan mountain, it cools down and then rains in the form of water on the earth and reaches the sea through streams and rivers.

Similarly when taxes are imposed not only the general public but the representatives of the people are also enraged and feel sorry. We think as to how shall we provide them relief by imposing taxes in this manner. But when we provide the public new lines, good facilities, convert the narrow gauge lines into board gauge, provide electricity, make them available the Diesel and electric locomotives by using the same money collected in the form of taxes, then the people feel a great relief and realise that good work has been done by the Government.

Despite these things I would request the hon. Minister to increase facilities in first class and in A.C. if possible, and if they cannot be increased even then it is alright because only a few people like us travel in them and I do agree with this that the facilities should be increased only according to the number of passengers. But I request you to provide more facilities to the poor travelling in second class. All facilities of higher classes should be provided to second class also and they should be provided with all types of concessions. Now the summer season is at hand and it is well known that in summer season, the passengers have to face a lot of difficulties in trains. Much

attention should be paid towards problems like water shortage, fans shortage, unhygienic condition of toilets and trains which are faced by the passengers.

Besides this, I want to draw the attention of hon. Minister towards Jhansi-Manikpur narrow gauge. Now we have introduced many fast trains but I will request you to convert this particular line into a broad gauge line so that people of that area could get some relief.

I know that funds are required for constructive works and funds are granted by the Planning Commission. Therefore, I would like to ask the Planning Commission to provide more funds for the Department of Railways so that the demands of the people may be met.

Madam Chairman, I would now like to submit to the hon. Minister through you that my constituency, Khajuraho is a backward area. The hon. Minister has provided railway lines to the decoit infested areas but no railway line has been provided to my constituency which is no less decoit infested area. There is no industry in the area. If the hon. Minister will provide a railway line for that area only then the industries will be set up which will eradicate the poverty and unemployment of that area. It will help in solving the decoit problem also. If you extend Lalitpur-Banda railway line to that area even then, it will be very much convenient for the tourists 'to go' to the tourist spots of world fame Khajuraho. I reiterate my demand and hope that the hon. Minister will definitely consider it.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for introducing the Gwalior-Howrah Express but its frequency is once a week which will not serve any purpose. I would like to request how to make it daily service and if it is not possible for any reason then make it at least four days a week so that people concerned may feel some relief. People do not feel any relief by its operation once a week.

I would like to draw your attention to the effect that earlier there used to be trains called 'Vishwa Darshan' by which villagers got the opportunity to itinerate and see

different places of the country. Facilities should be made to visit not only to the 4 great religious sacred places of our country but also to the new places of pilgrimage like Chittaranjan Locomotive works, Bhilai and other such places. Such train should be introduced, either as a 'Krishi Darshan' or as a 'Bharat Darshan' so that a farmer of this country may meet and get friendly to the farmers of the different parts of the country and also could understand their plight, problems and resolve them through mutual discussion. Therefore, it is highly necessary to introduce such trains which should have not only concessional fares but maximum facilities should also be provided in them

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

I would like to focus your attention towards the growing incidents of the thefts on Jhansi-Delhi line and arrangement should be made to check them, Madam, Chairman, I have personal experience in this respect. I boarded the train at night at Jhansi and laid down but when I got up at Delhi in the morning, I found my attache missing. I had lodged a report also. Although I don't hope that I would get it back but you will be astonished to know that the attendant and conductor of my compartment were sleeping on my front seat. When I enquired of them about my missing attache they argued that they had closed the doors and none had entered or gone out of the compartment. I told them that my attache can't move itself and some one had certainly stolen that. I request to take stern action against such careless employees. I had come to know about the decision regarding making the attendant and conductors of the compartment in the train responsible for such thefts and would be dealt with sternly. Certainly, you would have to take stern action against them because number of such thefts is on increase.

Recently, I had to go Harpalpur 15 to 20 days ago. Although, I had told the conductor of the compartment to awaken me at the Harpalpur station but it were the people came to receive me there, who awakened me at the Harpalpur station.

[Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi]

When I awakened, I found the heavily drunk conductor sleeping. It was not the first instance but it is a usual phenomenon. I have witnessed many times that the conductor of Jabalpur Express, also known as Mahakaushal Express, to sleep after taking liquor and he does not awaken the passengers at their destination. You will have to take some steps to take care of these things.

Otherwise, I congratulate you for various achievements and progress made in respect of Railways. With these words, I support the Railway Budget.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a worker could not fill his belly by mere appreciation for their better performance and carrying extra load.

[English]

Actually Railwaymen are under attack today. Employment is banned.

[Translation]

New recruitment is not being made on the posts vacated on the retirement of employees. I have learned from the figures that number of employees has come down by one lakh. Earlier there were 17 or 18 lakhs of employees excluding casual labour. This number has come down to 16 lakhs and I fear they may bring this number down to 10 lakhs.

[English]

Unabated retrenchment is going on the Railways.

[Translation]

The work which was earlier done by the Department of Railways directly is now being entrusted to contractors, for example the work of re-railing. These contractors are earning a lot. They don't use good quality material. You should pay attention to all these things.

Nearly one lakh Pakistani soldiers were kept in the Chambal valley area after the end of Indo-Pak conflict in 1971. They were detained there for 2 years. The

Central Government had borne all the expenditure for their boarding and lodging and sent them back to Pakistan and they were paid their salaries too. Our low running staff went on a strike in 1981. You should have taken a lenient view about them. I demand that 700-800 employees whose services were terminated at that time should be taken back immediately. What is the use of this simple congratulation for their good performance.

[English]

It will be a good gesture to the Indian railwaymen if the Minister announces that they are going to be taken back.

[Translation]

Now, I would like to talk about catering service in the Railways. Catering service also needs some improvement. You have announced that you are going to import pantry car from abroad. You have already spent lakhs of rupees on it. One gets a monotonous food supply in the your casserole system. The food supplied there is a medley of pickles, sauce, puri and pulse etc. I would like you to change this system and sooner the better.

You claim that you have done a lot for the benefit of the staff. I would like to draw your attention to the injustice done to the employees. On the page 78 of part-I of the 'Expenditure of Central Government on Railways' it is stated :—

[English]

'Residential buildings of all types.' How he mixes up everything? Residential buildings of all types : Rs. 692794 lakhs.

[Translation]

It means you are going to invest Rs. 692794 lakhs. But on the page 40 of the 'Memorandum in Railway Budget' you have shown that you are to invest Rs. 1 crore 34 lakhs for the 20 officer units and Rs. 6 lakh 90 thousand would be invested for 100 units of Railway workers. I am unable to understand what are the parameters for this allocation.

Similarly, you have allocated Rs. 18 crore 29 lakhs for medicines. If this

amount is divided by the 16 lakh, the number of the employees, will come to Rs. 114 per head per year. Further, if it is divided by 12 it would be nine and half rupees per month. If there are 5 members in a family average would be one rupee and fifty paise for individual per month.

[English]

This is the greatness of railwaymen towards the railways.

[Translation]

It doesn't matter if you simply say that Railway, have performed well.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : All would be not fall sick together.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What would be the expenditure if you get sick at this moment.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I never fall sick by your blessings.

* SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Now, I want to talk about claims. The Claim system has many loopholes. Amount of claims is enhanced because of defective claiming system. Although the legitimate claims should be paid but claims system should be overhauled in such a manner that no loopholes are left. I had demanded from you to remove the bottleneck, at Kharagpur and Howrah if you want to save South Eastern Railways.

[English]

There must be immediate third line between Panaskura and Kharagpur. There must be immediate fourth line between Panaskura and Howrah.

[Translation]

I have been listening about the construction of Shalimar terminal for the last thirty years but it has not been constructed even now. I am reiterating my long standing demand about Kharagpur Tatanagar.

[English]

Two of the most important towns, big towns of Eastern India.

[Translation]

In that we need one more train, between 9.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. near about at 12'O clock. It at 12'O clock it is not possible to introduce the train let it be at 11.55 A.M. Just see the remarkably meagre allocation of the funds made by you for Deegha Taluka.

[English]

It is really unfortunate.

[Translation]

You have allocated even less than the last year.

Last point that I would like make is about modernisation of Railways. Although performance of Railways has been improved but the railwaymen's condition has not been improved. The condition of railwaymen should also be improved. You see, I have tried to highlight the corruption item by item which is taking place in the name of modernisation and technology. Although modernisation of Railways is highly necessary but corruption could not be allowed in the name of modernisation. I had pointed out to you that import of electrical locos of 6000 horse power would require an expenditure of Rs. 8-10 crores. We are manufacturing locomotives of 4000 horse power in Chittaranjan at the cost of only Rs. 1 crore and 60 lakhs. I am unable to understand why can't we manufacture them by encouraging research and development in our own country.

[English]

Why are you running after Japanese laws quickly when our three locos can perform the job of two locos of Japan.

[Translation]

Similarly, I have spoken for railway track, pantry car and also for carriages which in propose to import.

[English]

We are bringing bogies from outside.

[Translation]

The steel used in these bogies,

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

[English]

Steel cannot be available in India.

[Translation]

You should also keep in mind that—
If you import these bogies naturally you
would have also to import this steel every
year.

I hope you will consider all these points
and also my point on railwaymen.

[English]

Kindly withdraw the ban on recruit-
ment immediately. Don't handover to
contractors and have the railway property
looted by them.

[Translation]

And you should immediatly reinstate
the workers of loco running staff terminated
in 1981. With the words, I conclude my
speech and wish you best in the Railways
and continue best performance.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are prepared to pass
the Supplementary Demands of Grants
presented by the hon. Minister of Railways
without uttering a word keeping in view the
performance of Railways. Even then I
would like to say something as Shri Choubey
has drawn attention of the hon'ble Minister
towards certain issues.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : But
Shri Scindia is not going to listen to that.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : It does not
matter whether anybody listens or not. But
it is our duty to say. He will definitely
listen if it is repeatedly said. (*Interruptions*)

Just now Shrimati Vidyavati made a
mention about thefts in the trains. Wnen-
ever I travel between Delhi and Jhansi, I
hear people saying that maximum number
of thefts take place between these two
stations. The railway officials should be
asked to explain the reasons behind this.
In order to check the incidents of theft,
the hon. Minister of Railways has for the
first time decided, to hold the conductors
in the trains responsible for such incidents.

It says that if any incidence takes place in
the two tier coaches, its responsibility should
be fixed. But myself and Shri Kamala
Singh have just come after a whole night
journey by the 29 UP train. It would not
have been a matter of surprise for us, had
the property of only common men been
stolen but we were taken by surprise to
find that curtains of the railway department
fixed in the train had also been stolen. I
would, therefore, like to point out that
though the hon. Minister has good intention
and his performance is also very good, yet
it is all the more necessary that to pull up
his sub-ordinates so that they should also
be careful. There is no need to conduct
any research as to how to make his sub-
ordinates more responsible. He is capable
of handling the situation and I hope that
there will be no such problems in future.

Mr. Railway Minister, Sir, my face may
remind you that Chhitoni-Bagaha and
Bhatni-Varansi lines are lying as they were.
Though I realise your problems yet I am
constrained to say that 3 crore population
of North-Western Bihar and Eastern Uttar
Pradesh will remain backward for the
present as well as future and they have
little ray of hope for any development
because the people have to cover a distance
of 300 kilometers from both sides in the
absence of construction of a surface bridge
on 3 kilometer land between Chhitoni and
Bagaha. You had explained the financial
constraints in constructing the bridge. In
this connection I had made a request to the
Prime Minister also who is the Chairman
of the Planning Commission. You can take
a loan of Rs. 100 crores for this bridge in
the same manner as you have collected
hundreds of crores of rupees from the
Railway Finance Corporation and pay
interest, and after construction the loan can
be repaid after collecting money by impos-
ing tall tax. In any case, the rail road
bridge must be constructed. It is not only
my view point but it is also necessary to
construct the bridge from the point of view
national security. There was no need or
my part to lay stress on this point, never-
theless I would like to say that there is
only one bridge between Uttar Pradesh and
Bihar on this big and furious river Gandal
at one place between Sonapur and Hajipur

Under the present day circumstances, God forbid, if there is threat from China or any other country, we would require on alternate route. As such this bridge is essential from security point of view also.

Besides, it is also essential for the development of this backward region. The development of the entire region depends on it. I had made a request to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and that day Shri Scindia had also reached there. The estimate of Bhatani-Varanasi project was of Rs. 11 crores. The hon. Minister of Railways has already released Rs. 24 crores liberally for this project. It is for him to ascertain that how the money has been utilised, but it is still being said that a further sum of Rs. 54 crores is required for the project. The project can be completed within six months after spending an amount of Rs. 42 crores in addition to Rs. 8.6 crores. If completed, it would open the avenues of development for 3 crore population of Eastern districts. I have laid stress on these two points and expressed my views. I am confident that the hon. Minister will pay due attention towards them.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards various trains running through Eastern districts. I am thankful to him for introducing a new train between Bombay and Lucknow. This train runs twice a week. I want that this train should run daily. We should be provided with the opportunity of reaching Bombay daily in order to meet the challenge of Dr. Datta Samant.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Please ensure that he may not reach you.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : He will come to our area and we will visit his area. Apart from that I request him to connect Gorakhpur with Bombay by rail.

Secondly I would like to request him to tour Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar on narrow gauge lines by train atleast once. I have a word of praise for him for providing broad gauge lines in our area. But the condition of coaches, mis-connection and a sort of mis-management prevails on these narrow gauge lines. I

request the hon. Minister to tour the area atleast once. I am confident that his visit would improve the condition a lot. He may make Gorakhpur as base for this purpose. I am prepared to chalk out the programme alongwith him. I shall accompany him wherever we shall plan to go on this branch line. He will come to know the details of all the problems and after that he can draw his own conclusions.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Shri Mahabir Prasad belongs to Gorakhpur, you may please explain to him and he will explain the position to me.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : I do not find any difference between Shri Mahabir Prasad and yourself. If Shri Mahabir Prasad comes to you, he will also have to be explained as has been explained to you. The only thing I would like to say is that the files are lying pending and the survey has since been completed. Shri Mahabir Prasad belongs to Bansgaon tehsil. When I was a student of class IV a question was generally put to us as to the tehsil in Gorakhpur district where there is no railway line and its answer was Bansgaon. The line connecting Sahajanawa to Doharighat, Doharighat to Azamgarh and Mahu is still lying incomplete. But the railway track from Sahajanawa to Doharighat is not being connected by rail. I request you to take out those files and if need be, get a survey conducted. Besides, the timings of the train running from Gorakhpur to Delhi, I should say Barauni to Delhi, need be changed. Because, I do not want to say Gorakhpur which pinches Shri Laliteshwar Shahi. People have made requests in this regard repeatedly. I know your limitations. Earlier Vaishali used to leave at 10.00 and reached here at 8.00. It makes no difference if it starts at 10.00 or 11.40. The train which starts at 10.00 or 11.00 should reach here at 6.00, 7.00 or 8.00 O'clock in the morning. It may start from Barauni a bit earlier, say at 9.30. But the timings of the Delhi Barauni train should be so arranged that it will facilitate the Members of Parliament attend Parliament and provide an opportunity to the people to catch train in the evening after attending to their whole day's work. A superfast train runs between

[Shri Madan Pandey]

Gorakhpur and Howrah twice a week. This train starts at 10.00 and reaches at 4.15 O'clock the next day. The timings of this train should also be properly planned. It should leave at 1.00 O'clock so that people can also attend to their work at Gorakhpur and catch the train which should arrive there at 5.00 O'clock or 6.00 O'clock. If such an arrangement is made, it will increase the utility of this train.

Even now people believe in several superstitions in our area. The days on which this train leaves Gorakhpur are considered inauspicious days for undertaking any journey. I, therefore, request that this train may be allowed to run for two more days so that people of both categories could be accommodated. There was a proposal to introduce a new train from Gorakhpur to Delhi. I request that this commitment made by the hon. Minister must be fulfilled at costs. There was also a proposal for conversion of the line from Gorakhpur to Siswabazar Chhitoni covering a distance of about 100 kilometers. The train leaving Gorakhpur takes 4 hours to reach Siswabazar. Though I am the M.P. of Gorakhpur, I rarely travel on this line. So nobody pay attention towards this line. It should not take more than one and half hour to cover a distance of 66 kilometer. If the Government does not have adequate infrastructure, it should raise the same. In view of this I suggest that you make it convenient to visit our area at least once and ask your officials also to visit this area.

16.00 hrs.

Beside, Gorakhpur-Gonda narrow gauge line runs along the Nepal Border. It is very necessary to convert this line into a broad gauge line in view of our increasing trade potential with Nepal.

I thank the hon. Chairman for providing me an opportunity to express my views and also the hon. Minister of Railways for listening to my views attentively.

16.01 hrs.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Railway Budget has been

discussed and now we are discussing the supplementary demands. I think we should have a discussion on the Railway Minister too and I join Mr. Pande in praising the Minister. The young, enthusiastic, energetic and good looking Railway Minister has presented the Budget rather very well and there are no two opinions about it. But if one really looks at the overall working of the Railways in this country, it can be observed that everything is stagnant over the last three years. The route length remains stagnant at 61,850 kms. No further progress is being achieved. On the contrary, it is even going down. The number of employees has also gone down by one thousand in the year 1986-87 compared to the figures of 1985-86. The number came down from 1613.3 thousands in 1985-86 to 1612.2 thousands in 1986-87. So also, the number of wagons also came down during these two years. All these figures clearly show that in spite of the development of various parts of the country and in spite of various demands from every Member of Parliament for more and more railway lines in his constituency, there is no progress. I think the main reason is the non-availability of resources. 93 per cent of the budget is spent on looking after the old lines and it is practically impossible to spend on new lines. That is the reason why out of the 35 lines that have been pending for about last 20 years, we can complete hardly one or two. As per the figures given by the hon. Minister, the railway line added since 1980 comes to about 900 km. On an average it works out to a mere 120 km. per year. At this snail's pace, what can we really achieve? Of course, the hon. Minister must be complimented for putting up things at a very good pace. But all said and done, the progress achieved is just 120 km. of added line per year. If this is the way things are going in this country, it is high time that the Government should consider other ways to speed up pace of progress.

Hon. member Shri Pande has observed that people are even prepared to pay the money in advance. They are also prepared to give the money with interest back to the Governments. I think we must proceed on such new lines. The hon. Minister has

already pointed out that in Bombay, the metropolitan railways' responsibility is not going to be taken by the Central Government and the State Government or the Corporation or the local authorities should look after the railways there. Accordingly, a new experiment is already being carried out in Mankur and Vachi in Bombay for which the Government has contributed 80 crores of rupees. I suggest that the Government must take up more and more such developmental programmes. Otherwise, the prospect of railway development in future seems to be very bleak because even the money allocated by the Planning Commission is gradually coming down. It has gone down from 15 per cent to 7 per cent. If things continue in this very same manner, we cannot make any progress whatsoever and the demands of the Members of Parliament can never be met and the requirements of the people can never be fulfilled. However competent a minister may be in putting up things, the position will remain the same if we continue to function at this pace.

Now, I am going to make one very important suggestion. Our country has a boundary of coastal line on three sides—Eastern, Western and Southern sides. Instead of concentrating on railway track alone, we must also explore our waterways through ship and steamer transport. This will definitely reduce the burden on the Railways. I come from the Konkan area where there is a terrific demand for more railway facilities. From Goa upto Mangalore we can explore the possibility of having more and more water transport methods. When we are fortunate enough to have about 80 per cent of our borders in the form of coastal line, we must concentrate on the development of transport systems in water through ships and steamers.

The hon. Minister observed when he visited Bombay last time that the suburban trains in Bombay are making losses upto Rs. 9.5 crores. Nearly 70 per cent of suburban passengers of this country are going from Bombay. Out of the total collection of Rs. 2400 crores, about Rs. 1600 crores come from Bombay alone. So,

I would say the Bombay people are contributing so much for the development. By way of increases which you have made this year, you are doing a great injustice to our Bombay people. 70 per cent of the pass holders are from Bombay. Therefore by increasing it from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8, you are collecting a lot of revenue. So out of Rs. 640 crores which you are collecting, about Rs. 400 crores are from Bombay alone.

There are two stations in Bombay—Churchgate and Marine Line. Between these two stations—it is a distance of two and a half kms.—you are charging Rs. 1.50. This increase in the fare which the Bombay people are going to contribute, will mainly affect the poor people. Pass holders are there. Season ticket holders are there. Reserved tickets holders are there. These burdens will affect the people of Bombay mostly. I am not saying that you provide additional lines because you are not going to provide the same. The British people have constructed the Mulland Station. It is very narrow. Lot of space is there. Why don't you make the platform a little high? If you have no money, I can tell my workers to contribute for it. You raise the platform by 100 feet. The signal may be shifted a little high.

The small suggestions which our Bombay people are making, they are never cared for by this Government. Please do not give a step-motherly treatment to our Bombay people. We are contributing a lot. At least, you provide some passenger amenities for Bombay.

Take for example the electric indicators. It is very difficult to see during the evenings and also in the mornings.

Regarding platform, I would say that there is so much rush that people can't stand on the platform. With a mere Rs. 2 lakhs or something like that, we cannot improve it. It requires more money. Take the case of Konkan. From Goa to Mangalore-Sindudurga and Ratnagiri District—from where Prof. Dandavate comes, that is my native place, the Railway Station is away by 10. kms. It is not only in U.P. or Bihar. In Maharashtra—in

[Dr. Datta Samant]

these two districts—also, it is like this. The railway facility is not available. About 200 buses ply daily from Bombay to Goa. About 6000 passengers are going and coming from Bombay and Goa. We are prepared even to contribute some money.

Regarding its survey, he has completed it in three years time. Now the hon. Minister is telling that we are waiting for the Planning Commission's Report. Therefore I am requesting you to kindly expedite it.

Take the case of Maratwara. Rs. 5 crores which was allotted, was too meagre an amount. The other day the Prime Minister promised to the hon. Members that he will look into the matter.

Similarly, take the case of Aurangabad. With the constraint of resources, I do not know that they are going to do. I really pity the manner in which this Government is functioning. I would request you to kindly change all the based functions and satisfy the public.

SHRI JARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words to Mr. Scindia, one of the brightest young Ministers that we have got today.

What I would like to tell him, through you, is this. The railway is the only mode of transport available for the poorest of the poor in our country. I do not want to really make an untrue statement this august Assembly. I never go by train from my house at Barasat to Calcutta or from my constituency to Calcutta. You see the way in which the trains are maintained my dear Scindia, it is really impossible for decent people to go by the train.

First of all, in many cases, the lights are not there, as you all know. I do not blame you, Mr. Minister, because many a time the lights are put there, but they are taken out—I do not know by whom. So, there have to more security arrangements,

so that these amenities for the passengers are not tampered with,

Secondly, I had told the people of my constituency that the hon. Minister had already announced in the Lok Sabha that a double line would be there, of the Barasat-Bongaon line. But I would like to say that in this year's budget, they have put only Rs. 10 lakhs. That amount is not sufficient even to move some of the earth needed for that purpose. I would like to tell the young Minister that this Bongaon line is very important. After all, it is a border area, and God forbid, we may need it for our Army also. So, this has to be done in a bigger way.

I will not take much time, but I would like to tell the Minister this much : I know that he had no other alternative but to increase the fares. But could he not reconsider the question of increasing the fare of the poorer people, i.e. second class passengers ? On behalf of my constituents, I make a request that he may kindly put off this increase in fares. If need be, he may increase the fare for the air-conditioned classes, so that he may not lose money. Let him at least see that the additional money does not come from the pockets of the poorer classes.

My friends said that I was doing *makhan lagao*-ing. That is not correct. I will end my speech saying that we have got the fullest confidence in this young Minister. The Railways are being run today in a very efficient manner. Yesterday I came by the Rajdhani Express. I found that the service has improved during the last 2 or 3 years.

[Translation]

***SHRI MANIK REDDY** (Medak) : Mr. Chairman Sir, we are discussing the demands of the Ministry of Railways. Sir, I am happy to take part in this discussion and would like to avail this opportunity to bring a few things to the notice of our young, energetic and efficient Minister of Railways. I am raising these issues with the hope that hon. Minister would try to implement them as early as possible.

Sir, there is a proposal to construct a circular railway around the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Some spade work was done and the proposal was abandoned. Hyderabad has a population of 30 lakhs and is quite an important city. I request the hon. Minister to take steps to take up the construction of the circular railway as early as possible. Sir, Medak in Andhra Pradesh has no railway line keeping this in view the late lamented leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi after getting elected to Parliament from Medak ordered a survey for a railway line from Patam Cheru to Nizamabad and Karimnagar via Medak and Siddipet. The survey was duly conducted but there arose a dispute on payment of compensation. The Centre has demanded that the State Government should pay the compensation for acquisition of the land. Because of this dispute the proposal was dropped. The entire work has come to a grinding halt. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to take steps to revive the construction work and see that the railway line is completed early. The Ministry of Railways should take the responsibility of paying the compensation. The 6 crore Telugu people will ever remain grateful to the hon. Minister for this gesture.

Sir, there is a flyover in Kamareddy town. This flyover was constructed during the days of British. It is a very narrow bridge and the population of the town has gone up 20 fold. I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps for expansion of flyover.

Sir, there are 3 distinct regions in Andhra Pradesh namely Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana. At present the transport facilities between Andhra and Rayalaseema are not many. Hence Ongole in Andhra region should be connected with Nandyal in Rayalaseema. The construction of this Railway line would help the further integrate the two regions of Andhra Pradesh and contribute to all round development of Rayalaseema area.

Sir, there is a wagon repairing workshop at Rayanapadu near Vijayawada. Only a few of the employees working at the workshop are provided with housing facility. Many of them have not

been provided without housing accommodation. They are staying in private accommodation pay a high rent. Unfortunately, these employees are not being paid house rent allowance now. These employees were given this allowance for one year. But after the payment of house rent allowance was discontinued. I am bringing this issue before the hon. Minister with the hope that he at once direct his Ministry official to pay the house rent allowance to the employees who have not been provided with Government quarters.

Visakhapatnam is a prominent place not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. There is a very big ship yard there. The prestigious Visakhapatnam steel plant is coming up there. This city is already overcrowded. Many people from Annakapallay and Vijaynagar go to Visakhapatnam every day for their work. Hence a shuttle train service from Annakapalli and Vijaynagar to Visakhapatnam should be provided. I hope the hon. Minister would concede to this demand of mine and take steps to provide the shuttle train service.

Sir, a flyover was sanctioned at Pendurthi some time ago. But the construction work has not yet started. I request the hon. Minister to direct concerned officials to take up the construction work at once.

An underground bridge at Ajitnagar near Vijayawada has already been sanctioned but construction work has not been started yet. I request the hon. Minister to see that the construction of this underground bridge is taken up immediately.

Sir, Chirala is an important town in Andhra Pradesh. I visited Chirala personally. Chirala is fast growing up as an important commercial centre. It is comparable to Bombay for its commercial transactions. The Navjiwan Express between Ahmedabad and Madras runs via Chirala. But this Express does not stop at Chirala. Since Chirala happens to be a business centre it is both useful and desirable also to stop Navjiwan Express at Chirala. I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister to take arrangements to stop Navjiwan Express running between Ahmedabad and Madras to stop at Chirala.

[Shri Manik Reddy]

I conclude my speech. Thanking you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : I have to say a few points. Shri Scindia knows my problems which need no repetition. There are no two opinions that the country could make a lot of progress had there been more Ministers like him in the House. I pass through two railway lines, one in N.E. Railway and the other Northern Railway. He has provided a station. Now I would like to request him to make Ballupur a fullfledged station. I also request the hon. Minister to travel from Baran to Etah and accord priority to that branch line. No income accrues to the Railways from that line. It has failed there and I request the hon. Minister to ascertain the reasons of this failure. I am of the view that until and unless it is extended, its income will continue to fall. Steps may be taken to extend it from Etah to Farrukhabad in this seventh plan itself. Sir, through you, I also urge the Planning Commission to allocate more funds to the Railway so that the hon. Minister may be in position to solve our problems placed before him and also meet the requirements of the people. He cannot do anything without availability of funds.

The railway time table is being changed from the first of next month. In this connection, I would like to state that I have been making a demand for the last three years to provide a halt for only two minutes to 57 UP and 58 DN Kasganj-Lucknow Express at Dariaoganj Railway station. It will not make any difference. Besides, I would like to remain that before taking a decision to provide a halt to any train, the Railways should find out as to where maximum number of passengers will be available—and where more income will accrue to the Railways. Thirdly, the Ballupur halt should be converted into a fullfledged station as it will be a source of huge income to the Railways and it will be convenient for the people also. It is a long standing demand of the people. I hope a survey to provide a halt to 57 UP/58 DN Express at

Dariaoganj will be connected. I have been meeting the hon. Minister from time to time and explaining him the problem. I hope that he will take a sympathetic view as he is fully aware of our difficulties.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Railway Budget and the Supplementary Demands of Grants. I will take minimum line and conclude. During the hon. Minister towards a particular problem and I am happy and thankful to him that he took action by appreciating the problem and solved a number of other problems.

I had, particularly, submitted a proposal to explaining that Asansol is an important centre of the Eastern Coal Limited and thousands of workers hailing from all over Bihar work in that coal field. But the workers find it difficult to move about in surrounding areas of Bihar as no other alternative train is available to them. It is very difficult for the workers to reach other parts of Bihar from there. I hope that the hon. Minister of Railways will consider our demands sympathetically and take suitable action keeping in view the interests of large number of workers.

I belong to Santhal Parganas, which is an Adivasi area. There are 4 districts in Santhal Parganas. Though it comprises of a vast area, yet railway lines have been laid at one or two places and even Dumka, the divisional headquarters of Santhal Parganas has not been connected by rail. Expansion of railway network in other parts of the State is also negligible. It has been the policy of our Government to remove the regional imbalances and develop all the areas evenly. In view of the fact that the Government wishes to develop Adivasi areas economically and remove regional imbalance and is committed to it. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways to follow the policy of the Government and expand railway network in the tribal areas. This will enable the tribals to join the main stream of development along with others. I request him to connect our divisional headquarters, Dumka and Muddupur with railway lines. The Railways have so far conducted survey of 4 railway

lines in the Santhal Parganas, but none of these lines have been completed for want of funds or for some other reasons.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Railways for introducing some new trains in the country. At the same, I would like to bring to his kind notice that though he made announcements to introduce new trains in several parts of the country, yet he forgot about Bihar and West Bengal. No new train has been introduced either this year or last year. Of course, a bi-weekly train was introduced last year. But year even that much has not been done.

I want to submit that there is no direct train from Patna to Madras or Bombay.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say something about the rail traffic and railway employees and request the hon. Minister to solve the problems relating to them and remove the bottlenecks which have been pointed out by our hon. colleagues. I personally know that in the last several years the Government have taken many radical measures for the welfare of employees of Railway Department for raising their standard of living. Therefore, it is not true that the Railway officials are not being taken care of. Due attention is being paid to them and I feel that they are fully satisfied.

Personally I want to say that the Steam Loco Shed which was there has been abolished and the name of abolition of Steam Engines but unfortunately, Steam Engine is still running there. The hon. Minister has resolved for the Dieselisation of all trains in India by 2000 A.D. As such that steam shed was abolished under this scheme and perhaps the officers have shown it as dieselised in papers. But the actual position is that even today the steam Engine is being run between Asansol and Jhajha. It causes more expenses when the steam engine is brought from Jhajha or Danapur. The coal is also stolen in this practice. When the steam locomotive has been abolished then, the Government should give a Diesel Shed in place of that. You may please get these things examined. I have been raising this demand for several years to instal a diesel shed in place of the abolished steam loco

shed, so that the long standing demand of the people may be fulfilled.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion.

I do not want to take much time of the House as it was only a few days ago, I have given a comprehensive reply to all the issues raised and all the points that came under discussion.

The discussion again today had a familiar ring—mainly there were vociferous and very strong demands for new lines. I had explained time and again that keeping in view the constraint of resources, we have had to prioritise the railway investment programme and as a priority, we have taken up rehabilitation and modernisation of the system.

I have always been maintaining that a meaningful expansion of the system can only take place after we are confident that the present system is in good health.

I think, the process that was set in motion, a few years ago, is well under way, and certainly in the future, we must contemplate a greater investment and a greater allotment to new lines, doubling and conversion, whatever they are required. I do not feel that conversions are necessary *per se*, but in some areas it is necessary because I have always maintained that metre gauge itself is not an inferior system. In fact, in most parts of the world, even the developed countries do not have the broad gauge system, but they have their own system called 'standard gauge'. Our metre-gauge is approximately 23,000 to 24,000 kilometres out of 62,000 kilometres. This is a very vast system. It is not financially possible to convert such a vast system into broad-gauge and secondly it is not necessary. What is required is that we should improve the existing metre-gauge and ensure that it fulfils the expectations of the people, who are serviced by the Railways. If there has been a slight neglect of the metre-gauge in the past because of greater concentration on the

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broad-gauge because of larger traffic movement, I feel that this is the time that we should now start restoring the balance somewhat. I have told the Railway Administration that greater focus must now be given to the metre-gauge. We must now improve the track structure, rolling stock and transshipment facilities.

Today a lot of people ask for conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge because people feel that industry does not want to go to the metre-gauge area. But it should be our endeavour, and it will be our endeavour that we improve the standard of metre-gauge so that industry should not shy away from coming to metre-gauge area. That is going to be our concentration. Just an example of this is the fact that until last year we were ordering only 60 coaches approximately per annum from ICF for metre-gauge. This year the order is something in the region of 250 to 300. This is the same all along the line, whether it is the rolling stock. We want more fuel efficient and better locomotives for the metre-gauge. We want better wagons for the metre-gauge. We are investing in the track structure in the metre-gauge and also in the signalling and tele-communication and also, of course, transshipment facilities which are so important. But there are certain areas where metre-gauge should be converted. There are certain identified areas where links to the broad-gauge would be more efficient and more viable.

Coming back to the expansion of the system, hon. Members do know that the requirement is in the region of something like Rs. 1500 or 1600 crores and what has been allotted to us over the five-year period is Rs. 350 crores. This year the allotment is only Rs. 195 crores. And as hon. Members know, both the sanction of construction of new lines and allotment made, is done in great consultation with the Planning Commission. We have got Rs. 195 crores out of which about Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 100 crores are only for two lines which are project linked. That leaves about Rs. 85 crores on new line allocation for the entire country. These are the problems we are facing. I myself am a representative of the

people. I do understand how much pressure comes on the representatives and they are totally justified in asking for what they have asked. But I am just requesting you to understand the position we also are in. I do think, this is the time to start contemplating on a greater allocation on new lines because the process of renewal of track has achieved a very good impetus. We are renewing about 4000 to 4200 kms. of track annually, hoping to wipe out the backlog which we have inherited, by 1995. We are also giving priority to electrification. Whereas 10 years ago only 97 kms. used to be electrified per annum, we are now electrifying something like 670 kms. And the third area of priority is the rolling stock. In this year, in fact, there has been some confusion because people tend to feel that we have given a very small allocation for rolling stock, about Rs. 500 crores or so, in our Plan. But what is not, of course, understood—and I would like to set the record straight here—is that about Rs. seven to eight hundred crores of IRFC funds will also be added to that Rs. five hundred crores, which will make about Rs. twelve hundred to thirteen hundred crores for rolling stock, which means 'approximately 35 to 40 per cent of the Annual Plan. So, these are our priority areas. But as we take care of them, we can, slowly start shifting our priorities to expansions, to conversion and to doubling.

The North-East sector was mentioned. I have given a commitment to the House that it will be our sincere attempt to ensure that four lines in the North-East sector are completed within the Seventh Plan. In fact, the target for the Dharamnagar-Kumarghat line is December, 1989. Amguri-Tuli line also we could have completed but there is a land dispute between two State Governments and unless the land is handed over, we cannot make progress on this line. The sixth line is the Guwahati-Berihat line which concerns the Meghalaya Government, and I think certain discussions are going on with them.

As far as the extension of the line beyond Kumarghat is concerned, after we finish up to Kumarghat, we can then take into consideration the extension of the line ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Prime Minister had assured during the elections that up to Agartala, the Project will be taken up in this budget. Your Prime Minister has assured.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I will reiterate that after Kumarghat is completed, we can then take into consideration the question of extending it up to Agartala ...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. Datta Samant mentioned about the Konkan line—the West Coast line. This is a very important line. I tend to agree with him and that is why it has been sent to the Planning Commission. Survey has been completed. Mr. Janardhana Poojary and Mr. Oscar Fernandes have been constantly stressing the importance of this line and as I said, I am in full agreement with them. But it is up to the Planning Commission to sanction it. The survey is completed and the matter has been sent for appraisal to the Planning Commission with our recommendation that we should start construction, as soon as possible, on the Mangalore-Udupi section, especially because of the tremendous advocacy for this line, put forward by my colleague Mr. Poojary and by Mr. Oscar Fernandes.

Some hon. Members were talking about security. This is a problem in certain areas. Along with the State Governments, it is our endeavour to ensure greater security of the people who travel. I have also asked ICF that in all the second-class sleeper coaches that are manufactured, certain chains should be a standard item underneath the berths, so that a person could put the chain through the handle and lock his luggage up and ensure that there is no theft during his journey.

As far as Jogigopa bridge is concerned, we have already taken up the survey and the preliminary work on this bridge. The Brahmaputra river is a very difficult river to bridge. We are employing the latest technology to construct this bridge. The conformation of the river-bed is such that it requires a cable-stayed bridge. This is the first time that we are going in for this technology in India and it will mark a new stride in bridge technology in our country.

Mr. Madan Pandey mentioned about the Bagha-Chitauni bridge. This whole matter is being examined by the Planning Ministry. An Expert Committee is being set up which would also involve a railway element. The Planning Commission, the Railways, the Bihar and the U.P. Governments, and the Surface Transport Ministry would be represented on this expert committee and hopefully, within a few months they should come up with a Report and their recommendations.

For Bhatni-Varanasi conversion, Rs. 450 crores would be required for all the conversions to be completed in the country and we have been allotted only Rs. 150 crores in the five year period. This year, the allotment is about Rs. 60 crores and Varanasi-Bhatni conversion has got about 14% of the total allotment, Mysore-Bangalore conversion has got another 11%, Guntur-Macheela conversion has got approximately 35 or 40% of the total allotment. So, within the limitations, I think a fair amount has been allotted to Varanasi-Bhatni conversion and to the other lines that I have mentioned.

Sir, I do believe that the financial position of the railways due to the efforts of the railwaymen and due to the efforts of the smallest railway workers on the line, has shown an improvement and apart from that, the total tonnage that we moved, the total passengers that we moved and the general attitudinal change that has come around, I do agree that there are still a lot of shortcomings, a lot of drawbacks. There is still a lot of margin for progress to be made. But I am sure the hon. Members do believe that the effort in improving is sincere and there is a definite attitudinal change and the railwaymen are putting their best shoulders to the task. I do believe that, as I stated, in the budget speech, that if an organisation improves, member of the staff should also experience that improvement in their well-being. That is why as far as railway staff are concerned, where the capital expenditure of the staff quarters and staff amenities in the Sixth Plan averaged Rs. 20 crores or so, in 1988-89 we have increased it to Rs. 47 crores, which is an increase of about 130% or so,

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Sir, I would like to make it clear that we are not an employment agency but we are an undertaking which has to provide transport services to the nation and tomorrow if I start getting over-staffed with the objective that I am only to give employment, it would be the same hon. Members from all sides of the House who would say "what an inefficient organisation you are running". Already I am getting criticism that we are spending 50% to 55% of the total expenditure on salaries and tomorrow if you ask me to employ more and increase the amount towards salaries, about 70% or 75%, I would say that it is an absurd suggestion. This is what I would say in all humility.

Sir, concerning these staff members who are today members of our railway family, it is our duty to ensure that they also enjoy the well-being that the railway organisation is experiencing and that is why expenditure on staff quarters and staff amenities has been increased from Rs. 20 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 47 crores in 1988-89. Apart from that, I would like also to tell the hon. Members that just two or three months ago I had taken a special meeting of the General Managers on providing medical facilities and on educational facilities. I called all the General Managers only to discuss these two points and no other points. We have tried to evolve a plan which would be implemented over the next two years so as to improve medical facilities to the railwaymen and their family, and also to improve the educational standard. We have a plan for implementation, so that they can avail of this facility. I would also like to add that my friend Shri Narayan Choubey who is so sweet off the floor of the House and so bitter on the floor of the House, keeps saying that nothing has been done for the railwaymen. I have already enumerated several things that have been done and I would like to remind the hon. Members specially, Shri Narayan Choubey, that the railways this year gave 42 days' productivity link bonus to the staff members. I think it is a very generous bonus, but well deserved. It is not given out of charity, it is because those railwaymen, those pointmen, those gunmen, those cabinmen deserved it

because they actually worked for it. And therefore, it is something which I was very happy to announce. It was entirely due to the tremendous support that the Prime Minister gave as far as this proposal was concerned. It is he who has told us to ensure that our staff is looked after, it is he who has told us to give total priority to the North-East area, and the atmosphere in which he has allowed us to work, is why there has been certain improvement. There has been this encouragement which we have received from the highest quarters.

So, Sir I would again like to thank the hon. Members for their cooperation. I would like to thank Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan Sahib for the generous compliments that he paid.

One more clarification, Sir. There was a new Express train between Bhopal and Rajkot via Baroda and Ahmedabad. Some hon. Members are feeling that this will not touch Baroda. But it will also be touching Baroda and Ahmedabad and it will go on to Rajkot.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What about the contract system ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I would again like to thank the hon. Members for the cooperation we have received and for the constant guidance that they gave us, and I am confident that we will keep receiving their support in great measure in the future also.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : About the contract, I asked something, but you just avoided it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Resolution regarding approval of recommendations made in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, moved by Shri Madhavrao Scindia to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 11 to 14 contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as

other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on 23rd February, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 16."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1987-88 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the following Demands entered in second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 14 and 16.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1985-86 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 4 to 13, 15 and 16.

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1988*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Appropriation (Railways) Bill for introduction, consideration and passing. Shri Madhavarao Scindia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purpose of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I introduce† the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways, 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 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed,

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.51 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2
BILL, 1988*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may move for leave to introduce No. 2 Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : 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 India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I introduce† the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purposes

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21.3.1988.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

of Railways, 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 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL, 1988*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move for leave to introduce Bill No. 3.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of

March, 1986 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I introduce† the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21.3.1988.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President,

[Mr. Chairman]

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Clause 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

"That Clause 1, 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 MADHAVRAO SCINCIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.58 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to
move :*

"That the Bill further to amend
the High Court Judges (Conditions of
Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme
Court Judges (Conditions of Service)
Act, 1958 respectively be taken into
consideration."

As you are aware, during the year
1986, substantial improvements in the
Service Conditions of the Judges the High
Courts and the Supreme Court have been
made. The present Bill is also a result of
our concern to bring further improvements
in the Service Conditions of Judges. In the
Bill passed by the Lok Sabha on 8-8-1986,

enhanced pensionary benefits, enhanced
sumptuary allowances and conveyance
facilities were extended to the Judges with
effect from 1-11-1986.

Those Judges who retired prior to
1-11-1986 were not entitled to the enhanced
rates and scales of pensionary benefits.
However, in the intervening period few
Hon'ble Judges have approached the
Government as well as the Supreme Court
of India. Though, the matter was receiving
the attention of the Government, the
Supreme Court of India delivered its verdict
that the Judges including Chief Justices
who retired prior to 1-11-1986 were
also entitled to the rates and scales of pen-
sionary benefits as applicable to the Judges
including Chief Justices who retired on or
after 1-11-1986. Keeping in view, the
Judgement of the Supreme Court, the
Government have decided that Judges in-
cluding Chief Justices who retired prior to
1-11-1986, may also be given the similar
benefits.

The enhanced conveyance facilities
included provision of Staff Car and driver
also in lieu of a fixed amount as Conveyance
Allowance. However, later on it was found
that the value of conveyance facilities and
sumptuary allowance paid to the Judges
were being computed for the purpose of
income-tax paid by the Judges under the
head 'Salaries.' The computation of income-
tax under the head 'Salaries on' the enhanced
conveyance facilities and sumptuary
allowances resulted in the erosion of the
benefits extended to the Judges in this
regard with effect from 1-11-1986. Now, it is
proposed to exempt the value of conveyance
facilities and sumptuary allowance payable/
paid to the Judges from the purview of
income-tax.

It is also proposed to raise the amount
of DCRG admissible to Judges who have
not held a pensionable post from the present
figures of Rs. 50,000. The DCRG payable
to such Judges is regulated by the rules
applicable to Central Government Group A
employees, who are now entitled to a maxi-
mum of DCRG of Rs. 1,00,000 with effect
from 1-1-1986. The Supreme Court have
decided that such Judges should be given
this benefit from the same date. The

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Government has accordingly decided to remove the present ceiling of Rs. 50,000.

In view of the above, the present Bill has been introduced. I hope this will meet with wholehearted support from all members of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for securing his nomination again for Rajya Sabha in spite of the total atrophy in the Ministry over which he presides. This Bill is the result of the general stagnation in the country and the inflation that is going on because money value is getting reduced every day. Therefore, the income in real terms is going down. We wanted that all the wage-earners should get living wages. Well, I do not mind at all. So far as this increase is concerned, it is really due to the judgement of the Supreme Court. But, Sir, certain things, I cannot avoid making comments. The Minister wants to take the credit for the Central Government. That shows that the Central Government has great concern for the judges. One concern is because of the mandate of the Supreme Court and the second concern can be easily shown because the bulk of the liabilities goes to the State Governments. The Centre is only to provide for the Supreme Court Judges and the Delhi High Court judges...

AN. HON. MEMBER : That also, they share. (*Interuptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : As far as Delhi High Court is concerned, they share with regard to the pension so far as those who are promoted from the High Court Judgeship. Now, the Centre and the State both share. Indeed, their contribution—I mean the Centre's contribution will be Rs. 10 lakhs. The additional expenditure is about Rs. 10 lakhs. You show concern for the judges—by whom you

swear—when the judgements are in your favour and whom you abuse when the judgements are against you. They will be spending about Rs. 10 lakhs per year. Therefore, what I demand as a question of principle and policy is that the increase which is being given to the judges of the High Courts, the extra expenditure should be borne by the Centre because it is due to the Centre's policy that this situation is coming up. It is no good of the Centre taking an attitude, a disturbing attitude and showing great concern for the judges when they do not want to bring out money from their own till. In all fairness, and consistent with the so-called concern, please get this money from your till and pay to the State Governments. They will be very happily giving it and it and more, as much as you can give. Since the law-making authority is in the Parliament, therefore the Minister can take up a grand gesture of taking a favourable attitude and showing the so-called respect to the judges. But in their mind, I know how the judiciary is being treated. This is my demand.

Sir, it gives us an opportunity to make certain observations because of the state or the situation that is prevailing, a situation of near anarchy in the judiciary today. There is a near anarchy and there is complete confusion. We have not only asked in this House but throughout the country. People are talking about mounting arrears and like a parrot—I have had the fortune or misfortune—I do not know—of being here and listening to all the precessors and now the present Minister saying : "we are looking into the matter, we take all steps and we shall appoint judges and all that." We are seeing how the arrears can be contained. But it is increasing in geometrical proportions. It has been eating into the vitals of the judicial system. Committees have been appointed galore. Reports are legion. But the result is that the judicial system should not be really for lawyers, although we are participants and beneficiaries of the system as lawyers. But the real object of the judicial system in any civilized country should be the litigents, the people who need justice.

Sir, all sorts of talks, all sorts of Committees and all sorts of reports take

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

place. But this is never being really attended to. I know that. I can almost anticipate his reply—my good friend's reply—and what he can do also. But really, I think the time has not only come but the time is overdue that some sort of a very very serious thinking is made.

Now one thing. The other day, one of the Hon. Judges. of the Supreme Court—I found in one of the seminars—has reminded the Government of its obligation to fill up the vacancies, that vacancies should be filled up as early as possible. One thing is certain. Unless there is a premature death, when a judge is going to retire is known from the date of his appointment. Unless there are very rare exceptions, that a judge remembers subsequently his correct date of birth. Therefore, it is known.

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, how many vacancies are there? Why are they not filled up? I know the Hon. Minister will say: here, there is Central Government, here there is State Government, here there is Chief Justice of India, here there is Chief Justice of India, here there is Chief Justice of the State—Oh, Hon. Members, it takes a long process in consultations, discussions and so on and so forth. But what about the people? How are they concerned about your consultations—lengthy consultations? If your consultations, discussions, deliberations, dissertations, political influence, considerations take such a long time their it should start well ahead of the retirement of the judges when vacancies occur. But this has become almost like a cancer in our judicial system. In one side, you find mounting arrears and on the other side, you find mounting vacancies. Now even in cases, where on consideration of the necessity and public interest, the strength of the high court or the Supreme Court should be increased, the Parliament has given the sanction. But even those posts are not filled up. What is the good of creating new posts of judges when even the original quota is not filled up by timely appointment?

I know, I am not going into the nature of the appointment that has been made. I believe, I have a suspicion that the Ministers do not pull on together in this matter. They don't pull on also with the Chief Justice's recommendations. There are all sorts of considerations given. I do not wish to bring in that. I believe, I know in some cases, how things have been organised—which Ministry has recommended whom and who has scuttled whom. Well, many of them are known to us, not in all cases. Hon. Minister is aware of it.

But today, as I said, there is a total atrophy in the functioning of this Ministry. What is happening in the capital of India for so many weeks now? High court is not functioning, subordinate courts are not functioning, Supreme Court did not function for so many days. What has been done? Is there a Law Ministry in this country?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): No. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
(Alleppy): ...by small group against the majority.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY;
Anything. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Majority or minority. People are not concerned. People are concerned that the courts should be opened. Has this Government any responsibility for that?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Are you prepared to say that you are not supporting the striking lawyers?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
You meet their demand. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: What responsibility you have? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I shall come to it later. But has this Government any responsibility? I am not in power. (*Interruptions*) There are Ministers, Secretaries, such and such—such a huge outfit is there. The Cabinet is there. But the high court is not functioning in the capital of India. He doesn't feel ashamed and is trying to put the ball in my court.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Why are you also speaking ? (Interruptions) They are putting fuel to the fire. They are politically using the issue of judiciary and the lawyers. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I hope that there are large number of lawyers in Delhi atleast belonging to my political affiliation—I would have been very happy—who can cripple the functioning of the high court.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Today, everybody knows who is doing what to the bar and what to the bench. You people are the people who are doing...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Give the names. I shall be very happy. (Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You talk to me. I will give you the names.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why should I talk to you ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You are using this forum for your petty politics. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is political there ? (Interruptions) The Minister is disturbed, that shows that I was right...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : And petty minded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I charge this Government with total inefficiency, total incompetence and they are in league with the forces of disintegration of this country. If he says I am petty minded, I say that this Minister is not fit to remain in his post for half a minute...(Interruptions)...If this Government is giving an explanation that some of my people...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : There is no need for a certificate from any Member of the House that the Minister is fit or not. Therefore these words would be expunged. These are derogatory to the prestige of the Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He said I am petty minded.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : It is your party alone which is doing all this and which is reprehensible.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : What do you say, Mr. Deputy Speaker ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is unparliamentary or objectionable, I will see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What happened in the Tis Hazari court in February ?

SHRI H.A. BHARDWAJ : In your State judges were beaten up in the courts. Can you deny this ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : **

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : **

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That won't go on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is being unnecessarily personal. He does not know how to behave. I am in this Parliament much longer than he is.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Don't shout at me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not shouted at you. You are too small for my shouting...(Interruptions)...I am addressing the Parliament of India. I am addressing the Lok Sabha. I am not addressing an ordinary Minister of State.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No dialogue here.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : To say that, ** is unparliamentary. It should be expunged. A Member has no business to say that,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it. Mr. Charles, you take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Why does not he follow the rule of the debate ? Why does he interrupt me every minute ? Why does not he answer ?... (Interruptions)...He has not taken your permission. He must know the rules of the debate. He cannot go on interrupting me like this. Is there any wonder why there is lawlessness in this country when the Minister of Law cannot behave ? This is the type of Minister we have.

I charge that this Government has totally failed to tackle a situation which has affected a very large number of people in the capital of this country... (Interruptions) Is it my turn to speak or his turn ? I don't know. Have you permitted him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have only permitted you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Then why is he interrupting me ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a matter of shame. Of course, this Government has no sense of shame either. The courts are not functioning for weeks and months. If anybody from my party, as the Minister alleges, is responsible, take action against him. Why does this Government not take action if anybody is indulging in hooliganism ? But what happened in Tis Hazari courts on 17th February ? Hordes of people went there and beat up the lawyers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Congress (1) people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Nobody has denied that. Even it appeared in the newspapers that one of the Congress activist was there and action supposedly would be taken against him. (Interruptions) What Happened : The lawyers are beaten up inside the court building and in their offices in Tis Hazari campus. Lawyers are beaten up in the Supreme Court corridors and the Government is only watching here. (Interruptions).

Sir, therefore, I am saying that the matter is very serious and, I think, the Cabinet Minister should have been present. He should have come here when there is a non-functioning judicial system in this country as a result of the total mal-functioning of the Ministry and the hon. Minister who has got a promotion or a demotion, I do not know, is conspicuous by his absence. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order. Order. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
After considerable protestation the Government took action. As the hon. Supreme Court has said in Delhi the Lt. Governor thinks he is the President of India. These are not my words. An executive order was made appointing two judge to go into the matter. Then some lawyers had to apply to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has directed it should be under the Commission of Enquiry Act. How long it took for the Government to do it : Why no action was taken ? Why lawyers were not taken into confidence ? I would like to know what initiative Government took in the matter ? As if it has no responsibility. In a prepared speech the Minister says we have great concern for the judges. (Interruptions). We have seen Congress Politicians fight amongst themselves. Probably it is becoming contagious.

I would now like to make comments on the policy of transfer of judges. Some have been appointed Chief Justices from outside the State. I would like to know whether it has helped in better functioning of the High Court judicially. On principle it is alright to talk of integration of this country through the medium of appointing Chief Justices from outside but the experience of this experiment is that in the name of national integration it is causing dis-integration of the judiciary itself. That is why one hon. Judge who was against his wishes on the day he was appointed Chief Justice of one high Court on that very day was transferred without even prior knowledge or an inkling of the intention of the Government that he would be transferred the next day to another High Court. Now he has been forced to

resign four years before his term was to end because it is difficult for him to stay there. He has got problem.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You ask the Minister please.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You want to listen ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You give your reply in time.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Because your Government did not care for him. He was given no facilities there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very well. (Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : He has given in writing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Put it on record. Already you have it on record. You will see.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I have put it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, Sir, not only that, Chief Justice Chandrakar has said that also. Now, your Tamil Nadu (MGR) Government gave him all the facilities. Then, what has he said ? What all the Judges are saying ? The question is that it has become an imposition on the Judges. It is becoming an imposition on the Judges. That's why unwilling people are being sent. They are unable to adjust themselves. Some have only 15 months, 14 months, 13 months to retire and they are uprooted. They suddenly find in circumstances where he takes months and years to adjust oneself. He goes to a court, he does not know. Lawyers, he doesn't know.

The greatest importance is, as you are aware that the Chief Justice of High Court initiates the proposal for appointment of new Judges. Unless the Chief Justice knows the lawyers themselves personally in the sense of those who appear before him or he gets information from others, how can he go and make re-

commendations for appointment of new Judges. Soon after his arrival here, he is hardly having an occasion to know and assess the performance of the lawyers whom he can recommend for appointment as Judges.

Then how does he know ? Without knowing, he has to make recommendations for appointment. Then he has to refer to external sources, ask this man, that man, so on and so forth, A, B, C, D that who can be appointed as Judges. Then all sorts of formulas are being followed. Therefore, time has come. You may abuse me. That is your habit. Your abuse will not affect me at all, I know, because on your abuse or your praise does not depend my acceptability or otherwise to the people. You can go on abusing me and my party. But the question is why the Judges themselves are insulated ? Why there is an objection from the Judges themselves ? Are you blaming them as CPI (M) people ? Therefore, is it to be ignored ? Serious thought has to be given to this by the Government that why this objection is coming up. What are the difficulties they are facing ? Whether there can be proper implementation even if the policy is good ? Ask the Judges.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are they not asked ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No Rangaji. He has said that openly. He has written to the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice, I was referring to, has written to the President of India, I take it, in his letter of resignation or in some other communication. Is this the way to be done ? You treat Judges as occupying positions in which he has to function or otherwise at your sweetwill only. Has the location of court any importance or not ?

Sir, I have been one of the strongest supporters in this House. I supported the principle of transfer of Judges, appointment of Chief Justices from outside. I have had occasion to meet some of them, I find that we have had Chief Justices in Calcutta High Court where I have the privilege generally to be associated in my practice. When we have to decide

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Chief Justices, what difficulties they are facing? It is not only physical comforts or physical amenities. It is a question of adjustment to a situation, to a surrounding, to an atmosphere also. If you put somebody against his wishes, he shows no concern, shows no interest in the work as we have our experience in Calcutta. And also a gentleman who tries to do something says that it is impossible. My family cannot adjust it. He had personal bereavements. He says that his wife cannot adjust here. These are the problems and he says that the time has come when the policy of this Government of appointment of Chief Justices from outside should be very seriously considered. I am requesting, I am urging upon the Government, I am not saying as I have myself said, I have strongly advocated and supported this but the actual way the system is being worked is causing or creating misgivings in the minds of the people. Two Chief Justices are retiring. They are not accepting transfer. They are expressing their objection to it. Therefore, a policy should be implemented in a manner where there is ready acceptability by the judges themselves and that will help in the proper functioning of the judiciary itself. The affairs of the functioning of the High Court is bound to be affected very seriously if the judge of a High Court is dissatisfied, if he has got very serious reservations in the matter of his functioning. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government not to take the matter on party lines and this is not a question of party lines. There is no question of it. Don't bring politics into it. I am saying that although on principle you need not do but you have to do it with circumspection with consideration of the judges concerned, with human approach in the matter. Then and then only, it will be acceptable and only then, it will bring out the results which are desired. It is felt by the Government that concession in the matter of some monetary benefits will alone satisfy the judiciary. If there is no proper approach in the matter, when there are arrears mounting please read the speech of one of the judges of the Supreme Court in a Guwahati conference which he had delivered the other day. Those are matters of

very great importance. I have not said that. If you are allergic to me as you are, read the speeches of the Supreme Court judges. What is the answer of the Government to those complaints and charges by the judges themselves? Just because an hon. judge of the High Court makes an observation which you don't like, you are prone to ask somebody to criticise him but thereby you cannot solve the problem. Time has come for this serious matter to be looked into. Let the Law Ministry be not a mere ornament, let it be a functioning Ministry. That is what I demand.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill provides increase in facilities and allowances of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts well known lawyers are refusing to be appointed and occupy the Bench for want of remuneration and extra facilities. We, in our country, have the second biggest legal practitioners in the world. Yet, cases are concentrated in the hands of a few lawyers and that is the very reason why the leading lawyers are not coming forward. My learned friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that the vacancies should be filled up. I agree with it but my feeling is that by this alone the problem cannot be solved.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will finish this item today and sit a little late, if required.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not beyond six.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has already been agreed to in the House that the House will sit upto 7 O'clock; if required.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : That is only in respect of Budget; not for Bills like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The allotted time for this Bill is one hour. I want to finish it within that time. Please continue.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : What is needed is not only filling up of the vacancies, but appointment of quality judges, and not mere quantity. As on 31.12.1987, the number of cases pending in the Supreme

Court was 1,75,748 and those in the High Courts 14,39,491. It can well be imagined how many years it will take to wipe out this pendency.

There is need for progrestive reforms of judicial procedures and improvement of legal education, so that it can be made more practical. Undue elaborate arguments and the cases being adjourned for a long time are responsible for the pendency of these cases. What is needed is cooperation between the bench and the bar. The write petitions are admitted with readiness and interim stays are granted very easily. These are some of the reasons for pendency of cases. The Government should think very seriously how best this problem can be solved in a progressive manner. The Government should also think of the courts, beginning the First Class Magistrates, Munsifs up to the High Courts and the Supreme Court, because the judgements of the First Class Magistrates and Munsifs also come up to the Supreme Court. This cannot be lost sight of.

My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, has also referred to one matter and said that we in the ruling party only appreciate such judges whose judgements are in favour of us and criticise others, whose judgements are against us. But, I submit reverse is true. Take for example the observations of the two Supreme Court judges in the matter of Fairfax, and also the Misra Commission. Who were criticising its findings? It is the opposition. Some High Courts have given findings against some Chief Ministers. Are those Chief Ministers stepping down? They are not. Who is not respecting the judgements of the judiciary? It is the opposition. They appreciate those findings if they suit their political purposes; they condemn if those which are against them. While residing in a glass house, they should not belt stones at others.

When we think of these facilities, the State Governments should also come in a big way. There are certain States in which the residential quarters are not earmarked or are not provided to the judges in a befitting manner. So, there should be some provision. The Centre should take up with the States and see that some residential

quarters are earmarked for the High Court judges and they must be given to them and them alone. I am asking to give some more facilities and not merly to increase the amount. Why not provide a free car and fuel for its consumption and also some other facilities so that the judges can work in a better manner? Since the policy of our Government is to deliver justice at the door of the poor and common man, I would submit at this juncture, that the Hon. Law Minister should take steps, persuade the Orissa Government to have a Circuit Court of the High Court of Orissa at Berhampur at present and make it permanent later on.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was just now listening the speech of our friend, Shri Chatterji. I was also witnessing the sharp exchanges between the hon. Minister and him... (Interruptions) How can I start in such interruptions. It is the ruling party which creates legal complications and forces us. Our legal experts, who were allotted this subiect, are not present here. After listening to sharp exchanges, I felt that I should also mention a couple of points. The facilities which the Central Government is providing to judges are alright. We are not against them. But the State Government will also have to provide all these facilities to the High Court judges which the Central Government have given to the Supreme Court judges. The State Governments will have to incur extra expenditure for this. Why the Central Government do not think about the lower grade judges. Our hon. friends were just now telling about the procedure of appointments of judges and chief justices. I do not think that partiality is not done in this procedure. The partiality is very much there. We have seen this partiality, for example a junior iudges from Delhi was recently promoted as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court in place of a senior judge, who was acting Chief Justice. Is it not an injustice? The justice should be done in courts but instead of this injustice is being done. All this is happening because of Central Government because they make a mess of everything sitting over here. Our hon. friend has

[Shri V. Tulsiram]

recently put everything before you but you were getting annoyed and angry. This is not a personal matter between you and Mr. Chatterjee, but it is a policy matter. He was not saying personally to you but was talking about your Government policies, partiality done by the Government and about your party and Government who is encouraging injustice instead of justice. The opposition wants that the feeding machinery of the Government *i.e.* the officers should be honest and hard working so that the Government may function properly. I have said earlier and also reiterate that if the Government does any work for the welfare, progress and integrity of the country and to help the general public then, the opposition will always be with them and we shall not utter a single word against the Government. Why the Government thinks that we are here just to criticise them. But when the Government strays only then the opposition says that they are not moving in the right direction. I do not think there is anything in it to become angry. The Government should improve to functioning. To say, that the Government should move in the right direction is in the interest of the Government. If you move in the right direction, then, you as well as your Government will work properly. Our hon. friend has wished a second term of Ministership for you and you can become the Minister again but instead of trying to improve yourself you are trying to quarrel. It will not ruin us but will spoil your prospects and your Government. Therefore, I would like to say once again that you should run the Government properly. With these words, I conclude.

17.41 hrs

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : The present situation requires a second look at our judicial system. I have no doubt in believing that the Government have failed to look into the overall aspects of the judiciary in this country. They have not come forward with any proposal yet for reformation. The recent strike by the advocates, the stand taken by the Govern-

ment on this issue and various other things that are happening in the whole judicial system do reveal that the Government is quite unconcerned about the judicial system which happens to be one of the most important pillars of our democracy. Our judicial system is being affected very adversely and judiciary which is equal to legislature and executive is given scant respect by the Government. I request that the Government should take proper steps and see that our judicial system is reformed. When we look at this Bill itself, on the whole I feel that the Government has not really looked into all the aspects concerning the judiciary.

Now, something is provided for the judges in this Bill and I welcome it. I agree that some benefits should be given to the judges and their position should be safeguarded properly. When a judge retires, he can be paid upto rupees one lakh as pension in the same way as a Class I officer is entitled to get. But may I ask you one question? If a Class I officer retires and if he gets his pension, is there a rule by which he can get more than what he was getting earlier? Even if he accepts an appointment after retirement, his salary should be rounded off to what he was getting. Therefore, I say that the same rule should apply in the case of the judges too.

Secondly, what are you doing in the case of retiring judges? You appoint them to conduct inquiries. Will the Government take a stand not to appoint any retired judge for the purpose of conducting an inquiry? I say this because people who are appointed in this manner are at the back and call of the Government and they write their reports in a way that is suitable to the Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : You are casting aspersions;

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : No Sir, I am not. I am only stating about a general thing which can be seen now. That is why I am asking this question. Now that this Bill as being brought forward, is the Government prepared to accept that no judge will be permitted to get more than the amount that he was receiving while in

service, as is the rule applicable in the case of the Class I officers ? (*Interruptions*)

I am saying all this to show your approach on this issue. You do all these things because you want these people at your beck and call.

Secondly, you are permitting the retired judges to practise in various courts.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What is there ? In the Supreme Court, they get twice or thrice more income than what they gets salaries.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : That is why I say that this practice must be banned. One of the High Court judges who retired has told me about this. This whole thing is just to ridicule the judicial system itself. I say that the judiciary should be given the respect that it deserves. When you permit a retired judge to practice in the Supreme Court, it is nothing but ridiculing the judicial system itself. While practising in the Supreme Court, there may be opportunities for him to take up the Appeals decided by himself in his capacity as a High Court Judge. One of the Judges who retired from the Kerala High Court as a Chief Justice told me about an incident where a Supreme Court Judge who retires opens an office for Consultancy in Bombay and gets the clients and discuss the matters over which he had a say in the past. Will it no look like ridiculing the judicial system itself ? Is the Government prepared to look into this and provide guidelines for that by banning the retired judges from practising ?

I agree with the enhancement. But I say that this should be done after bringing a Code of Conduct for the judges. After retirement they should not be allowed to practise. They should be given a proper way of life. They should be above certain things. They should be above influence. They should keep the decorum and dignity of the high profession of this country. They should not go and mix with the advocates and deal with the same case which they have decided.

You see their income. They are charging Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 per hour. They

can get this much amount as professionals. How does the society view this whole picture ? Now it is proposed to increase their salary and make certain things tax free.

May I ask one question ? Is this Government prepared to lay down the same principles to the other officers of this country ?

One Deputy Secretary, who is working in this Parliament House itself, told me that recently we got something out of the Pay Commission. We welcome it. But what happened ? There is no revision in the Income Tax. The Income Tax slab remains the same as Rs. 18,000. So he said that the Government gave me Rs. 6,000 but took back from me Rs. 7,000 as Income Tax. This was in fact told to me by a person working in this Secretariat. More than what was paid to him is being recovered from him. Here you are going to give the Judges certain tax free benefits I am agreeable to it. The Income Tax relief should be given to the Judges. My only contention is that the same law should apply to all the workers. It should be on the basis of Cost of Living Index. What you are paying as D. A. should be exempted from tax.

I have many points to say regarding the appointment of Judges. The appointments have become political. No doubt about it. The very people who are open to political influence are the people who decide the things. Will the Government consider to have a Judicial Service and to see that some system is brought in and very capable people who are acceptable to all who will do justice should occupy the highest post in this country ?

A proposal for a Judicial Service was very much there. It was examined. The Minister had answered several times that it is in our view. But still the appointments go in the very same fashion. The appointment of Judges is not in the benefit of the judicial system.

I would like to say on the whole, that a second look at these things is necessary. The Government should look into and should come forward with a reform of the Judicial Service.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The political pressure, corruption and influence is interfering with the judiciary. Even it is coming to the higher ranks. And that will be very serious for this country. The Government is mainly responsible for it because the judiciary should be totally independent. Even for the appointment of the judges, transfers and promotions, the Government should not interfere. But I am seeing for the last five years that how the transfers of High Court Judges are taking place. Mr. Chandurkar, a Judge of the Bombay High Court, who does not know the basics of the Tamil language has been transferred there as Chief Justice. The language is basically different. The policy of the State there is not to appoint a *Brahmin* as Chief Justice. Because of this policy, there is a dispute going on. You tell me, how are the people going to get justice.

The High Court Judge of West Bengal is transferred as a Chief Justice of Maharashtra. This is deliberately done by this Government to pressurise the Judges, that if you continue to behave in this fashion, we are definitely going to do something. If this is the motive, then the Government is responsible for it. Regarding the appointment of a principal Supreme Court Judge there is a delay of more than two years. Therefore, all these actions of the Government are definitely hampering the basic principles of judiciary. That is why I condemn this Government for such interference *i.e.* when reports favourable to the Government come, for example in the Fairfax case.

Coming to this Bill, I do not mind your giving some money and facilities to the Judges. They are doing work of a high quality, and they are intelligent. I appreciate it. But the benefits and pension which you are giving to people as on 1.11.86, you are going to give to all the Judges who retired before that date. I have never before seen such a thing. Why are you giving special facilities to these people? Somebody might have retired 10 or 15 years back. Which path are you going to fix? You are making a discrimination. Pension is always calculated on the salary

which a man gets when he retires. Suppose somebody retires in 1970 or 1975. We see what salary he got at that time, and on that basis pension is given.

I do not know law, and I am not a law graduate. But all these questions will arise when you are going to give pension to these people. So, this point should be considered.

In the case of the workers, the conveyance allowance and all other allowances which they get are taxable. Forget the Class I officers. The emoluments including salary and allowances of the workers; if they come more than to Rs. 1500 per month, are taxable. Amounts exceeding Rs. 18,000 per year taxable in this country. In Bombay, all my workers draw more than Rs. 3,000. You are taking them. Whatever minimal rise in allowances I got them, *e.g.* in house rent, travelling allowance; transport allowance or medical allowance, you are taxing every such amount. You are collecting Rs. 500 crores as tax from the salaried people of this country. Now you are discriminating against them. I do not know how you are going to explain these things to the people. Forget about Class I officers. In the case of people covered by this Bill, whatever allowance you are going to give them, you are going to make them income-tax free.

You can give them more salary and other concessions. As a principle, I am not opposed to it. But the provisions you are bringing in, I am afraid, are not the correct ones.

During the Budget estimates for the last three years, all the MPs from your side, only myself, have been asking you to raise the income taxation ceiling from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 30,000. I thank everybody supported that demand. But you have refused to accede it. Now you are discriminating against such workers. This point is worth consideration.

Now you are raising the amount of gratuity and terminal benefits from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. You are doing all these things at random, without considering the consequences. Workers get gratuity

and provident fund amounts after working for 30 years. For them, such amounts are taxed. Even after paying them such terminal benefits amounting to Rs. 1 lakh, you are collecting Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 from them. Now you are opening a new chapter, under the present Bill. I am not opposed to it, if you want to give them more money.

I appeal to the Government to stop all these political interferences, transfer of the Judges, promotion of Judges and such other things. We see what kind of reports we get from various Commissions. If any dispute arises in future, you are going to appoint some judges here and there. You favour them in one way, offer them temptation; and on the other hand, you go on pressurizing them, and bring the Judiciary under the hold of the Government. I want to warn the Government that this is a very dangerous thing.

However, I support the proposals giving some benefits to the judges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have spoken on the Bill, especially my friend... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : (Murshidabad) : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, please take your seat. Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. The Minister can continue his reply to the debate.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I am grateful to the hon. members who have spoken on this small measures which entitles the judges to have conveyance facility free of tax and gratuity facility to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. This was very limited measure, but off the cuff, some remarks were made by one hon. Member regarding law-

yers' strike. With great respect, I would like to submit that the lawyers' community is one of the most important communities in the country and we have tremendous respect for the legal profession. But I am very sad today when I said that some of the opposition parties, namely, Marxist Party and few other parties are joining the political fray in the matter of lawyers' strike; and it is shameful on their part to utilise this forum for their vested interest. We should condemn it with one voice. *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is ridiculously false.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I would like to put it on record that when I had a dialogue with all the senior members of the Supreme Court—I can name every one of them except he—he was never serious for the solution of the problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Did you ever call me ? I am not a regular practitioner. He is making personal allegations against me.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You are never serious about this problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is that I am never serious ? I strongly object to it. He is making serious allegations against me. I am not a regular practitioner of the Supreme Court. Nobody called me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You had said so many things. Now you must listen to me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How does your Minister behave ? How can he blame me ? *(Interruptions)* How can he accuse me personally ? Did he ever call me ? I am not a regular practitioner. How can he blame me personally ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : With regard to the Chief Justices' transfer policy, I would like to submit that no Chief Justice is transferred without the consultation of the Chief Justice of India. None has been transferred. This is an accepted policy tested by the Supreme Court; and this is a policy which has been accepted in the country and it has served the interest of the country and the people; and if you want that policy will not continue, we are not going to go back on that policy.

Secondly, when the judges feel difficulty, it is always in Calcutta; and so far as that judge in Calcutta is concerned, he was appointed because he was senior most puisne judge, although there was already a judge sitting from the same High Court Justice P.C. Jain in Karnataka out of the seniority consideration of that Justice Dewtia was appointed as Chief Justice out of sheer consideration that he was senior most puisna judge. Otherwise, his term as Chief Justice had not come.

18.00 hrs.

With regard to the other things, we are for the independence of the judiciary and we have shown time and again that the independence of judiciary in this country is not interfered by anyone, Government apart, not even by the Opposition; the judiciary has remained independent and it will continue to remain independent. This, I want to say categorically. (*Interruptions*)

About the others, I would like to answer my hon. friend from Hyderabad, that the Chief Justice who has been sent to Hyderabad is senior to the senior most Judge of that High Court, Mr. Justice Raghuvira who is also being sent as Chief Justice to another High Court because his seniority is of 1975 and the Judge who has gone there is of 1974 seniority.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Why do you disturb Mr. Justice Raghuvindra from Hyderabad ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Kindly listen. There is no discrimination. It is only in the imagination.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The time is over. Without the consensus of the House you cannot extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is only part of the procedure. In many cases we have done it. I do not know why are objecting. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : We have raised several points. You pass these Bills in the Chamber. We have many points. None of them have been answered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take up Clause by Clause consideration.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : This is not the way. We will walk out.

18.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thampan Thomas and some other hon. members left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the House will accept that we should complete the Bill by sitting for five minutes more.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 4. There are amendments by Shri Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 7. There is an amendment by Shri Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : 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.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 22, 1988/ Chaitra 2, 1910 (Saka)