

Eighth Series, Vol. XLII, No. 23

Thursday, September 1, 1963

Bhadra 10, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eleventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 21 to 25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 1, 1988/
Bhadra 10, 1910 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Q No.
448—absent. Q. No. 449.....

*At this stage some hon. Members came
and sat on the floor near the Table*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will
listen to you but I request you to go to
your seats. Please first go to your seats.
Do you want me to conduct the House or
not ? If you stand here what can I do ?
You tell me what to do now ? First
please go to your seats and then raise the
matter

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not
allowed.

(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

2

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can
we do here ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What
can I do ? Go to your seats and sit down
first.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever
you want to say you go to your seats and
then say.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you
want to suspend the Question Hour then
that has to be decided by the House. If
the House decides, I have no objection.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the
House agrees we can suspend the Question
Hour

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are
wasting the time of the House.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you
want any discussion, give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, please listen to me. Already we have lost half an hour. You have expressed your feelings about what you want. I will find out the facts...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will also ask the Government to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to go to your seats. I will ask the Government to make a statement. What do you want ? What else do you want ?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday also, the Speaker had said that whatever you wanted, you can discuss. The Speaker had also said the same thing. I cannot do anything. I cannot direct anyone. I can only ask the Government to make a statement.

Now I request all of you to go to your seats.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask the Government to make a statement. Afterwards you can discuss it. After the Government's statement, after proper notice you can discuss it.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After the Government gives the statement, you can

give a notice. You can discuss it afterwards. Nobody can debar you from discussing this matter.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I will ask the Government first to make a statement. Without that, how can we discuss this ? I will do that. I would, therefore, humbly request you to go to your seats, and allow me to conduct the proceedings.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. That I cannot do.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is a State subject ; what can I do ?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Last time also, when a Member raised the matter about MLAs' hunger strike, I had said that it was a State subject, and it could not be discussed here. I gave that ruling at that time. I can only say that once again. Last time, some Members raised the matter regarding the Nagarjunasagar project in Andhra Pradesh. I gave the ruling that we could not discuss Assembly matters here, because this is Parliament. I gave that ruling. How can I violate it now ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You discuss with them what do you want.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please go to your seats.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. First you go to your seats...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question Hour over.

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Cess on Steel and Pig Iron

*448. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised cess on steel and pig iron to boost engineering exports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ,

(c) whether any amount has been released to the exporters under the international price reimbursement scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d) Rs 90.18 crores was disbursed under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme to exporters of engineering items during 1987-88

Legislation on Land Ceiling

*449. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Union Government at any stage, impressed upon the Government of Goa to enact a legislation on land ceiling, which is one of the vital aspects of the 20-Point programme ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of Goa has sent any draft bill to Union Government after 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Land is a state subject. States have enacted their own ceiling laws and have been implementing them in furtherance of the national policy.

The Union Government have impressed upon the States from time to time to vigorously implement land reforms, including enforcement of ceiling of agricultural holdings. The Union Government's commitment to implement land ceiling programme is not only reflected in the national guidelines evolved on the subject in 1972. This is also being reviewed in the Conferences of Revenue Ministers from time to time.

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had sent "The Goa, Daman and Diu Land Reforms (Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings) Bill" for prior approval before its introduction in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1976. The Bill was, however, returned with some observations thrice between 1976 and 1985. Thereafter, the revised Bill has not been received from the Goa Government though some correspondence on comments made by Union Government earlier has been made till March, 1988. As a result of the reorganisation of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, Goa has now become a State and is competent to enact its legislation on agricultural land ceiling without referring it to the Government of India, except when under the provisions of the Constitution, it is reserved for the consideration of the President. Government of Goa, however, propose to obtain prior concurrence of Government of India before the introduction of the Bill in the State Legislature and are further examining the matter in the light of the earlier observations of Union Government.

[Translation]

Timely Availability of Oilseeds

*450. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been assisting the State Governments in implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Scheme ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure timely availability of the required seeds to the State ;

(c) whether there are prospects of decline in oilseeds production in different States due to non-availability or inadequate availability of proper seeds ; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to undertake the responsibility of collecting seeds from different States and ensuring their timely distribution to all the States according to their respective needs and, if necessary, bring forward a suitable legislation for the purpose ?

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

(b) The concerned States have been given guidance to place their indents for 'Breeder's Seed' with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/State Agriculture Universities one year ahead of the sowing time so that adequate quantity of breeder's seed could be produced for foundation and certified seed production programme to be taken up by States Seed Corporations and State Departmental Farms. This would enable the States to meet the demand of farmers at the State level.

(c) Depite severe drought during Kharif season, the production of oil-seed is expected to increase to about 120 lakh tonnes during 1987-88 in comparison to the production of 114.5 lakh tonnes during previous year 1986-87. The increase in production of oil-seeds has been possible due to effective arrangements for inputs supply including seeds.

(d) The primary responsibility for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds vests with the State Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. No legislation is considered necessary.

[English]

Mineral Projects Pending Environmental Clearance

*451. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many mineral projects are pending for long for environmental clearance ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to clear the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Nine mineral projects are pending for environments clearance.

(b) Details of miniral projects pending in the Ministry for environmental clearance.

S. No.	State	Project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bauxite Project, National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
2.		Limestone Mining Project, Someswara Cements and Chemicals Ltd.
3.		Limestone Mining Project attached to Yerraguntla Cement Plant, Cement Corpora- tion of India Ltd.
4.	Bihar	Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project (Revised cost estimates), Bokaro Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Ltd.

1	2	3
5.		Amjore Mining Project, Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
6.	Orissa	Matikhalo Beach Sand Deposit Project, Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
7.	Rajasthan	Balda Tungsten Project, Rajasthan State Tungsten Development Corporation.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Maldeota Mine, Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Rowghat Iron Ore Project. Bhilai Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Ltd.

(c) The steps taken by this Ministry to clear these projects include the following :

- Four projects namely Andhra Bauxite Project, Meghahatuburu Iron ore Project, Maldeota Mine and Rowghat Iron Ore Project have been considered by Environmental Appraisal Committee for Mining Projects (EAC) of the Ministry. For the first three projects the EAC has sought some necessary data regarding ambient air and water quality, subsidence pattern, hydrological regime, etc. The Rowghat project is pending for a final decision.
- Four Projects namely, Limestone Mining Project of Cement Corporation of India, Amjhore Mining Project, Matikhalo Beach Sand Deposit Project and Balda Tungsten Project have been examined in the Department and the project proponents have been advised to provide some missing data.
- The Limestone Mining Project of Someswara Cements and Chemicals Ltd. has not been considered so far as the project had earlier been rejected from forestry angle.
- Training Courses on Environmental Planning in Mining Industry were organised.
- A project for preparation of model Environmental Management Plan for an iron ore project has been commissioned.
- The project proponents are encouraged to have continued interaction with the Ministry to enable them to understand the data requirements for environmental appraisal.

**Cotton Seeds Research Laboratory in
Prakasam and Guntur Districts
(Andhra Pradesh)**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Cotton Seeds Research Laboratory in Prakasam and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh in order to supply genuine seeds to the peasants of that area ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) No, Sir.**

(b) Does not arise.

**Conference on Safe Drinking water
to Rural Population**

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

(a) whether a Conference was held to consider ways and means to provide safe and adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population including adivasis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the subjects discussed and the suggestions made at the said Conference ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Conference of State Ministers' Secretaries and Chief Engineers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation was held on 11th and 12th February, 1987 in New Delhi to provide safe drinking water facilities to all rural population including Adivasis during the Seventh Plan. The consensus arrived at the Conference is given in the statement below. These were sent to the State Governments for necessary adoption. The Central Government is also taking action wherever necessary.

Statement

1. Drinking Water Supply Programme in the rural areas should be kept in the core sector of the Plan and should be given highest priority among all other Plan schemes. It is necessary to do so to immunize this programme from the vicissitude of budgetary fluctuations. Allocation of further financial resources was considered essential to achieve the mission objective of supplying adequate drinking water to 2.27 lakh problem villages within the next 3 years.

2. The document of Technology Mission dated 15th January, 1987 and also all the submission documents of the Technology Mission were accepted.

3. A National Commission of Drinking Water and Sanitation with adequate management flexibility and adequate financial power may be set up. The proposed body should act as the forum for all like minded people in the field of drinking water management and help to develop proper technology mix and policies in the field of water supply and sanitation.

4. Similarly for more autonomy, management flexibility and ability to draw institutional finances the State Government may consider to constitute Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Authority or Boards or Corporation at the state level.

5. Top most priority should be given to achieve the Technology Mission objective of covering 2.27 lakh Problems villages, already identified, under ARWSP, MNP and Technology Mission.

6. Spill-over villages of Sixth Plan, if any, should be tackled within 1987-88 itself and thereafter the remaining problem villages should be taken up.

7. All State Governments agreed to submit within the 28th February, 1987 an action plan for achieving specific targets in the next six months and the year ending March, 1988.

8. All State Governments would prepare a document on the line of the Technology Mission Document. January, 1987 for the State, covering the component of the Technology Mission to be implemented in the State.

9. There would be a fifth submission in Technology Mission, on SOURCE FINDING, CONSERVATION AND RECHARGING OF THE GROUND-WATER. As a preliminary step, State Governments would constitute a Committee for source finding immediately, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RWS) and with the local officer incharge of Central Groundwater Board as Member Secretary. Other members of this Committee would include:

a). Chief Engineer of PHED.

- b) Representative of State Ground-water Board/Corporation (preferably the Chief Hydrologist)
- c) Representative of Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad or National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.
- d) Representative of National Geophysical Research Institute CSIR at Hyderabad.
- e) State Remote Sensing Agencies and any other agency connected with remote sensing work or any other agency as deemed fit by the Chairman.
- f) Any professional non-governmental organisation associated with the source finding work.
- g) In case of north-eastern region States, Deputy Director General of Geological Survey of India, North-Eastern Region, Shillong or his representative should also be a Member.
- h) Any other member may be Co-opted as desired by the Chairman of the Committee.

10. Voluntary agencies and non-governmental organisations would be involved in location, selection of source, implementation, operation, maintenance of water systems and quality control. The special focus would be on :

- a) Women for propagating messages regarding safe water and health linkage, necessity for preventive maintenance and correct usage.
- b) Village youth for training as Handpump mechanics under the TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme).
- c) Certification from women would be taken as conclusive proof about the good quality and proper functioning of a water source.

11. States will develop mass awareness and education campaigns for informing the community about on-going and new rural water supply projects and also involving them to create a public awareness of hygiene, scarcity of water as national resource, need for purification, using school and college networks, the traditional media (folk theatre, puppet show etc.) and national media, field level audiovisual shows, awareness camps etc. with special role to be played by voluntary agencies and non-governmental organisations.

12. Location of first source of drinking water would be well within SC/ST habitations-towards social integration among all communities. Earmarking of funds specially for SC/STs in every project. Separate monitoring and evaluation is also necessary for benefits being received by SC/ST from Rural Water Supply Project.

13. It should be mandatory to provide permanent and extendable drinking water supply components in all major and minor irrigation projects. This would also involve joint pre-planning, coordination and monitoring by PHED and Irrigation departments scope for introduction and implementation of suitable Legislation to prevent over exploitation of ground-water resources was recognized.

14. There is need for adopting a comprehensive and holistic approach to the Rural Water Supply Programme. This can be ensured by obtaining cooperation from other State Departments. Modalities of involving various departments and activities has to be worked out in each state. Mass awareness about preventive aspects of health, transmission of suitable messages and training through PHCs, network of schools, non-formal adult education and ICDS Programmes, development of suitable software for eradication of Guinea worm and fluorosis etc. Feeding Rural Water Supply systems through irrigation network, development of microlevel ecological and water-shed management projects, integrated steps for soil conservation, provision of information on total water resources, cropping patterns in arid and water scarcity areas. The State Government would consider evolving a

suitable mechanism for development of such integrated approaches.

15. Funds under various schemes of NREP/RLEGP, DDP, DPAP, Tribal sub Plans various health programmes, education programmes afforestation programmes, hill area sub-plans and advance border area plans may be dovetailed to Technology Mission in order to achieve the objective.

16. Resource gap may also be bridged with cost effective technologies and methodologies.

17. A need for Legislation for conservation of ground water and preventing overdrawal was felt. The State Governments may enact such Legislation at the earliest.

18. As in the case of MNP upto 10 per cent of funds under ARWSP may be earmarked for maintenance on a matching basis.

19. To improve operational efficiency it was agreed that the State Governments should streamline systems and procedure. The following steps were considered necessary :

- a) All the rigs and other equipments should be optimally utilised with the reduction in their operational cost, maintenance and downtime ;
- b) Proper training and introduction of material management and inventory control ; and
- c) By placement of suitable qualified professional material managers for materials management and inventory control.

20. State Governments will depute personnel for the training in various CSIR and other organisations and also try to establish suitable training institutes and utilise respective State Government's administrative/management training institutes for training of Technical and other personnel.

21. The quality testing of the source development should be conducted and ensured for the provision of safe drinking water. The required water testing laboratory kits should be made available at the district level for conducting such tests. Secondary schools and colleges in rural areas should be mobilised for this purpose. Testing kits developed by S&T organisations should be widely distributed for spot checking for water quality on regular frequency.

22. A national Seminar and four Regional Seminars would be held this year on Technology Mission for formulation of a National Drinking Water Policy.

[*Translation*]

Chief Secretaries Conference on Panchayati Raj

*454 SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the details of the decision taken in regard to Panchayati Raj in the recent Chief Secretaries Conference and the time by which this decision is likely to be implemented ;

(b) the arrangements being made to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all the three levels of Panchayat viz. Village, Taluka and district ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements in all the States on the lines of the provision of 'Samajik Nyay Samiti' as existing in the Panchayat Act of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Conference of Chief Secretaries felt that it was necessary and desirable to revive Panchayati Raj institutions and stressed the importance of bottom up planning. The

three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with modifications in the case of some States of North-East and Jammu & Kashmir was found to be appropriate. Elections for Block and District Panchayats should be on party lines but elections at the Gram Panchayat level should not be on party lines.

On the role of elected bodies and officials, it was generally felt that while planning decisions and monitoring functions should be left to elected representatives, executive responsibilities should be with the Collector and other officials. As for the Collector, he could function as the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration of Zila Parishad for the purposes of executing the various decisions of that body.

The Conference stressed the need to maintain a focal point in the District with both the development and regulatory aspects of administration being closely linked together at this point.

The Conference also recommended a policy of reservation of seats as well as earmarking of certain financial allocations to ensure that the interest of the weaker sections were safeguarded.

The Conference recommended that functions that devolved to local bodies should be matched by financial and organisational resources.

The Chief Secretaries also stressed the need for a political consensus to implement the suggestions that had emerged in the Conference on Panchayati Raj and District Planning. They felt that a Constitutional Amendment could also be pursued provided there was a political consensus on the point.

Procedures for conduct of election to Panchayat Raj bodies are contained in the respective State Legislations. Most of the State Acts contain provisions for reservation of seats for the SCs/STs.

No suggestions have been made to the State Governments on the adoption of provisions similar to the Gujarat Act on 'Samajik Nyaya Samiti'.

[English]

Revised Three Language Formula

*455. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Revised Three Language Formula, 1961 included the mother tongue as the first language ;

(b) the name of States which have deviated from the Formula on this point and relegated mother tongue to second or third position or eliminated it altogether ;

(c) whether Government have received representations or noticed the grievances of the linguistic minorities in each State that such a charge is against their interest because it deprives their children of learning their mother tongue and lack of command of the mother tongue adversely affects their learning capacity ; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken by Government to review the implementation of the Revised Three Language Formula, 1961 with a view to ensure its application in accordance with letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d) The Chief Minister's Conference in 1961 enunciated a Three Language Formula envisaging :

- i) The regional language and mother tongue when the latter is different from the regional language ;
- ii) Hindi or in Hindi speaking areas another Indian language ; and
- iii) English or any other modern European language.

The Education Policy Resolution 1968 envisaged that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement, the Three Language Formula which includes the study of a Modern Language, preferably one of the southern languages, apart from Hindi and

English in the Hindi speaking States and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. The National Policy of Education 1986 has endorsed this provision about teaching of languages. The Government has been trying to implement the Three Language Formula.

All the States have accepted the Three Language Formula in principle, except Tamil Nadu, which is implementing a two Language Formula and parts of the Union Territory of Pondicherry which follows the courses of study applicable in Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India has been of the view that the Three Language Formula incorporated into the 1968 Policy was evolved after wide-ranging consultations with the State Governments, educationists, and political leaders. It represents the consensus achieved on teaching of languages. The Government of India has been consistently of the view that the Three Language Formula should be implemented faithfully.

Article 350 (a) of the Constitution provides that education at primary stage should be provided in the medium of mother tongue to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. For implementing this Constitutional provision the policy of the Government of India has been that provision should be made for instruction at primary stage through the mother tongue by appointing, at least, one teacher, provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking that language in a school or 10 such pupils in a class. At the secondary level a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last 4 classes and 15 pupils in each class should be available. The States have accepted this policy.

New Technique of Milk Production

456. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Indian scientists has successfully field-tested a technique that makes non-lactating cattle give milk to boost milk production in the country ; and

(b) , so, the details of this new technique ?

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

(b) The technique involves intramuscular injections of Betnisol for 1 to 3 days followed by subcutaneous injections of mixture of estradiol and progesterone from 4th to 10th day. Depending upon the response of the animals and physical stimulus, the milk secretion has been observed to start between 11-23 days and may continue for a full lactation length in cattle.

Revision of Pay Scales for Agricultural Scientists

*457. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural scientists working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have demanded better grades and promotional avenues ;

(b) if so, what are the main demands ; and

(c) the time by which Government are to take decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b) Sir, The Scientists working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research system have represented for the implementation of the revision of the pay scales recommended by Dr. M.V. Rao Committee.

(c) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Surplus Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*458. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for rendering a teacher surplus in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ;

(b) the details of the teachers rendering surplus regionwise during the current academic session ; and

(c) the manner in which the surplus teachers have been adjusted ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has its own norms for determining the teacher strength in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Based on these norms the teacher strength of a Kendriya Vidyalaya is decided,

(b) and (c) Due to opening of new schools and sections, the requirement of teachers generally increases every year. During 1988-89, 1652 additional teaching posts of different categories were created. However, 17 posts of Yoga teachers were found extra. These Yoga teachers were adjusted elsewhere. No teacher has been rendered surplus in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a whole.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Fodder Banks in Bihar

***459. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open fodder banks during the current year in the flood affected districts of Bihar keeping in view the number of cattle died last year due to scarcity of fodder ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these fodder banks are proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b) No cattle deaths were reported from Bihar last year due to scarcity of fodder.

However, keeping in view the flood proneness/damages caused by floods during the current year, the Bihar State Govern-

ment propose to open fodder depots in the headquarters of the following 10 revenue districts :—

Muzaffarpur, Chhapra Darbhanga, Saharsa, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Patna, Danka, Hazaribagh, and Ranchi.

[*English*]

News Item Captioned 'Bungling Mars NREP Scheme in Bihar'

***460. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 2 August, 1988 under the caption "Bungling mars NREP Scheme in Bihar" ;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar did not follow the guidelines of Union Government and about Rs. 265.29 lakhs were spent on those works which were outside NREP as pointed out by the C&AG in his report for the year 1987 ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto and corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government has seen the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated August 2, 1988, under the caption 'Bungling Mars NREP Scheme in Bihar'.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) pertaining to the period 1981-82 to 1984-85 indicated that amount of Rs. 265.29 lakhs was spent outside the scope of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

The Government of Bihar has been requested to clarify its position in respect of Rs. 265.29 lakhs which is reported to have been misutilised. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of Bihar Government's Comments.

Programme of Co-operative Industrialisation

***461. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARY :**

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated programme of co-operative industrialisation to usher "brown revolution" by absorbing surpluses in agriculture and allied fields ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is preparing a programme for better utilisation of agricultural produce.

Grants to Associations in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

***462. DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether de-jure recognised associations and staff side members of the Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are sanctioned any recurring, non-recurring grants on the pattern of grants to the recognised associations of Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) In the Central Government grant-in-aid is paid

to the staff side secretariat of the National Council. No grant is sanctioned to the individual recognised Association.

In the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the Joint Consultative Machinery scheme has been recently introduced and preliminary meetings have been held to finalise the procedure. Sanction of Facilities to the staff side secretariat and the individual recognised associations on the pattern followed in the government will be considered in due course.

Setting up of Mineral Based Industries in Orissa

***462-A SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether minerals are found in abundance in Orissa but the districts producing them are industrially backward ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to conduct a survey of the industrially backward districts with a view to set up more mineral based industries there ;

(c) the assistance already given to Orissa to set up mineral based industries ; and

(d) whether it has been fully utilised in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) :

(a) to (d) A number of important minerals are found in districts of Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and Ganjam districts of Orissa. Out of these Bolangir and Phulbani are no industry districts. Besides Balasore which does not have much minerals also a no industry district. Further, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal (except Talcher Block), Keonjhar and Koraput districts have been identified as industrially backward.

2. Systematic survey is being conducted in all the districts of Orissa by Geological Survey of India and the State Directorate

of Mining and Geology for location and assessment of mineral deposits. In recent years such survey has led to the discovery of Panchpatmali Bauxite deposit in Koraput district which is one of the biggest in Asia.

3. After Independence important mineral-based industries which have been set up in Orissa are the following :

DISTRICT	INDUSTRY
Sundergarh	1) Rourkela Steel Plant. 2) Cement Plant of Orissa Cement Limited at Rajgarpur. 3) Refractory Plant of Orissa Cement Limited at Rajgangpur. 4) Refractory Plant of Orissa Industries Ltd. at Latkata. 5) A number of Mini-Cement Plants around Rourkela at Rajgangpur.
Keonjhar	1) Ferro-manganese Plants of TISCO at Joda. 2) Pig Iron Plant of IDC of Orissa at Barbil. 3) Sponge Iron Plant OSIL at Palaspanga 4) Sponge Iron Plant of IPITATA at Bileipada. 5) Charge Chrome Plant of OMC Alloys at Bamnival.
Cuttack	1) Ferro-Chrome Plant of IDC of Orissa at Jaipur Road. 2) Low Carbon Ferro Alloys Plant of Eastern Metals and Ferro Alloys at Haridaspur. 3) Fertilizers Plant at Paradip (based on imported Phosphatic ore.)
Dhenkanal	1) Fertilizers Plant of FCI at Talcher (coal based) 2) Aluminium Smelter of NALCO at Angul. 3) Refractory Plant of IPIBEL at Dhenkanal. 4) A.C. Sheets and Ridges of Utkal Asbestos Ltd. at Dhenkanal. 5) Sodium dichromatic and Sodium Sulphate of ORICHEM Ltd. at Talcher.
Sambalpur	1) Cement Plant of IDC Orissa at Baragarh. 2) Aluminum Plant of INDAL at Hirakud. 3) Refractory Plant of BRL at Belpahar 4) Graphite crucible plant at Sambalpur.

Balasore	1) Calcium Silicide plant of Ispat Alloys Ltd. at Balgopalpur.
Ganjam	1) Orissa Sands Complex of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. at Gopalpur.
Koraput	1) Ferro Silicon and Ferro Alloys Plants of IMFA at Theruvelli. 2) Alumina Plant of NALCO at Damanjodi
Puri	1) Refractory Plant at Mancheswar (Bhubaneswar) of Orissa Refractories and Ceramic Ltd.
Bolangir	1) Graphite Crucible plant at Titlagarh.
Mayurbhanj	1) Ferro Alloys Plant at Rairangpur.

4. One of the obstacles towards the rapid industrialisation in Orissa is the absence of adequate infrastructural facilities. To assist the State Government to undertake infrastructural development in three approved growth centres of Balasore, Manmunda in Phulbani district and Bolangir, the Central Government have released Rs. 100 Lakhs, Rs. 50 Lakhs and Rs. 50 Lakhs respectively.

5. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in Palasore, Bolangir and Phulbani districts are also eligible to Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. In Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, and Koraput districts the eligibility is 15% Central Investment Subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Since the inception of the Scheme in 1971 upto 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 14 crores 19 lakhs has been reimbursed by Central Govt. to the Government of Orissa towards subsidy for various types of industries. During the year 1988-89 upto 31.7.88 an amount of Rs. 95 lakhs has also been reimbursed to Government of Orissa.

[Translation]

Sale of Application forms of Indira Gandhi National Open University

***463. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH :**

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University is providing all kinds of publicity material and details of various courses alongwith application forms to the candidates without charging any cost ;

(b) whether the University has received some such form also which bear price tag on them ;

(c) if so, whether some individuals have been printing and selling these forms without any permission from the University ;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken steps to trace out such people and take necessary action against them ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes Sir. The application forms and information material on courses are supplied free of cost by the University.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) When this fact came to the notice of the University, a press note was issued advising prospective students that application forms are available free of cost at the Head office or Regional and Study Centres of the University and that they should not purchase priced application forms.

[English]

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

*464. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Plant has received a number of offers for modernisation of the Plant ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the companies that have made such offers from UK ;

(c) Whether the Durgapur Steel Plant has found certain offers to be competitive and lower in rates ;

(d) further action proposed to be taken ; and

(e) whether the sanctioned estimates for the modernisation of the Steel Plant of Rs. 1357 crores have sharply gone up during the year 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the offers received are as follows :

A. GLOBAL PACKAGES**(i) Raw Material Handling Plant :**

1. Messrs Mannesman Demag (West Germany)
2. Messrs Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited (Japan)

(ii) Sinter Plant :

1. Messrs Davy Mckee (Stockton) Limited (UK)
2. Messrs Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan)
3. Messrs Mannesman Demag (West Germany)

(iii) Blast Furnace Complex :

1. Messrs Davy Mckee (Stockton) Ltd. (UK)
2. Messrs Mannesman Demag (West Germany)
3. Messrs Nippon Kokan (NKK) (Japan)

(iv) Basic Oxygen Furnace Complex :

1. Messrs Davy Mckee (Stockton) Ltd. (U.K.)
2. Messrs Mannesman Demag (West Germany)

(v) Continuous Castine Plant :

1. Messrs Mannesmann Demag, (West Germany)
2. Messrs Concast A.G., Switzerland

(vi) Rolling Mills Part-I :

1. Messrs Simpel Kemp AG, West Germany
2. Messrs Phanke Engg., Ltd., West Germany

B. INDIGENOUS PACKAGES**(i) Ore Processing Plant :**

1. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
2. Messrs Tata Davy Limited
3. Messrs Braithwaite & Company
4. Messrs Engineering Projects (India) Limited

(ii) Coke Oven & By-Product Plant :

1. Messrs Otto India Private Limited
2. Messrs Engineering Projects (India) Limited
3. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited

(iii) Lime Calcination Plant :

1. Messrs Engineering Projects (India) Limited

2. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited

3. Messrs Vulcan Engineering

4. Messrs McNally. Bharat Engineering Company

(iv) *Plant Water Supply :*

1. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited

2. Messrs Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

(v) *Hot Metal Ladle Repair shop :*

1. Messrs Tata Davy Limited

2. Messrs Braithwaite & Company

3. Messrs Simplex

4. Messrs Mukund Iron & Steel Company

5. Messrs Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

6. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited

7. Messrs Birla Technical Services

8. Messrs Modern India Construction Company

(vi) *Repair Shop :*

1. Messrs Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited

2. Messrs Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

(vii) *Power Distribution :*

1. Messrs Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited

2. Messrs Siemens India Limited

(viii) *Production Planning & Control Computer :*

1. Messrs Computer Maintenance Corporation

2. Messrs Hindustan Computer Limited

3. Messrs Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

4. Messrs Tata Consultancy Services

5. Messrs Spencers

(c) and (d) While the offers received for indigenous packages are competitive, those for the global packages exceed the cost estimates. These offers are under evaluation at present,

(e) The sanctioned estimates for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant are Rs. 1357 crores based on IIIrd Quarter 1986 prices. The final estimates based on present prices will be known only after the tenders have been evaluated.

Physical and Yoga Education in Schools and Colleges

*465. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand from various quarters for making Physical and Yoga education compulsory in schools and colleges ;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be implemented ;

(c) the details of the scheme drawn up in this regard ;

(d) whether any assistance is proposed to be given to States for the purpose ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (e) The National Policy on Education, 1986 recognises Sports and Physical Education as an integral part of learning process. For school stage National Council for Educational Research and Training has prepared curriculum frame-work according due importance to Physical Education. Further, the National Policy has underlined the importance of Yoga and has advocated its introduction in all schools.

Physical Education is already a part of the curriculum in schools. Facilities for sports and Physical Education are generally being already provided in Colleges.

A scheme for introduction of Yoga education in schools is under consideration of the government.

**Legislation for Regularisation of
Infant Milk Foods**

*466 SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations/suggestions from various quarters for a legislation for the regularisation of production supply and distribution of infant milk food and such other products ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESO-
URCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV
SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations/suggestions received from various quarters regarding legislation for regulation of infant milk foods.

1. Prohibition of free or subsidized supplies of products within the scope of the International Code to maternity wards and hospitals.
2. The scope of the Code should also include complementary foods.
3. The manufacturers should not be allowed to produce any educational material on breast feeding.
4. The label on the container should have consumer caution against

over-dilution, its dangers of malnutrition and dangers of infection due to poor sterilization.

5. Authority to search permits should be given to recognized consumer organisations and women's groups as a part of Government's own consumer protection initiatives.
6. Promotion of pacifiers will promote bottle feeding. Since the Bill does not speak about pacifiers, it should be included and scope of the Bill should be enlarged.
7. Section 6 (1) (h) of the Bill may be changed as follows :

"the batch number and the date before which or the number of months from the date and year of manufacture within which infant milk food is to be consumed taking into account the climatic and storage conditions of the country."
8. Section 6 (2) (a) of the Bill requires that the container or label of the infant milk food cannot have the words "infant milk food" or any other words to that effect. This requirement is contrary to PFA Act and the Rules issued thereunder.
9. Section 11 (1) of the Bill : The standards of PFA and ISI are different and hence confusion may be created.
10. Administrative instructions should be issued to ensure smooth change-over to the requirements of the Bill, for the existing products.
11. Advertisements of infant milk foods may be regulated and not banned.
12. Distribution of branded baby foods as samples for health care systems etc. should be banned.

13. No expansion in the licensed capacities of the baby food manufacturers be permitted.

14. Infant Milk Food is a misnomer. It needs to be redefined.

(c) These suggestions are under examination in consultation with other concerned Ministries and an amended "Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill 1986" will be moved in the Parliament.

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas on Fake Transfer Certificates

*467. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about admission of students in certain Kendriya Vidyalayas outside Delhi taking place on the basis of fake transfer certificates ;

(b) whether the matter has also been investigated by the CBI and some senior members of staff in these vidyalayas have been found involved ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or contemplated against the persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) On the basis of information received from the CBI it has come to light that Principal, Kendriya Vidyalayas Bharatpur and Yoga Teacher, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Jaipur are allegedly involved in issuing fake transfer certificates. The CBI has registered a case against them on 25.3.1988 and further action will be taken on the basis of police investigation.

Entry of Big Business Houses in Food Processing Industries

4662. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an export panel recommended the entry of big business houses in food processing industries ; and

(b) if so, which houses would be allowed to take up the above industry ?

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

(b) Applications for the grant of Industrial Licence, registration under Delicensing Registration Scheme or registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development, received from MRTP companies and FERA companies for setting up food processing industries are also considered. Such applications are considered on merits and in accordance with the prevailing policy taking into account the specific item of manufacture proposed, whether such item is included in Appendix-I, is reserved for public sector or small scale sector, location, level of export obligation offered, etc.

Losses in Mother Dairy

4663. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy has been incurring heavy losses both on milk supply and fruits and vegetables for its supplies ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and corrective steps being taken or contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir, Mother Dairy is reported to have incurred a loss of approximately Rs. 412 lakhs in the year 1987-88 mainly due to substantially higher price paid to the State Cooperative Dairy Federations for supply of milk and increase in supply price of milk commodities without a corresponding increase in the sale price of milk.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Structures Opposite Bokaro General Hospital

4664. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are number of unauthorised garages constructed in front of the Bokaro General Hospital, in the public park, which creates nuisance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken to remove these unauthorised structures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) No unauthorised garages exist in front of the Bokaro General Hospital .

However, Bokaro Steel Plant employees with the permission of the management, have constructed temporary garages near the residential area between Bokaro General Hospital and Sector-IV Houses.

Norms Fixed under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

4665. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has applied for relaxation of the norms fixed under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The State Government has requested for approval for designing the rural water supply schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for supply at 70 Ltrs. per

capita per day or more depending on the local demand for house connections and the adequacy of the source of supply. The suggestion of the State Government has not been accepted. Adoption of liberal norm for house connections can be permitted only after the objective of the National Drinking Water Mission for supply of safe drinking water at the existing norm of 40 Ltrs. per capita per day is achieved by the State Government.

Scientific Study of Film Viewers' Reaction to Film Censorship

4666. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are conducting a scientific study to ascertain film viewers' reaction to film censorship and the Government's censorship policy ;

(b) if so, the method adopted for ascertaining the views of the public ; and

(c) the present stage of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) At the instance of the Central Board of Film Certification, a study entitled "Film Censorship : Viewers' Reactions" was conducted by Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, during the period from 1979 to May, 1987. The study was conducted by inviting response of the viewers to a questionnaire sent to them. For ensuring a wide comprehensive coverage, the country was divided into five Zones, viz., Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and Central Zones. The Main objectives of the study were to obtain film viewers' reaction to the projection of sex, violence and horror in Indian films and to assess an impact of films on the audience as well as study their viewing habits.

Import of Seeds

4667. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to import seeds ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where seeds are proposed to be imported ;

(c) the total quantity of seeds proposed to be imported during 1988-89 ; 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) to (d) (i) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has placed an indent for import of 100 Kgs each of the following six varieties of sunflower seeds on Soviet Trade Representation in India :

— VNIIMK 80
Nadezhnyi

— VNIIMK 8883

— Progress

— Yubileni 60

— Kharkovsky early repening

(ii) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources imports small quantities of seeds as germplasm from different countries to meet varying requirements for research purposes.

(iii) Export and Import Committee, set up in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has during 1988-89 recommended import of seeds/planting material. Their details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of the Seeds/Planting Material Recommended for Import by the Export & Import Committee During 1988-89 (1.4.88 to 25.8.88)

Sl. No	Name of Importing Agency	Item of Import	Qty. proposed for import	Qty. allowed for import	Name of seed/plant. M. supplying
1.	M/s. Punjab Agro. Industries Corporation, Chandigarh.	1. Gladiolus bulbs 2. Carnation cuttings	70,000 Nos. 10,000 Nos.	3,000 Nos 10,000 Nos.	USA and Holland.
2.	M/s. All India Scheduled Caste. Dev. Coop. Society New Delhi.	Planting material of Alstromonia Carnation Gerbera, gladiolus, Rose and Chrysanthemum	19.70 Lakh No.	19.70 Lakh No.	Holland
3.	M/s. Maharastra Hybrid Seed Co. Bombay.	Cabbage Seed	30 Qtls.	1.0 Qtls.	U.K. & U.S.A.
4.	M/s. All India Sch. Caste Dev. Coop. Society, N. Delhi.	Vegetable Seed	77.6 Kgs	47.6 Kgs.	France, Neitherland
5.	M/s. Indo American Hybrid Seed Co. Bangalore.	Planting material of flower plants	4,000 Nos.	4,000 Nos.	Australia.
6.	Sutton & Sons (India) Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	1. Sunflower Seed 2. Sorghum Seed	10 Kgs. 5 Kgs.	10 Kgs. 5 Kgs.	Australia.
7.	Shri G. Kasturi Rangan, Bangalore.	Planting material of flower plants	660 Nos.	660 Nos.	France, W. Germany, U.K., Sri Lanka & USA.
8.	National Seeds Corporation.	Chicory Seed	50 Qtls.	50 Qtls.	Holland
9.	Govt. of Karnataka.	Sunflower Seed	100 Qtls.	100 Qtls.	Australia.
10.	National Seeds Corporation.	Cabbage Seed	20 Qtls.	20 Qtls.	Japan & Denmark

Nationalisation of LAC Industry

4668. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the modernisation and nationalisation of lac industry to increase the exports ;

(b) whether Government propose to fix minimum prices for stick lac in order to make up the growing losses suffered by the adivasis growers ; and

(c) the steps taken to raise a buffer stock of lac ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is no decision to nationalise the lac industry. However, lac being an export oriented item, a Committee has been set up to look into the various aspects of lac industry including measures for improvement of shellac for export.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to have a minimum price for stick lac or to raise a buffer stock. However, with a view to help tribal farmers, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation Development of India Ltd. (TRIFED) has been reviewing the price of lac from time to time and determining the procurement price with a view to protect tribals from exploitation by private traders.

Introduction of 4 Stroke Diesel Fuelled out-Board Motor in Fisheries Sector in Kerala

4669. SHRI A. CHARLES ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 4 stroke diesel fuelled out-board Motor has been introduced in the traditional fisheries sector in Kerala ;

(b) if so, its advantages over the kerosene fuelled out-board motors ; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt diesel fuelled out board motor from import duty and extend subsidy on diesel oil as is being proposed in the case of deep sea fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Government of India have reduced the customs duty on out-board motors to 25 percent *ad-valorem* when imported by any State Fisheries Corporation for fitment to boats used for fishing operation. Excise duty rebate on diesel oil is not available to fishing vessels below 13.7 m and fitted with engines below 150 BHP.

Setting up of Working Women's Hostels

4670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27.8.1987 to Starred Question No. 473 regarding Working Women's Hostel in Orissa and state :

(a) the details of the 300 additional working women hostels scheduled to be opened in Seventh Plan ;

(b) the names of the places State-wise where the projects have since been sanctioned and the construction work undertaken alongwith names of the voluntary organisations proposing these projects Statewise ; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that all the sanctioned projects would be opened before the end of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year

Plan (1985—90) to start 300 additional working women's hostels to provide accommodation to 15,000 Working Women. State/Union-Territory-wise allocations of Projects is not made under the scheme. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of the applications received from the Voluntary Organisations through the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration

(b) A Statement showing State/Union Territory and year-wise projects of

Working Women's Hostels sanctioned to voluntary organisations with locations and capacity during the years 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto 28.8.88) is given below.

(c) Efforts would be made to ensure that the Projects are completed and start functioning within a period of 24 months from the date of sanction stipulated in the Scheme of Assistance for the Construction of Hostel Buildings for Working Women.

Statement

Setting up of working Women's Hostels

S No.	State/Union Territory	Year of sanctioning	Name of the voluntary organisation	Location of Project	Sanctioned capacity. Women Child ren in Day-Care Centre	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1985-86	Mahila Sangham, Gudiwada.	Gudiwada	44	30
2.		1986-87	Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Guntur	Guntur	51	30
3.		1988-89	Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Kurnool Hyderabad		57	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1987-88	Project Implementing Committee, Roing	Roing	50	20
5.	Assam	1987-88	Subansiri Seva Santhi, Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur	28	20
6.	Gujarat	1985-86	Shri Tapibai Ranchodas Gandhi Vikas Grah, Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	36	—
7.		1985-86	Working Women's Hotels Association, Baroda	Baroda	85	20
8.		1988-89	Kutch District Samaj Kalyan Mandal, Adipur Kutch	Gandhidham Kutch	78	30
9.	Haryana	1985-86	Indian Red Cross Society Chandigarh	Ambala	20	—
		1986-87	Indian Red Cross Society Chandigarh	Hissar	60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1986-87	Municipal Committee, Bilaspur	Bilaspur	52	—
12.		1985-86	Mahila Mandal, Bidar	Bidar	52	—
13.		1985-86	Shree Lingaraj Free Boarding and Sri Jagad-guru Gurusidhuror Vidyarthi Nilaya & Sri Velavappa Akki Vidyarthi Nilaya Murusavirmath. Hubli			
14.		1986-87	Rural Technical Education Society, Hulkoti	Hulkoti	50	30
15.	Karnataka	1986-87	Kamala Krishna Education Society, Bangalore	Bangalore	54	—
16.		1986-87	Basava Samity, Bangalore	Bangalore	92	30
17.		1986-87	Hulkoti Cooperative Education Society, Gadag	Gadag	50	30
18.		1986-87	Malhadi Technical Education Society, Hassan	Hassan	128	—
19.		1987-88	Academy of General Education, Manipal	Manipal	36	—
20.		1987-88	Kittur Rani Channamma Memorial Trust, Kittur	Kittur	92	30
21.		1987-88	Vishala Education Society, Bangalore	Jaragan Ahalli Village	50	—
22.	Kerala	1985-86	Vimala Mahila Samajam, Moovathupuzha Kottayam	Moovathupuzha	53	30
23.		1985-86	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam	Kottayam	92	30
24.		1985-86	Kalathode Mahila Sangham, Trichur	Trichur	87	30
25.		1985-86	Madona Convent Society, Kasargod	Kasargod	62	30
26.		1985-86	Santhigiri Asharam Kolikode, Trivandrum	Kolikode	96	30
27.		1985-86	Social Welfare & Handicraft Central Thodupusha	Thodupusha		30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.		1986-87	Women's Welfare Association, Ponakunnam	Ponakunnam	31	20
29.		1986-87	CMC Educational Society, Irinjalkkuda	Irinjalkudda	61	30
30.		1986-87	Vimala Jyothi Seva Sangham, Wynad	Wyand	72	20
31.		1986-87	Athura Seva Sangham Kottayam	Vaikom	33	—
32.		1986-87	South Travancore Agency for Rural Development, Trivandrum	Trivandrum	57	25
33.		1986-87	Block Level Mahila Samajam Union, Vazoor	Vazoor	30	20
34.		1986-87	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam	Pathanamitha	110	30
35.		1987-88	All India Society for Welfare of Women & Children (KARUNA) New Delhi	Ottapalam	50	30
36.		1987-88	K. Velayudhan Memorial Trust, Shertally	Shertally	117	—
37.		1987-88	Young Women's Christian Assn., Adoor, Pathanamitha	Adoor Village Pathanamitha	48	30
38.		1987-88	Ernakulam Karyogam, Cochin	Cochin	40	—
39.		1987-88	Vengoor Vanitha Samajam, Angalmaley	Vengoor	36	20
40.		1987-88	Kerala Working Women's Welfare Society	Vazhakkara Village Kanayanum	48	15
41.		1987-88	Pavithra Social Service Society, Karukchal Kottayam	Koothrappally	88	30
42.		1987-88	Athura Seva Sangham Kottayam	Pecramadi Village	126	30
43.		1987-88	N.S.S. Development Society, Pathamithitta	Pathanamithitta	94	30
44.		1987-88	Kerala Mahila Sangham, Trivandrum	Trivandrum	105	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.		1987-88	Sree Kantewaran Kshethra Yogam, Calicut	Calicut	52	—
46.		1987-88	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam.	Alleppey	126	30
47.		1987-88	North Kerala Diosean Charities Association, Shornaur.	Shornaur	100	30
48.		1987-88	District Women's Council, Trichur	Trichur	80	25
49.	Madhya Pradesh	1985-86	All India Association for Social Health in India, Gwalior	Gwalior	100	30
50.		1986-87	Bhartiya Grammen Mahila Sangh, Indore	Indore	28	—
51.		1986-87	Nepa Mills Educational Society, Nepa Nagar	Nepanagar	100	30
52.		1986-87	Municipal Council, Seoni Seoni	Seoni	58	—
53.		1986-87	Manicipal Council, Bijawar, Chhatarpur	Bijawar	26	—
54.		1986-87	Janpad Panchayat Bhopal	Bhopal	33	—
55.		1987-88	Special Area Development Authority, Khajuraho	Khajuraho	50	—
56.		1988-89	Mahila Chetha Manch, Bhopal	Bhopal	125	25
57.		1988-89	Town Improvement Trust, Sihore	Sihore	120	25
58.	Maharashtra	1985-86	Indian Women's scientists' Association Matunga, Bombay	Bombay	112	30
59.		1986-87	Mahila Vikas Mandal, Colaba, Bombay	Colaba	97	—
60.		1986-87	Paravara Rural Education Society, Paravaranagar, Ahmednagar	Paravara nagar	66	20
61.		1987-88	Lathe Education Society, Sangli	Sangali	72	25
62.		1987-88	West Khandesh Bhagini Seva Mandal, Dhule	Dhule	56	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	1987-88	Association for Social Health in India Maharashtra	Kurla	80	—
64.	1987-88	Balikashram Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	25	—
65.	1987-88	Chhatrapati Sahu Central Institute of Business Education Research Trust Kolhapur	Kolhapur	58	—
66.	1987-88	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	Pune	117	—
67.	1987-88	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Nanded	Vasant Nagar, Nanded	108	30
68.	1987-88	Mahila Arthik Vikas Maha Mandal Ltd. Bombay	Andheri, Bombay	40	—
69.	1987-88	Pragatisheel Mahila Mandal, Akola	Akola	40	20
70.	1987-88	Jawahar Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Dhule	Dhule	80	25
71.	1987-88	Excelsior Education Society, Thane	Thane	60	30
72.	1987-88	Western Maharashtra Development Corpn., Pune	Pune	100	20
73.	1987-88	Jagruiti Mahila Mandal, Kalamuri Parbhani	Parbhani	64	20
74.	1988-89	Rachna Trust, Nasik	Nasik	52	—
75. Manipur	1985-86	T.N.B. Women's Association, Ukhrool	Ukhrool	37	40
76.	1987-88	Kukti Baptist Convention, Imphal	Imphal	57	—
77. Orissa	1985-86	Municipal Council Sambalpur	Sambalpur	57	—
78.	1985-86	Municipal Council, Berhampur	Berhampur	50	10
79.	1986-87	Bolangir Municipality Bolangir	Bolangir	48	4
80.	1986-87	Jaypore Municipality Jeypore	Jeypore	55	15
81.	1987-88	Total Rural Upliftment Endeavour, Burla	Burla	48	—
82.	1987-88	Indian Red Cross Society, Kalahandi	Kalahandi	60	—
83.	1987-88	Kala Vikas Kendra, Cuttak	Cuttak	66	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
84.	1987-88	Balasore District Nari Sanga, Balasore	Balasore	75	20
85.	1987-88	Bhubaneswar Municipality, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	96	—
86. Punjab	1986-87	Indian Red Cross	Bhatinda	93	30
87. Rajasthan	1985-86	Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan, Ardawata, Jhunjhunu	Ardawata	50	20
88.	1985-86	Municipal Board, Banswara	Banswara	40	—
89.	1985-86	Municipal Board, Sirohi	Sirohi	41	—
90.	1985-86	Municipal Council, Madangaki, Kishangarh	Kishangarh	40	—
91.	1985-86	Municipal Council, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	41	—
92.	1985-86	Municipal Council, Pali	Pali	40	—
93.	1985-86	Municipal Board, Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	40	—
94.	1985-86	Municipal Council, Beawar	Beawar	40	—
95.	1986-87	Municipal Council, Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	40	—
96.	1986-87	Nagar Palika, Nimbahera	Nimbahera	27	—
97.	1987-88	Khetri Vikas Samity, Khetri, Jhunjhunu,	Khetri	25	—
98.	1987-88	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	Jaipur	92	20
99.	1987-88	Vinde Matrika, Jaipur	Jaipur	36	20
100. Tamil Nadu	1985-86	Avvai Home, Adyar, Madras	Adyar	30	20
101.	1985-86	Constructive Work Volunteer, Vellore	Vellore	48	25
102.	1985-86	Tamil Nadarengal Nula Sangham Tiruchirapally	Tiruchirapally	73	25
103.	1985-86	Tiruchi Seva Sangham, Tiruchirapally	Tiruchirapally	56	—
104.	1986-87	Dharampuri Madhar Sangam Dharampuri	Dharampuri	20	20
105.	1986-87	Young Women's Christian Association, Madras	Madras	55	—
106.	1986-87	Church of South India Biocese of Vellore, Tamil Nadu	Vellore	60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.		1986-87	St. John Sangam, Perambalur	Perambalur	51	—
108.		1987-88	Coimbatore Masonic Charity Trust, Coimbatore	Coimbatore	96	20
109.		1987-88	Ratnaval Subramaniam Trust, Dindigul	Dindigul	86	—
110.		1987-88	Tiruchirappally Multipurpose Social Service pally Society, Tiruchirappally	Tiruchira	44	25
111.		1987-88	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Ootacamund	Ootacamund	25	20
112.		1987-88	Bharathi Dasan University, Tiruchirappally	Tiruchi- rappally	100	25
113.		1987-88	Young Women's Christian Association, Thanjavur	Thanjavur	18	—
114.		1987-88	Coimbatore Malayali Samajam, Coimbatore	Ganaputti Village	60	—
115.		1988-89	Community Action for Rural Development, Pulivalam	Pudukkot- tai	39	25
116.	Uttar Pradesh	1985-86	Ghaziabad Development Authority, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad (Nehru Nagar)	81	—
117.		1985-86	Ghaziabad Development Authority, Ghaziabad	Surya Nagar	81	—
118.		1985-86	All India Children Care and Educational Society, Azamgarh	Jaunpur	50	30
119.	West Bengal	1986-87	Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association Calcutta	Calcutta	47	30
120.		1987-88	Burdwan Municipality Burdwan	Burdwan	69	—
121.		1987-88	Rishra Municipality Rishra Hooghly	Rishra	21	—
122.	Delhi	1985-86	Institute of Social Services, New Delhi	R.K. Puram	140	30
123.		1986-87	Mahila Mangal, Jorbagh, New Delhi	Dakshin- puri	25	—
124.		1987-88	Guild of Service, New Delhi	South of I.I.T.	96	24
125.	Pondicherry	1985-86	Rotary Club of Pondicherry	Pondicherry	36	—
Total					7747	1779

[*Translation*]**Value of Goods Stolen from Various Depots of DTC**

4671. SHRI .SD. SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons apprehended while stealing goods from various Depots of D.T.C. during the past one year ;

(b) the action taken against them ; and ,

(c) the approximate value of goods stolen every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A total of 24 employees and 3 outsiders were apprehended while stealing goods from various depots of DTC during the past one year.

(b) Taking into account the magnitude of offences, services of one employee have been terminated ; seven have been placed under suspension, three have been reprimanted, four have been given the warning, amount recovered from four employees, departmental enquiry is continuing in respect of two, and the remaining are under police investigation.

(c) The approximate value of the goods stolen during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1985-86	49,651.89
1986-87	1,28,749.52
1987-88	19,309.00

[*English*]**Production of Oilseeds**

4672. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated production of oilseeds during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Sowings of Kharif oilseeds crops (1988-89) are still in progress in some of the States, whereas sowings of rabi oilseeds will commence some time in October. As such, it is not possible at this stage to give an estimate of production of oilseeds during 1988-89.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

4673. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development, extension or expansion of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Baliapal in Balasore district of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the funds allotted for this purpose for the year 1987-88 and the amount actually spent and the details of work done ; and

(d) the allocation made for the year 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per ICAR Norms, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Baliapal will develop facilities like main KVK building, demonstration units, staff quarters etc.

(c) No funds were released for development etc. during 1987-88 as Rs. 3 lakhs released for this purpose in 1986-87, is yet to be utilized by the OUAT, Bhubaneswar. The plans and expenditure estimates of the staff quarters and Animals' should have been approved by the Council and conveyed to the University.

(d) For the year 1988-89, the KVK, Baliapal has been allocated a sum of Rs. 2.62 lakhs.

Demands of Officers of Major Ports

4674. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers of the major ports have submitted any memorandum to Government enlisting a charter of demands ;

(b) if so, when it was submitted and their main demands ;

(c) whether the previous pay revision has been objected to by them ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of communications containing various demands were received since 1984. The main demands are—

- (i) Rectification of what they termed as 'anomalies'.
- (ii) Change in classification of ports for purpose of assigning pay scales.
- (iii) Higher rate of House Rent Allowance.
- (iv) Payment of City Compensatory Allowance in all Ports.
- (v) Higher percentage of benefits to officers in certain Ports.
- (vi) Grant of stagnation increment.
- (vii) Revision of Daily Allowance, Motor Car Allowance, etc.
- (viii) Setting up of a pay Committee with a Sitting Judge as its Chairman and payment of interim relief ranging from 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- per month from 1.1.1986.

(ix) Removal of the ceiling of Rs. 250/- p.m. on account payment of arrears between 1.1.1974 to 31.5.1978.

(x) Waiver of recovery of rent at the rate of 10% of pay for the period from 1.1.1974 to 16.1.1979.

(xi) Fixation of pay with effect from 1.8.82 at the next stage and grant of two increments thereafter instead of fixation at the same or lower stage without any increment.

(xii) Restoration of difference of Rs. 24.70 as DA with effect from 1.8.1982.

(xiii) Restoration of drodging incentive to Drodging officers at Madras with effect from 1.8.1982.

(xiv) Grant of adhoc relief as given to the executives of public enterprises

(xv) Higher rates of HRA and CCA as admissible under BPE order dated 12.6.1987.

(xvi) Payment of Productivity Linked Bonus.

(c) The demands included modification of pay revisions with effect from 1.1.1974 and 1-8-1982.

(d) They want higher emoluments and better service conditions.

(e) Government have issued orders relating to—

i) grant of CCA at Mormugao from 1.8.82 ;

ii) protection of emoluments drawn in pro-revised pay scales in the form of personal pay particularly in respect of these appointed as officers after 1.8.1982 and thus deprived of fitment benefit ranging from Rs. 150—575 given to those who were in position on 1.8.1982 as officers ;

iii) refixation of pay at the same or next stage in the revised scale

from 1.1.84 for those who were promoted from workers' posts and held lien on these posts.

- iv) stepping up of pay of a senior officer upto the pay of a junior officer where anomalies exist.
- v) revision of rate of fixed special conveyance allowance of marine officers by 25%.
- vi) grant of ad hoc relief w.e.f. 1.1.86.
- vii) fixation of pay of officers in the revised scale at the next stage or at the same stage instead of at a lower stage w.e.f. 1.8.82.
- viii) enhancement of the ceiling of CCA.
- ix) refund of dredging incentive recovered from officers of Madras Port Trust.

SAIL'S Consultancy Agreement with USA Firm

4675. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has entered into a contract/agreement with a U.S.A. Firm for consultancy services ;

(b) if so, the name of this firm, the manner in which it was selected its expertise in the particular sphere in which the SAIL needed the consultancy services and the fees to be paid to this firm ; and

(c) the nature of the consultancy services to be rendered by this U.S.A. firm and tenure of this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited had appointed M/s. Arthur De Little of Massachusetts, USA a leading Consultancy

Organisation with experienced in safety and Health administration, and their Indian Associates, M/s. Bharat Technologies, as Consultants to assist them in assessing and enhancing their Occupational Safety and Health Programme in 1986 for a period of one year on a payment of a fee of US \$ 2,38,000. Their report has since been received in July, 1987 and the contract has been fulfilled. No other Consultancy agreement with a USA firm has been entered into recently.

Projects Undertaken under NREP

4677. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects taken up so far under the National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 in different States particularly in the State of Maharashtra ; and

(b) the projects proposed to be taken up under the said programme which are still pending for approval of Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The work projects under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) as such are not required to come up for approval to the Central Government. These are required to be finalised and approved at the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) level. The Government of India, however, has prescribed for submission of Annual Plan of Works proposed to be taken up under NREP each year on the eve of commencement of a financial year by the States. The guidelines also prescribe for submission of Annual Reports of achievements under the Programme by each State after the conclusion of the financial year. State-wise physical and financial performance for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in Statements I, II, III and IV below.

Statement-I

State/UTs.	Social Area (Hect)	Forestry Trees planted (lakhs)	Works benefiting SC/STs (Nos.)	Construction of village tanks etc. (Nos.)	Minor irrigation & flood protection works etc. (Hect)	Soil conservation works etc. (Hect)	Drinking water wells ponds etc. (Nos.)	Rural Roads (Kms.)	School Balwadi Panchayat Ghar etc. (Nos.)	Other Works (Nos.)	Period to which information relates to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pr.	33009.00	769.38	14867	—	1750.00	—	2997	2952.47	3456	18497	March
Assam	4319.24	8.01	98	77	178.00	413.00	11	802.30	320	108	March
Bihar	17131.94	779.65	11504	782	9073.69	61.00	888	3068.60	4156	18624	March
Gujarat	10300.15	277.73	6218	169	1933.00	413.00	38	1499.86	286	7039	March
Haryana	2337.50	25.73	649	20	—	—	211	18.10	1180	917	March
Himachal Pr.	1853.00	17.91	33	78	22.00	12.00	33	67.00	457	4494	March
J & K	585.55	84.21	195	132	291.00	395.00	204	2068.50	766	500	March
Karnataka	1724.32	106.03	8366	69	396.00	1147.00	29	2527.03	1196	245	March
Kerala	8783.26	2951.52	11875	—	390.60	20.00	84	1037.92	15	11891	March
Madhya Pr.	6200.00	86.91	4924	732	147.90	3.70	1077	4507.00	2777	3240	March
Maharashtra	5876.33	80.12	5192	13	—	—	193	1342.00	3541	12670	March
Manipur	342.50	3.06	267	14	16.00	—	3	484.50	27	367	March
Meghalaya	—	—	113	2	2000.00	18.75	1	47.20	67	75	March
Nagaland	243.20	12.16	413	—	—	—	82	20.52	51	158	March
Orissa	23189.38	279.12	6501	—	425.11	60.00	1711	4315.00	2312	3405	March

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab	2630.00	26.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March
Rajasthan	24855.50	150.00	9980	163	10106.00	6.00	855	825.20	2822	6048	March
Sikkim	181.35	5.44	N.A.	—	—	—	—	123.67	13	126	March
Tamil Nadu	33063.85	536.98	34014	1475	43.00	—	6894	1306.00	276	38673	March
Tripura	1333.10	1.23	215	248	86.00	30.36	63	371.40	173	270	March
Uttar Pr.	30423.46	708.38	4638	20	9198.21	928.70	213	2155.12	153	5360	Dec.,
Bengal	6471.00	54.44	N.A.	877	15804.00	363.00	354	9526.00	2497	2005	March
A&N Islands	—	0.46	854	—	—	7.00	25	18.71	11	6	March
Himachal Pr.	80.11	0.55	16	—	90	—	—	15.98	3	13	March
Chandigarh	50.00	0.05	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	March
D&N Havelli	1.00	0.50	—	—	—	12.13	11	8.86	3	50	March
Delhi	N.R.	1.29	—	4	—	—	—	1.76	—	67	March
Goa, Daman & Dia	160.00	8.72	18	9	—	—	129	13.00	3	7	March
Lakshadweep	9.56	0.19	577	—	—	—	—	1.72	4	573	March
Mizoram	24.00	0.06	96	—	—	—	—	97.00	42	107	March
Pondicherry	28.91	0.58	2	10	31.80	—	—	—	17	2	March
Total	215207.21	6976.71	21625	5854	55130.51	3899.64	16106.00	39222.42	26624	1355.40	

Statement-II

Physical Assets Created Under National Rural Employment Programme During 1987-88 (Provisional)

State/UTs	Social Area covered (Hect)	Forestry Trees Planted (Lakh) Nos.	Works bene-fitting SC/ST (Nos.)	Construction village tanks (Nos.)	Minor irrig-ation flood protection works (Hect)	Soil conser-vation works (Hect)	Drinking water wells ponds etc. (Nos.)	Rural Roads (Kms.)	Pavement of street (Kms.)	Mahila Mandals (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pr.	26098.11	679.28	11510	—	375.00	—	2934	3217.06	—	80
Arunachal Pr.	276.95	1.02	37	—	—	—	—	43.95	—	—
Assam	1721.87	12.41	1187	48	309.70	208.50	128	628.74	—	7
Bihar	20771.55	773.47	19325	600	7261.23	299.00	783	3675.88	—	2
Goa	0.60	1.62	4	1	—	—	88	16.00	—	—
Gujarat	7978.48	325.91	14708	319	2119.00	564.99	81	1442.66	—	19
Haryana	522.50	5.78	275	64	—	—	422	49.10	222.60	17
Himachal Pr.	1804.00	17.57	14	75	24.00	8.00	45	167.00	389.00	26
J & K	583.01	83.09	243	122	464.50	1622.00	111	1062.60	—	—
Karnataka	5515.74	188.42	5689	222	2393.00	2986.81	317	3449.65	—	10
Kerala	998.23	341.69	9337	42	839.75	51.25	91	790.80	—	1
Madhya Pr.	4145.76	36.83	2433	661	232.00	—	591	3140.00	—	1
Maharashtra	7498.48	118.28	3997	21	NIL	NIL	100	1201.06	—	—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur	22.30	3.32	32	—	1.00	—	2	111.50	40.00	3
Meghalaya	—	—	108	—	—	—	1	32.00	—	2
Mizoram	504.00	1.30	202	—	—	—	42	371.00	—	—
Nagaland	559.40	13.90	750	—	—	—	93	25.08	—	—
Orissa	35195.21	206.15	4647	1253	9021.00	845.00	1393	8215.00	—	110
Punjab	1809.00	18.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.73	—
Rajasthan	4159.50	375.00	23469	19	587.00	7.00	632	426.40	—	22
Sikkim	170.00	471.00	NA	—	—	1.00	—	280.98	—	—
Tamil Nadu	3076.40	63.01	10385	1202	1052.60	—	683	836.00	—	—
Tripura	1647.00	39.61	1839	350	180.82	42.00	25	296.00	—	—
Uttar Pr.	16750.90	366.45	5684	23	40.68	687.88	53	2480.74	—	—
W. Bengal	8437.00	94.98	4293	550	21665.00	1513.00	31710	11622.00	—	1
A&N Island	0.19	1.83	416	16	70.00	60.00	41	27.85	—	—
Chandigarh	25.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2496.00	—
D&N Haveli	0.31	0.77	1	—	—	18.75	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	0.50	0.11	449	—	—	—	—	2.70	—	—
Pondicherry	11.03	0.59	29	41	786.00	—	—	91.34	—	—
Total	150279.02	4241.98	121063	5709	47422.28	8915.18	40366	43703.09	3155.33	301.00

Physical Assets Created Under National Rural Employment Programme During 1987-88 (Provisional)

State/UTs	Constructions of houses (Nos)	Development of Houses (Nos.)	Balwadi Panchayat Ghars etc. (Nos)	Schools Bldgs. (Nos.)	Sanitary Latrines (Nos.)	Other works (Nos)	Period to which information related
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pr.	2010	4015	887	2788	4937	980	March, 88
Arunachal Pr.	—	—	—	19	—	18	March, 88
Assam	390	46	9	330	570	95	March, 88
Bihar	12420	125	237	2665	2201	5028	March, 88
Goa	—	—	6	9	—	3	March, 88
Gujarat	11779	22	32	668	2337	1028	March, 88
Haryana	—	—	47	488	664+	711	March 88
Himachal Pr	—	—	48	148	324	1069	March, 88
J&K	14	1	37	907	—	520	March, 88
Karnataka	5336	169	40	2001	386	4249	March, 88
Kerala	7560	—	4	2	1663	9	March, 88
Madhya Pr.	2	4	292	1029	35	1208	Dec., 87
Maharashtra	2891	77	449	3610	1278	6299	March, 88
Manipur	6	1	8	112	16	99	Dec., 87
Meghalaya	—	—	7	51	—	53	March, 88
Mizoram	—	3	30	9	18	142	March, 88

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nagaland	—	—	18	16	390	233	March, 88
Orissa	2157	112	247	2213	82	1225	March, 88
Punjab	—	—	—	—	600	—	March, 88
Rajasthan	10864	7502	187	1769	—	5966	March, 88
Sikkim	—	58	7	8	19	28	March, 88
Tamil Nadu	5197	13	31	37	1479	3694	Dec., 87
Tripura	465	44	7	111	—	805	March, 88
Uttar Pr.	229	6	22	38	6068	1924	Dec., 87
West Bengal	493	283	533	3564	516	929	March, 88
A&N Island	—	—	—	11	485	37	March, 88
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 88
D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—	40	—	March, 88
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	March, 88
Lakshadweep	—	—	4	—	438	5	March, 88
Pondicherry	—	1	—	7	—	—	March, 88
Total	61813	12509	3189	22610	24496	36357	

Statement-III

National Rural Employment Programme—Sectoral Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) During 1986-87

State/UT	Total Expro- during 86-87 (Rs. Lakhs)	EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS												Total
		Social Fores- try	Minor Irr. Works	Soil Cons. & land Recla.	Const. Vill. tanks & Ponds	Drink. Water wells sources	Rural Roads	Cons. of School Bldgs.	Dev. of House Sites	Const of Houses	Panch. Ghar & other Bldgs.	Other Works		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Andhra Pr.	5892.22	875.94	200.64	—	—	440.74	1361.24	1222.81	69.22	770.69	353.25	589.65	5804.18	
Aruna- chal Pr.	37.69	6.55	—	—	—	—	20.25	0.65	0.59	0.36	1.18	2.61	32.19	
Assam	1352.38	286.63	34.28	76.12	53.85	—	392.71	153.60	—	—	—	182.65	1179.84	
Bihar	9408.91	1793.87	321.63	16.67	248.51	151.34	1799.62	1559.17	40.14	1132.29	151.69	2017.28	9232.20	
Goa & D.D.	58.59	8.40	—	—	2.07	13.44	23.36	5.51	—	—	3.54	3.27	58.59	
Gujarat	2908.41	478.16	170.95	33.22	252.37	7.67	1232.89	118.61	0.61	375.40	90.40	63.72	2824.00	
Haryana	554.76	98.25	9.63	—	—	43.91	6.28	134.36	1.50	—	61.92	173.27	529.12	
H.P.	384.32	45.50	2.39	—	0.60	2.29	42.33	28.84	—	—	28.44	141.18	291.57	
J & K	1583.43	102.50											102.50	
Karnataka	2972.61	451.01	86.48	34.91	56.66	34.88	631.67	365.32	3.50	329.82	234.36	384.03	2576.64	
Kerala	2782.09	467.51	23.01	6.12	—	3.96	1320.36	28.12	0.50	854.04	35.82	34.47	2773.90	
M.P.	8299.33	662.30	16.42	—	273.81	284.80	1800.64	1194.37	3.06	2.04	508.33	605.35	5351.00	
Maharashtra	3834.72	851.43	—	—	1.68	21.53	191.07	505.06	9.18	309.74	333.07	940.69	3163.45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manipur	108.76	8.92	1.92	—	0.14	0.18	20.72	15.29	2.20	2.02	3.27	24.81	79.47
Meghalaya	84.41	—	0.43	0.30	0.36	0.41	7.93	9.08	6.31	—	26.13	9.91	60.80
Mizoram	37.93	7.83	—	—	—	3.36	10.64	1.69	1.96	0.33	2.28	6.22	34.31
Nagaland	96.12	15.38	—	—	—	8.20	26.26	12.75	—	—	10.75	25.03	98.37
Orissa	2813.96	501.34	215.88	41.89	189.93	69.35	691.08	464.64	3.18	99.64	180.61	282.72	2740.26
Punjab	577.00	91.20	—	—	—	—	331.00	—	—	—	—	—	422.20
Rajasthan	3527.39	41.44	939.34	—	27.73	104.09	148.92	640.59	28.08	182.57	255.32	206.38	2574.46
Sikkim	63.88	5.27	8.40	—	—	—	21.36	7.91	—	—	—	12.73	47.67
Tamil Nadu	5436.44	883.75	113.26	—	259.61	339.11	279.26	99.27	0.1	2213.33	629.74	793.17	5610.64
Tripura	218.52	33.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102.00	—	184.98	218.52
M.P.	11079.24	1980.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.20	—	530.87	2082.83
W. Bengal	4442.27	1025.52	451.96	182.13	188.80	444.23	1599.41	—	—	—	—	—	4520.12
A&N Islands	82.30	5.34	3.93	—	—	3.72	22.47	—	—	—	—	25.30	60.76
Chandigarh	9.74	2.00	—	—	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	6.69	10.51
D&N Havelli	13.52	2.91	—	1.70	—	0.49	3.12	1.78	—	1.02	—	1.15	12.17
Delhi	41.08	11.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.08
Lakshdweep	28.17	2.88	—	—	—	—	7.56	0.45	0.08	0.34	1.65	13.72	26.68
Pondicherry	58.58	10.27	14.68	—	4.19	—	18.67	5.00	1.14	—	—	—	53.95
TOTAL	68738.77	10757.55	2607.23	393.06	1561.81	1977.57	1208.82	6573.83	171.39	6472.83	2912.01	7145.85	52583.99
Percentage Share for Col. 14		20.46	4.96	0.75	2.97	3.70	22.84	12.50	0.33	12.31	5.54	13.59	100.00

National Rural Employment Programme Sectoral Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) During 1987-88

State/UT	EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS						
	Total Expn. During 1987-88 (Rs. lakhs)	Social Forestry	Minor Irr. Works	Soil Cons. & Land Recla.	Const. Vill. Tanks & Ponds	Drink. Water Wells Sources	Rural Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pr.	6755.87	830.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.22	1090.28
Arunachal Pr.	53.70	4.77	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80
Assam	1149.32						
Bihar	12468.72						
Goa	63.05						
Gujarat	3924.07	596.42	215.88	34.32	493.50	24.81	1292.10
Haryana	795.70						
Himachal Pr.	485.61	65.75	74.40	1.20	12.14	31.56	14.39
J & K	1726.53						
Karnataka	4013.20						
Kerala	2640.73						
M.P.	8134.04						
Maharashtra	4304.58	1128.79	0.00	0.00	2.22	11.09	256.37
Manipur	105.44						
Meghalaya	61.28						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	36.82	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	17.01
Nagaland	102.70	55.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	15.64
Orissa	3718.86	650.00	271.97	9.41	247.09	68.07	1101.62
Punjab	607.19	126.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	4233.70	552.79	635.11	0.00	23.99	128.43	563.95
Sikkim	75.61						
Tamil Nadu	6108.58						
Tripura	316.89	42.11	274.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U.P.	12568.59						
West Bengal	4086.28	918.15	477.42	146.27	169.84	457.11	1305.89
A&N Islands	68.31	2.60	0.61	0.00	0.00	1.59	3.80
Chandigarh	13.82	3.00	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D&N Haveli	36.60	8.82	0.00	1.22	1.82	0.00	0.00
Delhi	24.19	24.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	31.85	3.83	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	5.95
Pondicherry	59.10	7.26	15.69	0.00	3.70	0.00	19.48
Total	78770.93	5017.74	1972.08	192.42	955.70	998.37	5767.28
Percentage share for Col 15		20.43	8.03	0.78	3.89	4.06	23.28

Statement-IV*National Rural Employment Programme Sectoral Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) During 1987-88*

State/UTs	EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS							Total
	Cons. of School	Dev. of House sites	Const. of Houses	Panch. Ghar & other Bldgs	Sanitary Latrines	Other works		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Andhra Pr.	1360.22	43.37	32.93	452.09	46.25	318.67	4439.27	
Arunachal Pr.	9.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.48	40.93	
Assam								
Bihar								
Goa								
Gujarat	296.90	3.49	631.44	17.49	26.09	191.21	3823.65	
Haryana								
Himachal Pr.	27.76	0.00	0.68	46.71	32.24	233.99	540.82	
Jammu & Kashmir								
Karnataka								
Kerala								
Madhya Pr.								
Maharashtra	775.39	5.33	282.75	431.37	45.88	721.83	3661.02	
Manipur								
Meghalaya								

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
Mizoram	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	11.82	37.49
Nagaland	1.50	0.00	0.00	2.70	12.02	32.75	130.05
Orissa	524.56	7.45	193.73	43.22	2.13	465.99	3645.24
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	379.49	512.92
Rajasthan	504.09	75.56	243.73	60.38	41.82	357.93	3187.78
Sikkim							
Tamil Nadu							
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	316.89
Uttar Pradesh							
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	605.81	4072.49
A&N Island	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.36	13.81
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.07
D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	20.19	32.53
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.19
Lakshdeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.45	2.83	21.46
Pondicherry	3.63	2.27	0.00	0.47	0.61	2.81	55.92
Total	3506.34	137.47	1385.26	1054.43	223.28	3354.16	24564.53
Percentage Share for Col. 10	14.27	0.56	5.64	4.29	0.91	13.65	100.00

Alternatives of Pesticides for Cotton Crop

4678. SHRI P.R.S VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether whitefly pest has wiped
out cotton crop, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are aware
that extensive use of DDT had in the past
triggered devastating outbreaks of whitefly
in Egypt and destroyed cotton ;

(c) whether DDT has been found to
have stimulated egg-laying and fertility ;
and

(d) whether over-use of pesticides in
cotton has re-created similar situation in
the country and if so, corrective steps
particularly alternatives to pesticides pro-
posed to be adopted ?

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) Yes, Sir.

(d) Excessive use of pesticides at
sublethal doses on cotton is one of the
factors responsible for whitefly resurgence
in our country. The Government had
formulated a 'National Plan for Manage-
ment of Whitefly in Cotton'. Some of the
corrective steps recommended for control
of whitefly are to grow cotton once in a
year, cultivation of non-host crops in the
cotton fields, judicious use of fertiliser and
irrigation, avoidance of cultivation of
preferred alternate host crops, removal of
host weeds from the cotton fields and from
neighbouring areas, cultivation of whitefly
tolerant varieties, avoiding excessive use of
insecticides, use of only effective
insecticides against whitefly, and proper
spraying of pesticides on cotton plants.

**Private Companies Engaged in Production
of Oilseeds**

4679. SHRI ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the companies in the private sector
which are engaged in the production of
hybrid/high yielding variety of oilseeds in
the country and are helping increasing oil
production ;

(b) whether any new technology has
been developed, for rice millers/hulling
which will significantly increase bran
availability for oil extraction ;

(c) if so, by whom ; and

(d) the steps being taken to encourage
use of these new technologies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM
LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) The infor-
mation is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

Bottling Plant Efficiency of DMS

4680. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether bottling plant efficiency
of the DMS has been considerably reduced
due to non-availability of the spare parts ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to procure
the spare parts during the last one year in
order to improve the same ;

(c) whether due to shortage of labour
all the available packing machines of milk
are not being run at their optimum level of
efficiency which has resulted in short
supply of milk to the consumers ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government pro-
pose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Reduction
in efficiency arises mainly from the ageing
character of the plants. Non-availability
of spare parts also adversely affects their
operational efficiency.

(b) During the last one year, orders have been placed on the principal manufacturer of plant and other firms including indents on DGS&D for supply of spare parts.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is currently no shortage of labour.

Ship Acquisition Proposal of Shipping Corporation of India

4681. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28.7.1988 to Unstarred Question No. 173 regarding modernisation plan of Shipping Corporation of India and state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India during the Seventh Plan period has already acquired different ships of a total GRT of 15 76 lakhs or has placed orders with different countries for the same ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) whether companies from West Europe have shown their interest to offer vessels with financial assistance ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the particulars of the nine ships of SCI which will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Out of its envisaged acquisitions SCI have so far placed orders for 10 vessels of 2.92 lakh GRT as per details given below :—

	Number	GRT
		(in lakh)
Bulk carriers ...	7	1.49
LR-II Tankers ...	3	1.43
	10	2.92

(c) and (d) A Spanish Shipyard has offered loan financing for the entire cost of acquisition of phosphoric acid carriers.

(e) Particulars of 9 ships proposed to be disposed of by SCI during Seventh Plan are as follows :—

	Name of vessel	Type	Year Built
(i)	Vishva Amitabh	Liner vessel	1974
(ii)	Vishva Aditya	-do-	1973
(iii)	Vishva Shobha	-do-	1969
(iv)	Vishva Shakti	-do-	1969
(v)	Amindivi	Passenger vessel	1970
(vi)	Konkon Sevak	-do-	1964
(vii)	Konkon Shakti	-do-	1965
(viii)	Nancowry	-do-	1948
ix	Nethaji Subhas Bose	Tanker	1973

**Adult Education Centres in various districts
of Orissa**

4682. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of adult education centres in the Cuttack, Kalahandi, Phelabani and Koraput districts of Orissa ;

(b) the details of the total annual expenditure incurred thereon during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and others imparted education at these centres, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Preservation of Betel Leaves

4683. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the cultivation, production and preservation of betel leaves in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Indian Council of Agriculture Research is implementing All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Diseases at 8 Centres under which varieties resistant/tolerant to major diseases have been identified. Control measures for major diseases and techniques to enhance storage like have been evolved. State Governments provide technical guidance and arrange inputs for its cultivation. Credit is provided by NABARD under refinancing schemes for increasing area under cultivation.

Proposal to Abolish Dock Labour Boards

4684. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Dock Labour Boards in different ports and merge them with the respective Port Trusts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether in view of the opposition to this move, Government propose to reconsider their decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) The Major Ports Reforms Committee in its report have recommended that the cargo handling labour currently under the Dock Labour Board and under the Port Trust should be under single administrative control of the Port Trust Management so as to ensure unified control, rational use of manpower, interchangeability and direct employer-employee relationship. No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

Renovation of Katra Mosque

4685. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken for the maintenance of Katra Mosque since its taking over by Government ;

(b) whether any other agency had ever been entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of the mosque ;

(c) if so, the role played by that agency ;

(d) the amount spent so far its renovation ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) In addition to normal maintenance, structural repairs like reconstruction of fallen portion of

domes, cells, arches, stitching of cracks, watertightening, repairs to flooring, edging of existing plaster etc. have been attended to as per the needs of monument.

(b) and (c) The monument was centrally protected in 1914. From 1914 to 1948 the monument was being conserved by the Public Works Department under the guidance of Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) and (e) The Archaeological Survey of India undertakes conservation of monuments as per archaeological norms. The expenditure incurred on the monument for maintenance during the last three years is Rs. 65,806/-.

Capital Outlay for Technology Mission on Dairy

4686. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed capital outlay for the Technology Mission on Dairy launched recently ; and

(b) the details of the various programmes to be taken up in different States including Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No independent funds have been provided for the Technology Mission for Dairy Development. The Mission would draw upon the available resources for dairy development provided under Operation Flood III, Central Sector Schemes for cattle development etc. and State Animal Husbandry Schemes.

(b) All the participating States including Andhra Pradesh have been requested to prepare State Level Mission Documents which will incorporate among other things, details of various programmes.

Vacancies in Navodaya Vidyalayas

4687. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of vacancies, category and subject-wise and vidyalaya-wise, in the Navodaya Vidyalaya as on 30 April 1988 ;

(b) the details of vacancies, category, subject and vidyalaya-wise filled up during May-July 1988 ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the remaining vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) The required information is not readily available in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Since the information will have to be collected from 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas located in remote rural areas and scattered all over the country, through its Regional Offices at different places, it is felt that the results likely to be achieved may not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in compilation of the required information.

Institutes for Disabled and Handicapped

4688. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to provide educational facilities for the disabled/handicapped students ;

(b) the number of institutions in the country for disabled, State-wise, run directly by Government and run by aided voluntary organisations ;

(c) whether the teachers of those institutions are getting scales on the pattern of Fourth Pay Commission scales ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) This Ministry is implementing a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for the

Disabled Children under which 100% financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administration/Voluntary Organisations for education of certain categories of mildly disabled children to common schools alongside normal children with the help of necessary aids, incentives and specially trained teachers. The Ministry of Welfare is implementing a scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Special Education of the disabled children. The Ministry of Welfare is also running a scheme of scholarships for the disabled persons for education from Class IX onwards.

(b) The Ministry of Welfare is running directly a Model School for the Mentally Deficient Children in New Delhi. Besides this, there are four National Institutes viz. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; National Institute for the orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta; National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, and Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay. During 1987-88, 175 Voluntary Organisations received assistance from the Ministry of Welfare under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled Persons.

(c) and (d) Teachers in the National Institutes are getting scales as per IV Pay Commission recommendations. Since the Voluntary Organisations are private institutions, the Government has not laid down the pay scales for the teachers of these institutions.

Public Conveniences in Villages

4690. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had undertaken to provide good public convenience places in villages particularly for the ladies;

(b) if so, the details of the programme undertaken during the Seventh Plan for Maharashtra with district-wise break up of the programme ;

(c) how much of the targets could be achieved and how soon the rest will be achieved ; and

(d) how much amount by way of central assistance was given so far and how much could be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) While there are programmes for construction of rural sanitary latrines primarily for individual households under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Indira Awas Yojna and also Central Rural Sanitation Programme, there is no special programme for construction of public convenience in villages. It is, however, possible that under these programme latrines in village level institutions are also constructed. There are no special targets and allocation of funds for such public latrines.

Training of Youths Under TRYSEM

4691. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of youth trained under the Training for rural youth for Self-Employment programmes during the last one year ;

(b) the names of the trades in which training was given and the number of youths who could be gainfully employed ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) 196701 rural youths were trained under the TRYSEM programme during 1987-88. During the same period 124572 TRYSEM trained rural youth secured employment.

The list of trades in which the rural youths were given the training under TRYSEM is given in the Statement I below.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

The trades in which training was given to rural youth under TRYSEM programme during 1987-88

(A)	(B)	(C)
Auto Repair Ambar Charkha Agricultural implements Agarbatti making Appalam & Pickles manufacturing Animal Husbandry Airconditioning & Refrigeration Repairs.	Band Baja Blacksmithy Bidi making Beekeeping Blanket Weaving Basodi Bathing Soaps & detergents Bamboo works Batik Printing Brush making Book Binding Ball Pen making Bike Repairing Bakery Battery Charging Basket Making	Carpentry Cycle Repairing Canning Works Carpet making Curry Powder making Coir mats making Candle making
(D)	(E)	(F)
Dari making Driving Diesel Pump Mechanic Diary works Draftsman Course Dying and Printing Domestic/Industrial wiring Doll making Diamond cutting	Electro Plating Embroidery Electric Motor winding Envelope making Electrical repairs	Fisheries Furniture making Food Processing Fruit Preservation Fibre Fitteres
(G)	(H)	(K)
General Mechanic Gota work	Hathkarga Handlooms weaving Handicrafts House wiring Hand Pump repairs Horticulture Hair Cutting Hosiery	Knitting Kosa Spinning Khadi Spinning and Weaving Kuchipudi dance course

(L)

Leather Works
Lac articles
Laterite cutting
Lathe Works
Leaf Cup making
Lab Technicians

(M)

Mat Weaving
Masonary
Motor Electrician
Mushroom Nursery
Mosaic Polishing
Moulding
Match Box
Madhuban &
Mithila Painting

(N)

New Model Charkas
Nylon Socks making

(P)

Pappad making
Pad making
Pump set Repairs
Palm Leaf
Press Compositor
Plastic Works
Poultry
Pith Crafts
Press Composing
Pipe fitter
Plumber
Photography
pattal Dona

(R)

Radio making
Rope making

(S)

Sweater Weaving
Shoe making
Synthetic Weaving
Spinning
Sheet Metal Works
Soap making
Sericulture
Steel trunk making
Scooter repairing
Stenography
Spray painting
Silk Weaving
Scissor making
Sil Batta

(T)

Tyre Repair
Tailoring
Typing
T.V. Repair
Tractor Training
Tea/Coffee Horticulture
Traditional Dress making
Turner
Tat Patti
Tin Smithy
Tepestry Weaving
Tube Vulcanising
Tree Patta

(U)

Unbrella making
Upholstery

(W)

Welding
Washing Powder making
Wood Carving
Wireman
Watch Repairing
Wool Knitting
Wall Hanging

Statement-D

The following steps have been taken for improvement of TRYSEM :—

(i) No macro targets have been fixed for training of youth under TRYSEM. This is to give greater flexibility and freedom to DRDAs. Selection Committee under BDO would select rural youth on the basis of need of the area and requirement of identified beneficiary families.

(ii) The State Governments/UTs have been requested to take action as follows:—

(a) To set up a sub-Committee of State Level Coordination Committee for IRDP and Allied Programmes of IRDP and TRYSEM for dealing with matters relating to TRYSEM at the State/UT level.

(b) To create the post of Director of TRYSEM at the State level to look after the work of TRYSEM with specified functions ;

(c) Assistant Project Officer (Industry) at the district level is to be made fully responsible for TRYSEM work with specified functions.

(iii) For greater administrative efficiency, the power to approve proposals for strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM has been delegated to SLCC in States and equivalent bodies in UTs from 1.4.86 ;

(iv) Rates of TRYSEM stipend, trainers honoraria, provision for raw material etc. have been enhanced in 1987.

(v) States have been advised to bring about a closer dialogue and coordination between DRDAs and employment exchanges for increasing employment opportunities for TRYSEM trainees ;

(vi) Taking up of Project based wage employment outside villages is now allowed. This leads to diversification of skills and their absorption ;

(vii) States/UTs have also been advised to explore the possibility of setting up production groups from amongst TRYSEM

trainees, for undertaking the manufacture of assembly of modern items of Production where demand is not a problem. Such Production groups are to be organised for undertaking assembly work, off-loaded by industrial units. For example, assembly of Watches, transistors, TVs, etc.

(viii) The State Governments have also been advised to arrange for such rural Production Units under IRDP/TRYSEM to undertake the supply of articles for Public Sector Undertakings and government Programmes such as Operation black board, Operation flood etc.

(ix) To arrange exhibitions of Products of IRDP and TRYSEM beneficiaries so that this exposure will get them better marketing opportunities.

(x) Steps are being taken to organise training according to survey of employment opportunities in nearby metropolitan areas of Projects.

(xi) The course content of TRYSEM is being upgraded by introduction of Entrepreneurship Development and simple Management skills as inputs.

(xii) Modern skills e.g. diamond/Gemstone polishing and putting Watch assembly, TV set assembly etc. are being introduced under TRYSEM Programme.

Permission to Teachers to take up Part Time Assignments

4692. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the general principles regarding grant of permission to teachers/principals for taking up part-time assignments followed in Kendriya Vidyalayas ;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers and principals who have been granted such permission in Delhi and other metros, city-wise, to work on Part-time basis ; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw such permission since these assignments though on part-time basis put great pressure on the teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan permits its employees to undertake part-time assignments if it is satisfied that this can be done without detriment to official duties or responsibilities.

(b) No such statistics is maintained by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) The matter will be reviewed.

Computer Systems in JNU

4693. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computer systems, including word processors which have been

acquired by the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last five years and the cost of each of them ;

(b) the details of capacity utilisation of each of them ;

(c) whether the word processors acquired by the Registrar have been used for a book written by him for school children and sponsored by the National Council of Educational Research and Training ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below. The computer systems are being utilised by the University as per its requirements.

(c) and (d) The word processor was used by the Registrar for typing and editing the manuscript of a book titled : 'Introduction to Economic Theory' sponsored by the NCERT for class XII students with the prior permission of the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Statement

Computer Systems in JNU

S. No.	Name of the Computer System	Cost
1.	VAX — 11/780	Rs. 51,88,988.00
2.	DCM Tandy TRS 80	Rs. 65,978 00
3.	DCM Tandy TRS 80- M-4	Rs. 81,840.00
4.	DCM Tandy 1000	Rs. 48,323.00
5.	DCM Tandy 1000 with 16 bit	Rs. 1,02,803,25
6.	DCM Tandy 1000	Rs. 1,65,000.00
7.	DCM Tandy 1000	Rs. 37,537.50
8.	EIKO — I	Rs. 23,405.44
9.	EIKO — II	Rs. 58,608.00
10.	Micro Computer Work Horse II	Rs. 2,05,598.00
11.	Wipro PC XT with 80" CPU	Rs. 73,770.00
12.	HCL Systems 2	Rs. 1,37,385.00

[Translation]**Strike by Re-Rolling Mills for non Supply of Raw Material by Bhilai Steel Plant**

4694, SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant has taken any initiative to end the strike of all the re-rolling mills of its local area due to shortage of raw material ;

(b) whether any difficulty is being experienced by the Marketing Department and the Branch Sale Office of Bhilai Steel Plant in supplying raw material to re-rollers of the local area at the rates fixed by the Joint Price Committee ; and

(c) whether the rate of billet fixed by the Joint Price Committee is Rs. 5300 per ton whereas the Bhilai Steel Plant is selling plate shearing and rod-cutting from Rs. 5650/- per ton to Rs. 6000/- per ton to the local re-rollers, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. At the initiative of Bhilai Steel Plant, the issue was discussed several times with the Chhattisgarh Steel Re-rollers Association. The issue has since been resolved and the re-rolling mills of the area have started working.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Joint Plant Committee stockyard prices for prime quality billets is Rs. 5485/- per tonne. Plate shearing and rod cuttings are, however, auctioned or sold by tenders. There are no JPC prices for these items.

Undertaking of Exploitation work under Ground Water Development Programme

4695 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to bring the exploration and exploitation work being undertaken under the Ground Water Development Programme in the ambit of the Desert Development Programme like previously and thus help in checking the spread of desert or in reducing its area by identifying ground water sources ; and

(b) if so, when and how ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shikohpur (Haryana)

4696. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Krishi Vigyan Kendra established at Shikohpur village in Gurgaon District of Haryana ;

(b) the annual allocation of funds for this Krishi Vigyan Kendra during the last three years and expenditure incurred thereon ;

(c) the estimated requirement of funds for the construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra buildings on the land donated by the Gram Panchayat and the total amount spent so far ; and

(d) whether any regular full time Chief Training Officer has been appointed in this Krishi Vigyan Kendra ; 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) The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shikohpur in Gurgaon district, Haryana was established in June, 1983.

(b) The annual allocation of funds and expenditure incurred in respect of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shikohpur during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	5.72	4.95
1986-87	2.22	2.68
1987-88	27.50	8.60

(c) The estimated requirement of funds for the construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendras buildings is Rs. 21.18 lakhs. The total amount spent so far is Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir, A regular Chief Training Organiser was appointed for the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shikohpur in September, 1985.

Construction of Katihar-Harishchandra- pur Road

4697. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the State roads of Inter-State of Economic Importance Scheme a road proposal was sanctioned for connecting Katihar (in Bihar) with Harishchandrapur in West Bengal ;

(b) whether the foundation of a bridge over the Falahar river has already been laid by the Bihar Chief Minister to connect Katihar with the bridge ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking up construction of the road from this bridge point to Harishchandrapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Only a part length of Katihar-Harishchandrapur Road covering improvement of 10 Km. in Pranpur - Labha - Dilli - Diwanganj section including Mahananda bridge has been sanctioned under E&I Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of West Bengal has not so far been able to take up the construction of this section of the State road nor have they been able to provide high priority for its sanction under Inter-State and Economic Importance Scheme of the Union Government.

Permission for Light and Sound Programme at Shanwarda Fort

4698. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received from the State Government of Maharashtra or the Pune Municipal Corporation any request for permission to introduce Light and Sound Programme at Shanwarwada Fort in Pune ;

(b) whether the Department of Archaeology has declined permission to introduce such a programme ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The request of Municipal Commissioner, Pune was made on 9.9.87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Municipal Corporation, Pune were requested to send the details of the proposed programme for examination for according permission to introduce Light and Sound Programme at Shanwarwada Fort in Pune which has not been received so far.

Expenditure on Festival of India Held Abroad

4699. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 15 June, 1988 wherein it is stated that there have been large scale irregularities in the expenditure incurred on the Festival of India held in France and U.S. recently ;

(b) what was the budget provision made for these Festivals of India and the actual expenditure incurred ;

(c) what are the reasons for such a high expenditure ; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The budget provision was Rs. 535.60 lakhs for the Festivals of India in France and USA. The expenditure was Rs. 526.81 lakhs.

(c) The expenditure on these Festivals was well within the budget provision.

(d) Does not arise.

Water Pollution in Delhi

4700. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing menace of water pollution in Delhi and other big cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of voluntary agencies engaged at present to prevent and control water pollution in the country and their main functions ; and

(d) the details of Government's assessment on the performance of these voluntary agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is water pollution in some cases mainly due to inadequate treatment of sewage discharged from municipalities and effluents from water polluting industries.

(c) The voluntary agencies are generally involved in creating environmental awareness about pollution.

(d) The voluntary agencies help to generate greater public awareness in control of water pollution.

Assistance to States to Promote Banana and Potato Cultivation

4701. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any central assistance has been given to State Governments to promote banana and potato cultivation ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.316 lakhs has been given to the Government of Goa during the first three years of the VIIth Plan for promotion of banana cultivation.

Besides, an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided by the National Horticulture Board for creation of storage facilities through cooperative organisations for potato in different northern States.

Management of Land Resources

4702. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nomenclature of the various Bodies set up by Government for the development, conservation and management of land resources in the country and their respective areas of responsibilities ;

(b) whether Government have made any evaluation of the functioning of these Bodies with regard to the achievements made by them in the programmes taken up by them ; and

(c) 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) A two-tier body, namely, National Land Board (NLB) and National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission (NLR CDC) was set up in 1983 to serve as policy planning, coordinating and monitoring agency for issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources. In 1985, these bodies were restructured and three bodies were set up as follows :

- i) National Land Use & Wastelands Development Council (NLWC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister ;
- ii) National Land Use & Conservation Board (NLCB) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission ; and
- iii) National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) now under the Chairmanship of Minister of Environment & Forests.

NLWC is the highest policy planning and coordinating agency for all issues concerning health and scientific management of the country's land resources. It oversees the work of NLCB and NWDB and considers recommendation of these Boards involving larger policy issues for taking a final view. The role and functions of NLCB are to formulate a National Land Use Policy, prepare perspective plan for conservation, management and development of land

resources, make overall review of the progress of on-going schemes oriented to conservation, development and management of land resources, sponsor studies, organise regional and national deliberations, ensure that good agricultural land is not indiscriminately diverted to non-agricultural purposes, coordinate working of State Land Use Boards (SLUBs) etc.

NWDB is entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking programmes in the management and development of wastelands in the country within the overall National Policy and Perspective Plan, sponsor and review progress of implementation of programmes for wastelands development particularly to increase tree and other green cover, prevent good land from becoming wastelands, develop a people's movement for afforestation and to promote fuelwood and fodder needs of the people etc.

At the State level, State Land Use Boards (SLUBs) (mostly under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister or a Senior Minister), are charged with the responsibilities of providing policy direction and coordination for scientific and optimum utilisation of land resources.

(b) and (c) These Bodies have been set up with built-in mechanism for concurrent review of follow-up action taken by various Department and Agencies at Central and State level on their recommendations/decisions. The servicing Department/Ministry of these Bodies, namely Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (in respect of NLCB) and Ministry of Environment & Forests (in respect of NWDB), have been reviewing developments and reporting the achievements in their respective Annual Reports.

Incidents of Cheating in Delhi University Examinations

4703. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in cases of cheating including incidents of impersonation, mass copying etc. in the

Delhi University this year as compared to the previous years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ;

(d) whether the invigilators have to face violence during the course of the Examinations ;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Universities in this regard ; and

(f) whether there is any proposal for insurance of the persons involved in examination duties against any mishap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi 3000 cases of use of unfair means, impersonation, copying etc. during the course of Annual Examinations were reported this year as against 2267 cases during 1987. The Delhi University has revised the regulations governing the use of unfair means at the examinations in 1988 and has prescribed severe punishment to the defaulting examinees.

(d) to (f) According to the University of Delhi there was only one reported case of violence, in which a teacher had to receive medical attention during the course of conduct of examinations in the last 3 years. The Committee which was appointed by the University to work out details regarding insurance/financial coverage to teachers and other personnel involved in the examination duties in the event of any mishap, has submitted its report. The University could not take a final view on the various recommendations of the Committee, so far.

Expenditure on Nutritional Programmes

4704. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the percentage of expenditure-borne by Union Government on the nutritional programme ;

(b) whether 70 per cent of the amount is spent on salary and administration ;

(c) the percentage incurred on providing nutritional food to children ; and

(d) the changes being contemplated to ensure that greater part of the central assistance or a whole of it is spent on giving nutritional food to the children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Cost of nutrition in the Nutrition programmes including that in the nutrition component of the Integrated Child Development Services Programme is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in the Centrally Sponsored wheat-Based Nutrition Programme applicable to pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers of the weaker sections of society in tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas, central assistance at the rate of 50 paise per beneficiary per day is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments towards the cost of wheat and other ingredients, as also the processing cost

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Almost eighty per cent of Central assistance is earmarked for the nutrition component of the programme.

[Translation]

R & D in Sugarcane

4705. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 22 July, 1988 under the caption 'Sugarcane Institute yet to show results' ;

(b) if so, whether this Institute has been doing the research work for the development of the sugarcane ;

(c) if so, the details of the achievements made by this research institute ; and

(d) the extent to which the farmers of each State have been benefited by these achievements ?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the major achievements made at the Institute are summarised below :

Companion cropping of Sugarcane with Food, Foder and Oil seed crops has been worked out. The growing of wheat, *Toria*, Berseem, Coriander, Sugarbeet and Potato as companion crops in autumn planted sugarcane has buffered the fluctuations in cane production as also proven to be highly attractive to the farmers in terms of economic returns.

The Institute has developed sugarcane based cropping systems raising crop intensity to 200%. Also in some cases, intensity can further be increased.

Recently, a new system of planting called "Ring Method" was developed to raise the productivity to 125-185 t/ha in sub-tropics.

A Sugarcane variety COLK 8001 developed at the institute is high yielding, tolerant to wilt and drought and suitable for early as well as late planting.

Moist Hot Air Therapy (MHAT) was developed and perfected to control important diseases of sugarcane. A "Three Tier Seed Programme" was developed for Production of healthy seed of sugarcane.

The institute has identified steps to be adopted for raising a good crop of ratoon. These have resulted into considerable increase in productivity of sugarcane in the country as well as the returns from sugarcane to growers.

The institute has come out with the solution to mitigate the problem of shortage of irrigation water to sugarcane specially during summer season. The critical phase of the crop has been identified at which the crop should be given protective irrigation.

A technology of integrated pest management has been developed covering manual, chemical, cultural and biological means. It has been demonstrated and adopted by the farmers in many sugarcane areas of the country.

The institute has developed and perfected a number of implements for sugarcane as well as sugarbeet. Till date the institute has supplied about 360 prototypes of these implements in the past five years only to various agencies in the country.

(d) These technologies are being transferred to the farmers all over the country through Lab to Land Programme, Field Demonstrations, Kisan Melas, Seminars, etc.

[English]

**Suspension of Crop Insurance Scheme
in Khamam District of Andhra
Pradesh**

4706. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the 'News Time' dated 26 July, 1988 wherein it is stated that the General Insurance Corporation has suspended Crop Insurance Scheme in Khamam district, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to instruct G.I.C. to revive Crop Insurance Scheme ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) It is not a fact that the General Insurance Corporation of India has suspended Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) in Khamam District of Andhra Pradesh. Government has issued instructions to all the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations not to notify any areas/crops for Kharif 1988 season under CCIS till a Comprehensive review of the scheme was completed. Government of India have since decided to continue the CCIS during current Kharif 1988 season subject to the conditions that sum insured will be reduced from 150 percent to 100 percent of the crop loan and its maximum limit will be Rupees Ten Thousand per farmer.

Low Production of Jute

4707. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute production in 1987-88 was lower than in 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the main factors responsible for this low production and the steps being considered to improve the position in 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The all India production of Jute (including mesta) during the year 1987-88 is estimated at 67.9 lakh bales (of 130 kg. each) as compared to 86.3 lakh bales during 1986-87.

(c) The decline in production during 1987-88 was on account of reduction in area and yield level as compared to 1986-87, which are attributable to adverse weather conditions. In order to boost the production in the country, the special Jute Development Programme initiated in 1987-88 is being continued in all the major Jute/mesta growing States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under this programme, assistance in the form of subsidy is being provided to States on : (i) Certified improved seeds ; (ii) distribution of implements ; (iii) demonstration ; (iv) P.P Chemicals/Soil Ameliorants ; (v) excavation of retting tanks ; (vi) distribution of fungal culture packets ; and (vii) organisation of farmers training camp.

Tillari Fish Seed Farm in Maharashtra

4708. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for Tillari Fish Seed Farm on 4 May, 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Government of Maharashtra have submitted a Project proposal for setting up of a Fish Seed Farm of capacity 10 million

fingerlings at Tillari in Kolhapur district. The Government of India have informed the State Government that there is no proposal now for sanctioning new fish seed farm projects due to paucity of funds.

Drought Situation in Jamnagar District of Gujarat

4709. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jamnagar district of Gujarat has received in-sufficient rainfall ;

(b) the steps Government propose to take in view of Jamnagar being a perennially drought affected area ; and

(c) whether Government propose to send a team to assess the latest situation and suggest measures for assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The entire Saurashtra region including Jamnagar District of Gujarat has so far got excess rainfall during the current monsoon period.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement of Heritage Sites

4710. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussion took place in May, 1988 at Delhi between India and U.S. delegation for the preservation and development of India's important heritage sites ;

(b) if so, what other items figured in the discussion ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Discussions took place between representatives of Government of India and National Park Service, USA in May 1988 for reviewing the progress of the following schemes :—

(i) Scheme to set up the Taj Heritage Park

(ii) Heritage Resources Interpretation—Training of Tourism Guides

(iii) Demonstration Site Planning and Enhancement for Cultural Tourism Management and Interpretation.

During these discussions, it was agreed that the draft proposal to landscape Sarnath would be submitted to the Government of India by middle of September and the final position regarding implementation of the report would vest in the Government of India and the State of Uttar Pradesh.

It was also proposed to appoint an Indian team to inter-act with the National Park Service of USA in continuation of the presentation made by a team of experts of National Park Service, USA in March-April, 1988 before the officers of Government of India on the Taj Heritage Park. Modalities of the formulation of a team and planning were also discussed. The U.S. delegation agreed to explore the possibility of seeking financial assistance from US AID for implementing the scheme regarding development of a Park in Agra.

Manufacture of Paper Based Tetrapark Material by NDDB

4711. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Dairy Development Board is manufacturing large quantities of paper based Tetrapark material for milk and fruit juice etc. industry ; if so, the details of production during 1986-87 ;

(b) the tonnage of paper and polythene used ;

(c) whether paper and polythene or raw materials were imported ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating quantities and value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Road in Rural Areas

4712. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of roads constructed in rural areas during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the percentage of villages which are inaccessible during rainy season ; and

(c) the percentage of targets in regard to construction of roads achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information about actual length of roads constructed in rural areas during the Seventh Plan period is not available. However, as per the Road Development Plan for India (1981—2001) a length of 5,23,021 kilometres of rural roads existed in 1980. This rose to 10,99,567 kms. as on 31.3.1987 according to the Report of the Sub-Committee on Maintenance of Rural Roads.

(b) About 59% of the villages in the country are yet to be connected by all-weather roads.

(c) The target under the Minimum Needs Programme was to connect by all weather roads all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000—1500 by

1990. Nearly 70% of such villages are expected to have been connected by all-weather roads by 31.3.1988.

Suicide by Three Sisters

4713. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one more case of suicide by three sisters has been reported in Calcutta in the first week of August, 1988 ;

(b) whether Union Government have ascertained facts of the incident from the State Government ;

(c) whether this case of suicide is identical to one which happened in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) An immediate report has been called for from the State Government of West Bengal.

(c) This can be established only on a comparative study of the circumstances of the two incidents.

(d) To the extent such cases are due to demands for dowry, it is for the concerned State Governments to bring to book the criminals under the relevant laws, Stress is also being laid on education, vocational training and employment of women to inculcate self confidence and independence.

[Translation]

Newsitem "Bismil Aur Azad Atankvadi Thai"

4714. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Nav Bharat Times (Delhi edition) dated 5.8.88 under the caption "Bismil Aur Azad Atankvadi Thai".

(b) whether it has been reported in the newsitem that the book entitled "Dippu's General knowledge and Intelligence Test" describe freedom fighters Ram Prasad Bismil, Shahnawaz Khan and Chandra Shekhar Azad as extremists; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Schools under Delhi Administration, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and those affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are required to prescribe textbooks of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) CBSE or Delhi Bureau or Text Books. The book in question has been brought out by a private publisher and is neither a textbook nor supplementary reader prescribed by any of these organisations. However, the publication and distribution of the book has since been stopped by the publisher.

[English]

Seminar on Child Abuse

4715. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on Child Abuse was held in the Capital during the month of June, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the details of the participants in the Seminar ;

(c) the nature of discussions held ;

(d) whether any recommendation has been made to Government ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A National Seminar on Child Abuse in India was organised by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development in New Delhi during 22-24 June, 1988.

(b) The names of the participants are given in the statement below.

(c) Discussions were held on the following topics :

- i) Understanding Child Abuse in the Indian context ;
- ii) Extent, forms and causes of Child Abuse ;
- iii) Prevention and management of Child Abuse ;
- iv) Child Abuse and the Law ;
- v) Role of Professionals and the Community in Combatting Child Abuse ; and
- vi) Media and Child Abuse.

(d) The report of the seminar has not been received by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Seminar on Child Abuse

Voluntary Organizations

S/Shri

1. K. B. Purushottom
2. Anselm Rosarie
3. P. Lakshapathi
4. Ashok Kumar Barthwal

5. S. P. Govil
6. Rabin Bhattacharya
7. P. S. Pandit
8. Ashok Chatterjee
9. Ms. Anuradha Bajaj
10. Smt. Alice Garg
11. Sanjay Kumar Patra
12. Joel V. David
13. Kum. Pushpa Sinha
14. Smt. Gomathi Nair
15. Smt. Maya Mishra
16. Smt. Vimal B. Thawani
17. Smt. Aruna Ashtekar
18. Nafeesa Begum
19. Smt. Urmila Mishra
20. Devidas Ghodeswar
21. Joseph Gathia
22. K. Dhruva
23. Mona Jabbi

**Government Departments/Technical/
Academic Institutions/International Agencies :**

24. Ms. Indira P. Mallya
25. Dr. (Smt.) Raj Bhanti
26. Prof. (Smt.) U. Bevli
27. Shri S. P. Awasthi
28. Dr. Sudhakar Rath
29. Akbar Ahmad Khan
30. Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia
31. Shri Laxman Goswami
32. G. J. Pinto

Individuals :

33. Shri Vinay Kumar
34. Prof. Amarjit Mahajan
35. Dr. Promilla Kapur
36. Shri Ramesh Menon
37. Ms. Payal Singh
38. Dr. Meenakshi N Mehta
39. Smt. Shukla Rudra
40. Shri Chanchal Sarkar

Observers

41. Dr. Neelam Narang
42. Dr. Vinana Khosla

Immoral Traffic

4716. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exercise has been done about the working of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act during these years and if so, the result thereof ;

(b) whether the Act is inadequate to punish the customers of flesh trade who create demand for it ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the said Act to make it more effective to prevent immoral traffic ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :
(a) No, Sir. in as much as the Act was amended only as recently as 1986 on the basis of the assessment of the Act in the years prior to 1986.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Drinking Water Problem in Daman

4717. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is drinking water problem in many villages of Daman District ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme on the long term basis has been formulated, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any time-frame for implementation of the scheme as per (b) above has been made, if so, the details thereof ; if not, whether Government propose to have such time-frame for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The U.T. Government of Daman and Diu has not reported any problem of drinking water in villages in Daman.

(b) No scheme has been received from the U.T. Government.

(c) According to the action plan of the National Drinking Water Mission all residual problem villages are to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan. If the U.T. Government formulates schemes for coverage of problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and sends the same to the Central Government for technical clearance, necessary approval will be accorded.

Export of Iron ore to South Korea

4718. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Korea has agreed to import more iron ore from India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total iron ore exported to South Korea during 1987-88 and whether some fresh orders have been received from them ; and

(d) if so, to what extent this will give boost to the Iron ore export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The matter regarding export of additional quantity of iron ore to South Korea is under discussion. No agreement has yet been signed.

(c) and (d) Total quantity of iron ore exported to South Korea in 1987-88 was 3.28 million tonnes. Should further orders materialise, export of iron ore from India to South Korea may go up to 4 million tonnes during 1989-90.

Sanitation Facilities in Villages of Fishermen in Kerala

4720. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala had submitted a project for the provision of sanitation facilities in the villages of fishermen in the State with Danish assistance to Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposal ?

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

(b) Government of India have sought certain clarifications from the State Government of Kerala regarding the project proposal, which are yet to be received.

Merger of M/s Sponge Iron Ltd. with A.P. Industrial Development Corporation

4721. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an early possibility of merger of M/s Sponge Iron India Limited which is in the Central Sector with M/s. Andhra Pradesh Steels Limited, a subsidiary of the A.P. Industrial Development Corporation, both located adjacent to each other at Paloncha, District Khammam ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in finalising this long pending proposal ?

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

(b) Does not arise

Payments of Claims under Crop Insurance Scheme

4722. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the claims paid State-wise under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 as against the premium income ; and

(b) the State-wise outstanding amount of claims for Kharif 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) A State-wise statement showing claims paid, as against the premium income during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as also outstanding amount of indemnity claims for Kharif 1987 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is given below.

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	Statement (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1985-86		1986-87		Kharif 1987
		claims paid	Premium Income	Claims Paid	Premium Income	Amount of claims outstanding
1.	Andhra Pradesh	441.84	395.55	2869.67	448.89	978.57
2.	Assam	—	—	3.15	1.91	—
3.	Bihar	1.82	16.76	—	22.38	—
4.	Gujarat	5482.10	142.06	4983.30	203.44	21360.13
5.	Goa	—	0.90	2.81	0.36	0.27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5.08	0.85	5.33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.31	2.24	Data not received
8.	Karnataka	364.64	54.76	241.28	93.65	708.62
9.	Kerala	39.19	22.02	134.50	31.05	—
10.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	No claims
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	Data not received
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.57	38.57	1120.59	157.28	511.77
13.	Maharashtra	2067.45	143.97	3890.60	300.20	1831.58
14.	Orissa	12.24	56.40	8.29	84.79	Full data not received
15.	Rajasthan	13.51	27.51	1932.72	132.27	—
16.	Tripura	3.93	1.04	1.28	3.71	0.20
17.	Tamil Nadu	79.40	69.09	71.10	107.82	52.06
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17.44	320.72	82.88	234.64	—
19.	West Bengal	36.34	97.90	213.23	122.21	—
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	0.09	0.24	0.19	0.61
21.	Delhi	—	0.12	—	0.23	0.08
22.	Pondicherry	2.94	3.04	0.86	2.34	0.04
		8599.41	1389.62	15561.89	1950.25	25449.26

States Without Fertilizer Plants

4723. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States not having even one fertilizer plant and the reasons for the same ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to set up fertilizer plants in small States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The names of the States not having any nitrogenous/phosphatic fertilizer plant are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim. Several factors such as demand for fertilizers availability of feedstock, transportation costs etc. determine the location of a standard size fertilizer plant. The demand from these States is negligible as compared to the economic size of the fertilizer plants. It is nevertheless ensured that enough fertilizers are made available in these States at the statutorily controlled price which is uniform throughout the country.

Role of Private Sector in Port Operations

4724. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether ship repair facilities at Madras are being given to private entrepreneurs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) in what areas of port operations does the Government visualise major role for private Indian or foreign capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). M/s. Chokhani International Pvt. Ltd. has been allotted on lease land and water area for setting up a ship repair facility by the Madras Port Trust on the basis of competitive Tenders. The ship repair facilities envisage :

(i) 2 Dry Docks ;

(ii) 1 Wet Berth with back-up workshop facilities.

(c) The Government visualise induction of private capital in limited areas of port development like development of container handling facilities.

National Research Centre for Weed Control

4725. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has any proposal for the establishment of National Research Centre for Weed Control during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Jabalpur has been selected for the establishment of this Centre ; and

(d) if so, the date by which the work is likely to commence ?

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 Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved the establishment of a National Research Centre for Weed Science during the 7th Five Year Plan at an outlay of Rs. 64 lakhs for conducting fundamental and applied research on weed management.

(c) and (d) The Council has constituted a site Selection Committee for this purpose. The final location of the site is yet to be decided.

Creation of Post of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

4726. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Ministry for creation of the post of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in each State/Union Territory ;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken a decision to upgrade the post of Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to that of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in pursuance of the guidelines issued on the subject ; and

(c) whether the post of Principal Chief Conservator in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been filled up ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The post has been upgraded recently in August, 1988 and action has been initiated to fill up the post.

Sinking of Dredger Mattanchery

4727. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dredger 'Mattanchery' under the control of the Cochin Port Trust sank into the sea recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken against persons found responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the preliminary enquiry conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department, the damage to the dredger was on account of a contact, due to navigational error, with an underground object and flooding of the dredger resulting in her sinking.

(c) The enquiry report is under examination.

[Translation]

Protection of Rani Jhansi Palace

4728. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Palace of Jhansi Ki Rani is in a dilapidated condition ;

(b) whether cases of unauthorised occupation of the Palace have come to the notice of Union Government ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to protect this Palace ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only a portion of the out house is under the occupation of the State Police.

(c) and (d) The Palace is already protected as a monument of national importance since 1963 by the Central Government.

[English]

Loan under Operation Flood-III

4729. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned loan with simple interest and 50 per cent grant for the implementation of Operation Flood-III in Karnataka ;

(b) whether Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Honnavar and Bhatkal in North Kanara District in Karnataka are covered under Operation Flood-III ; and

(c) if not, whether Government will cover those places under Operation Flood-III ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Under Operation Flood III the following lending terms are being applied to all the States including Karnataka :

Funds towards capital investment would be provided on 70% loan and 30% grant and for such items as farmer organisation, training, etc. on 100% grant basis.

Loan shall carry an interest rate of 10% per annum compounded half yearly.

Loan will have to be repaid in 15 years time including a moratorium period of 3 years during which the interest would be capitalised.

(b) and (c) Under Operation Flood III, it is proposed to cover North Kanara district as part of the Dharwar Milkshed. The proposal submitted by the Karnataka Milk Federation is under review by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

[Translation]

National Sports Talent Search Scheme

4730. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India had started two Schemes namely National Sport Talent Search Scheme and School Adoption Scheme in November, 1985 ;

(b) whether the Authority has not achieved any remarkable success under these two programmes after November, 1985 ;

(c) whether the Authority has spent crores of rupees on these programmes ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry to ascertain the causes of failure of these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In November 1985, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) had launched a Scheme of 'Spotting and Nurturing of Sports Talent including Adoption of Schools' in the country. The Scheme had two components : (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) to scout talents and (ii) Adoption of schools to nurture the scouted talent.

(b) It is pre-mature to assess the impact of the Scheme. However, the Scheme has started showing some signs of success in terms of more participation by States/Union Territories and Districts in the contests. Children scouted through the contests have also started showing good results in sub-junior/junior national championships.

(c) and (d) The expenditure on this has been Rs. 74.23 lakhs in 1985-86, Rs. 180.44 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 169.98 lakhs in 1987-88. The Scheme is being constantly reviewed for making it more result oriented.

High Security Animal Disease Laboratory in Bhopal

4731. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a High Security Animal Disease Laboratory in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof and the time by which construction work is likely to commence ?

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 cost of the construction of the laboratory and its fittings is estimated to Rs. 561.81 lakhs. The construction work is likely to commence by January-February, 1989.

Exploitation of Producers of Vegetables and Fruits

4732. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the producers of vegetables and fruits get only the one fourth of price paid by the consumers of their produce ;

(b) whether it results in great exploitation of the producers and they are not much enthused to take up production of these items ; and

(c) the efforts being made for proper marketing and prescribing some basic prices of vegetables and fruits in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) No study/survey has been undertaken to ascertain the share of the producers of vegetables and fruits in the price paid by the consumers. Various steps taken to encourage farmers to take up production of fruits and vegetables include distribution of mini-kits of high yielding planting materials, strengthening of nurseries etc. To increase production of onion and potato and to ensure remunerative price to the farmers, Government of India have appointed NAFED as the nodal agency at the national level and State MARKFEDS at the State level to undertake market intervention operation at an agreed indicative/intervention price.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

4733. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh in which Navodaya Vidy-alayas have so far been opened ;

(b) the reasons for not opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in the remaining districts ;

(c) the time by which a Navodaya Vidyalaya would be opened in Mandla district ; and

(d) the reasons for not opening it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A list is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for establishment of, on an average, one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the remaining 17 districts of Madhya Pradesh including Mandla district, the Navodaya Vidyalayas are expected to be set up by 1989-90, being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan subject to the offer of 30 acres of suitable land alongwith adequate physical facilities near the vicinity of the site and availability of funds.

Statement*List of Navodaya Vidyalayas Functioning in Madhya Pradesh***Opened during 1986-87**

1. Village Alirajpur, District Jhabua
2. Village Kundeshwar, District Tikamgarh
3. Village Pawarkheda, District Hoshangabad
4. Village Burginagar, District Jabalpur
5. Village Mana, District Raipur
6. Village Ramkhiriya, District Panna
7. Village Bohani, District Narsingpur

Opened during 1987-88

8. Village Mohni Sagar, District Shivpuri
9. Village Amarkantak, District Shahdol
10. Village Manpur, District Indore
11. Village Chandrakeshar, District Dewas
12. Village Khurai, District Sagar
13. Village Churhat, District Sidhi
14. Village Dongargarh, District Rajnandgaon
15. Village Hatta, District Damoh
16. Village Rampur, District Mandsaur
17. Village Birkhari, District Bhind
18. Village Malhar, District Bitaspur
19. Village Kanchivada, District Seoni
20. Village Eorai, District Durg

Opened during 1988-89

21. Village Syampur, District Sehore
22. Village Junapani, District Khargone
23. Village Kachmaria, District Rajgarh
24. Village Khiriya Devat, District Guna
25. Village Beekar, District Datia
26. Village Manpur, District Morena
27. Village Nawgaon, District Chattarpur
28. Village Multban, District Dhar

[English]

Interest on Loans for Projects in Food Processing Industry

4734. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest on loans by the ICICI and other financial institutions being charged for projects in the Food Processing industry on domestic and foreign exchange term ;

(b) whether Government are considering to change these rates as applicable to priority industries ; and

(c) the rates of interest charged by scheduled banks on working capital to units in this priority industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Small scale units in the Food Processing Industry engaged in processing or preservation of goods are classified as "Priority" sector for the purpose of advances made by scheduled commercial banks and charged rates of interest as under :-

(% per annum)

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Composite loans upto 25,000/- | |
| (a) Backward areas | 10.00 |
| (b) other areas | 12.00 |
| 2. Short-term advances with limits | |
| (a) upto and inclusive of | |
| Rs. 2 lakhs | 12.50 to 14.00 |
| (b) over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto | |
| Rs. 25 lakhs | 14.00 to 15.50 |
| 3. Advances to State-level corporations for assisting artisans, village and cottage industries | |

(for the purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and for the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries). 12.50

4. Advances to State-sponsored scheduled caste/scheduled tribes development corporations (for the purchase and supply of inputs to and for the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries). 12.50

5. Term Loans

- (a) Backward areas 12.50
(b) Other areas 13.50

The rates of interest charged by financial institutions on rupee loans as well as foreign currency loans to projects set up in food processing industries are the same as applicable to other industries. ICICI has, however, been charging additional interest of 1% in case of units engaged in packaging of fresh fruit juice based drinks in view of their very high profit margin. The current normal lending rate of institutions is 14% per annum. Further, as in the case of projects in other industries, rupee assistance is provided on concessional terms to food processing industry for modernisation of existing units and for projects set up in specified backward areas. Interest is charged at 11.5% on modernisation assistance upto Rs. 4 crore. In case of projects in backward areas, interest is charged at 12.5% per annum upto Rs. 5 crore, Rs. 3 crore and Rs. 2 crore for projects set up in category (a), (b) and (c) backward areas respectively with a view to promoting exports. A scheme of providing incentives to industrial concerns for increasing export of their own manufactured goods in the form of rebate of interest on rupee loans has been introduced by the financial institutions effective from December 1, 1985.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Large and medium units are charged the maximum rate of 16.50 per cent of their short term working capital requirements and 15.00 per cent for term loans.

Cold Storages for Fish at Sea Ports

4735. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay for developing cold storages for fish at sea ports ;

(b) whether such a demand has been made by the fishery sector ; and

(c) the plan of Government to develop such storage points for inland marketing in Orissa in 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is no Central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme available for development of cold storages for fish at sea ports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central Government have no plan to develop cold storage points for inland fish marketing in Orissa in 1988.

Language Universities

4736. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several language universities have approached the University Grants Commission for their approval for receiving grants ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reverse the trend of setting up language universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Varanasi ; K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga; and the Tamil University, Tanjore have been declared fit by U.G.C. to receive Central assistance under Section 12 B of the UGC Act. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri has also been declared fit to receive Central assistance except for institutional development grant. Telugu University, Hyderabad which was established in 1986, has not so far been declared fit to receive Central assistance.

(b) At present the U.G.C. is of the view that in the interest of inter-disciplinary studies and research, it would not be advisable to set up single faculty Universities.

Evil of Bride-Money Taking

4737. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to how far the system of bride-money taking is prevalent in the country ; and

(b) what efforts have been made to reduce this social evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

Destruction of Indian Ships in Gulf

4738. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian ships destroyed or damaged during the Iran-Iraq war in the Gulf in July, 1988 ;

(b) the route adopted by Indian vessels for importing oil from Iran and Iraq, during the war period ;

(c) whether the shipping industrial suffered any loss on account of wear and tear and adoption of longer route than before ; and

(d) if so, the total loss suffered as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No reports of any attack on, or damage to Indian ships in the month of July, 1988 has been received.

(b) to (d) The route adopted by Indian vessels for importing oil from Iran and Iraq is through the straits of Hormuz and along the coast of UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Depending upon the state of hostilities, slight adjustments were also made from time to time regarding the source of supplies. However Indian shipping industry has not suffered on this account as the freight took into account the longer routing.

Non-Payment of Teaching Allowance to the Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Bhopal Region

4739. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether teachers of some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Bhopal Region have not been paid teaching allowance ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment ; and

(c) the time by which those teachers would be paid that allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) According to the information available teaching allowance has been paid in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bhopal region.

Funds for Agricultural Pumps

4740. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to restrictions imposed by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Cooperative Banks and Land Development banks in the Maharashtra State are not releasing funds for connections to agricultural pumps ;

(b) whether the State Government has urged Union Government to direct NABARD to remove the restrictions imposed by them ; and

(c) if so, 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) NABARD has not imposed any restrictions on Cooperative and Land Development Banks in Maharashtra for financing energisation of pumpsets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Implementation of Transfer Guidelines in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4741 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some changes in transfer guidelines for teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been approved by the Board of Governors on 31 May, 1988 ;

(b) whether these changes have been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, in its meeting held on 31.5.1988 have agreed that teachers promoted as PGTs and Vice-Principals will be posted either outside the region or language area. Since this decision was late for effecting transfers in the summer vacations for 1988, this modification will become effective from 1.5.1989 when the general transfer would be next ordered.

Aerial Seeding

4742. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to use aerial seeding to increase forest cover ;

(b) the measures taken to do arial seeding in parts of Haryana and Punjab ; and

(c) the details of aerial seeding carried out in two States during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aerial seeding has not been taken up in Haryana and Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Nickel and Cobalt

4743. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of nickel and cobalt ;

(b) whether the country is losing huge amount of foreign exchange by importing these strategic metals ;

(c) whether huge deposit of these minerals is found in Sukinda Valley in Cuttack district of Orissa ;

(d) whether there is a proposal for setting up of a nickel extracting plant so that the growing domestic demand of these metals can be met and foreign exchange saved ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) There is no indigenous production of nickel and cobalt in the country. The total requirements of these metals in the country are met through imports. The import of nickel is canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and the requirements of cobalt are met through imports under Open General Licence.

The total quantity and value of import of primary nickel during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1985-86	5500	35.57
1986-87	3424	17.71
1987-88 (Prov.)	6970	55.00

As far as cobalt is concerned, the total demand of the country is currently estimated at about 150 Metric Tonnes. During 1985-86, the total quantity and value of cobalt and its alloys imported was 130.94 MT valued at Rs 4.54 crores.

In the recent past, international prices of nickel have risen sharply due to tight availability of the metal in the international market and increase in demand by users particularly in the Steel making industry

(c) to (e) Nickel ore reserves in the country as on 31.3.1983 are estimated at 165 million tonnes averaging 1.04% nicke

at the cut off grade of 0.7% nickel. Out of this 154.50 million tonnes of 1.05% nickel are located in the Sukinda area, Cuttack Distt. of Orissa.

In April, 1974, sanction was accorded for setting up a 4,800 tonnes per annum nickel and 200 tonnes per annum cobalt extraction plant based on Sukinda Nickel deposit. The technology, when tried on a pilot plant scale, did not yield satisfactory results. It, therefore, became necessary to re-evaluate the available data. The evaluation undertaken revealed the need for additional exploration, laboratory and pilot plant test work before preparation of a feasibility report. It was found that the cost of carrying out further studies itself required would be about Rs. 48.71 crores. In view of adverse economics of producing nickel at Sukinda and severe constraints on resources, the project is not being pursued.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is setting up a plant for extraction of cobalt from Beta Cake which is a residue from the Zinc Smelter. The plant is expected to be commissioned by January, 1990.

Lack of Drinking water Facilities at Historical Places

4744. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a lack of drinking water facility at historical places in Delhi and other parts of the country which creates great problems to the visitors ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the problem in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Drinking water facility exists at all the important centrally protected monuments.

Acres under Cashewnut Cultivation

4745. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land under cashewnut cultivation in the country ;

(b) the average yield per hectare ;

(c) the quantity of raw nuts imported last year ;

(d) whether Union Government are aware of the recent procurement policy of the Government of Kerala which is detrimental to the farmers interests ; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The area under cashewnut cultivation in the country during the year 1985-86 was provisionally assessed at 5.18 lakh hectares and the yield at 452 kgs. per hectare.

(c) A quantity of 44.9 thousand tonnes (provisional) of cashewnut was imported during 1987-88.

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala have initiated a monopoly procurement policy for cashewnut which would not be detrimental to the farmers interests.

Amount Pending with GIC as dues of Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme

4746 SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount pending with the General Insurance Corporation as the dues of the farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to see that the insured and assured amount is paid to farmers immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) A year-wise and State-wise statement showing amount of indemnity claims not paid to farmers pending with the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)

during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below. The unpaid claims for 1985-86 and 1986-87 have not been paid by the GIC because either one-third share of the State Governments has not been received by the GIC or further examination of claims is required. Action has been initiated to clear indemnity claims for 1987-88 after scrutiny.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.Ts	(Rs in lakhs)		
		Claims not paid		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102.03	975.19	978.57
2.	Gujarat	—	124.40	21360.13
3.	Goa	—	—	0.27
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5.33
5.	Karnataka	—	86.27	708.62
6.	Maharashtra	—	430.19	1831.58
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	511.77
8.	Orissa	—	8.11	—
9.	Rajasthan	—	280.26	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	4.40	52.06
11.	Tripura	—	—	0.20
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	0.61
13.	Delhi	—	—	0.08
14.	Pondicherry	—	—	0.04
Total		102.03	1908.82	25449.26

Sports Development in Rural Areas

4747. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed and broadbased schemes for development of sports in rural areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government have succeeded in locating talented sportsmen from rural areas ;

(c) the field of sports in which talent have been located ;

(d) whether sufficient funds have been placed for encouraging rural sports ; and

(e) if so, the authority looking after rural sports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Talent scouting is a continuous and on-going process under the scheme of 'Promotion of Sports in Special Areas'. Certain talents in archery, long-distance running and water sports have been spotted in the rural areas and these are being developed on scientific lines.

(d) Besides allocations made by the States for development of sports in their areas, the Central Government have earmarked Rs. 200 crores in the VII Five Year Plan under the Central Scheme for broad-basing and developing sports in the entire country including rural areas.

(e) Sports being a State Subject under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of looking after development of sports in rural areas is that of the State Governments. Their efforts are, however, supplemented by the Central Government and the Sports Authority of India through implementation of various schemes funded from the Central budget.

[Translation]

Adult Education Centres in Uttar Pradesh

4748. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise total number of Adult Education Centres opened in Uttar Pradesh till March, 1988 ; and

(b) the district-wise total number of such centres proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh from 1 April, 1988 to 31 March, 1989 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Total number of adult education centres opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-83 and proposed to be opened during 1988-89

S. No.	Name of District	Centres opened during 1987-88	Centres proposed to be opened during 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Agra	654	720
2.	Aligarh	660	690
3.	Etah	600	630
4.	Mainpuri	300	410
5.	Mathura	660	620
6.	Jhansi	300	300
7.	Lalitpur	300	300
8.	Hamirpur	600	600
9.	Banda	300	600
10.	Jalaun	600	600
11.	Lucknow	1650	1140
12.	Raebareli	300	400
13.	Hardoi	790	630
14.	Unnao	900	600
15.	Sitapur	300	600
16.	Kheri	300	630

1	2	3	4
17.	Bareilly	640	640
18.	Badaun	830	620
19.	Pilibhit	300	600
20.	Shahjahanpur	300	300
21.	Meerut	400	480
22.	Bulandshahar	660	700
23.	Ghaziabad	360	360
24.	Saharanpur	334	660
25.	Muzzafarnagar	700	780
26.	Muradabad	810	600
27.	Rampur	330	300
28.	Bijnaur	330	300
29.	Varanasi	793	860
30.	Gazipur	600	620
31.	Balia	300	330
32.	Jaunpur	410	550
33.	Mirzapur	680	620
34.	Gorakhpur	630	660
35.	Basti	900	1030
36.	Deoria	805	660
37.	Azamgarh	1000	990
38.	Allahabad	1240	1240
39.	Fatehpur	660	600
40.	Kanpur Nagar	375	420
41.	Kanpur Dehat	645	690
42.	Etawah	390	390
43.	Faizabad	330	600
44.	Gonda	600	600
45.	Bahraich	600	1030
46.	Farrukhabad	600	750
47.	Sultanpur	660	960
48.	Pratapgarh	300	300
49.	Barabanki	935	610
50.	Nainital	630	700
51.	Almora	600	600
52.	Pithoragarh	600	600
53.	Pauri	369	360
54.	Tehri	608	600
55.	Chamoli	330	300
56.	Dehradun	395	400
57.	Uttarkashi	300	320

[English]

Bhasa Indonesia Programme of Jawaharlal Nehru University

4749. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who were admitted to the Bhasa Indonesia Programme of the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years ;

(b) the number of those who actually completed the course ; and

(c) the reasons for dropping out the remaining students from the course ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the position is as follows :—

Year of admission	No. of candidates admitted	No. of candidates who passed
1985-86	1	Nil
1986-87	1	1
1987-88	1	Nil

Food Served in Navodaya Vidyalayas

4750. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the food recommended to be given to children of Navodaya Vidyalayas ;

(b) whether there have been any complaints of irregularities by food contractors in serving the food ; and

(c) if so, the nature of such complaints and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The suggested daily menu for the hostel mess is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has not received any complaints of serious nature against the contractors in serving the food. However, whenever any instance of poor quality of food being served by the contractors is brought to the notice of the Samiti, immediate remedial measures are taken, with the help of the Principal and the District Magistrate who is the Chairman of the Vidyalaya Management Committee to ensure that good quality of food is served to the students.

Instructions have been issued to the Principals advising them to manage the mess by the Vidyalayas departmentally with the help of students and teachers. More than 60% of the Navodaya Vidyalayas are now managing the mess on their own without any contractor.

Statement*Daily menu suggested for hostel mess in Navodaya Vidyalayas*

Breakfast	: Egg, bread and butter, milk or tea/Potato Pranthas and tea/Bread Pakoras and tea/Purree, Potatoes and tea/any other local suitable item.
Lunch	: Bread, Rice, Dal, Vegetable and Curd.
Mid-day	: Seasonal Fruit.
Evening Tea	: Tea and Snacks.
Dinner	: Bread, Rice, Dal, Vegetable, Salad or Papped.
Night	: Milk - 250 gms.

Non-Vegetarian food may also be served on suitable occasions as decided by the Mess Sub-Committee. If Curd is not served, it must be compensated by any other suitable item.

ICAR Research on Brackish Water Plants

4751. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has done any research in the use of sea water for growing certain crops tolerant to brackish water ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any plans are afoot to use sea water for irrigation in coastal areas ;

(d) whether U.S.A. had offered India technologies for growing certain oilseed crops using sea water ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (C.S.M.C.R.I.) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has conducted preliminary experiments to investigate possibilities of using sea water as supplementary source of irrigation to grow some field crops and halophytes in the coastal sand dunes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The technologies are still in the developmental stages.

Construction of New Bridges on National Highway No. 2 in U.P.

4752 **SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new bridges on National Highway No. 2 in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time schedule fixed for their completion and the estimated cost thereof ;

(d) the sources from where the projects are to be financed ; and

(e) the agency to whom the works have been entrusted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Seventh Plan, there is provision for construction of six bridges. These are—Ganga bridge at Varanasi, Yamuna bridge at Agra, Sasur Khaderi bridge at Km. 132, and 3 minor bridges. Four of them viz. Ganga bridge at Varanasi, Yamuna bridge at Agra, Sasur Khaderi bridge at Km. 132 and minor bridge on Khaga bypass have been sanctioned.

(c) The work of Ganga bridge at Varanasi has been awarded and the scheduled date of completion is 1992. The work of other bridges has not yet been awarded. The estimated costs of the four bridges sanctioned are as follows :

Ganga bridge at Varanasi	— Rs. 2658 lakhs
Yamuna bridge at Agra	— Rs. 379 lakhs
Sasur Khaderi bridge in Km. 132	— Rs. 35 lakhs
Minor bridge on Khaga bypass	— Rs. 4 lakhs

(d) The cost of the bridges is to be met out of the funds made available for the development of National Highways.

(e) The work of Ganga bridge at Varanasi has been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. and will be executed through the agency of Uttar Pradesh State Government.

Highway Projects by IRCC in India And Abroad

4753. **SHRI SIMON TIGGA :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for allowing Indian Road Construction Corporation to submit tenders only for World Bank Aided Highway Projects in India and imposing a ban for all other highway projects in India and abroad ;

(b) whether IRCC is not allowed to continue its operation in Iraq where there is tremendous prospects for new business ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Restrictions have been placed on tendering for works in India and abroad by the Indian Road Construction Corporation in view of its poor performance in contracts outside the country and in view of the ongoing review of the future prospects of the Company.

Forest Clearance Scheme

4754. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken steps to clear the forest in Orissa ;

(b) whether the forest clearance work has been taken up in Orissa under the Central Scheme ; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) There is no scheme for clearance of forests. Diversion of forest area for non-forest use requires prior approval of the Government of India under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Some cases of diversion of forest land for non-forest use in Orissa violating the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have come to notice. The State Government have been advised not to divert forest land for non-forestry purpose without prior approval of Government of India.

Houses under Indira Awaas Yojana

4755. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala under the Indira Awaas Yojana during the year 1988 ; and

(b) the number of houses constructed and the amount spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana, amounts are allocated to the States/UTs on financial year to financial year basis. Under the Yojana, the progress of construction of houses is monitored by the Government of India during a financial year. An amount of Rs. 470.00 lakhs (cash component) has been allocated to Kerala under the Yojana during 1988-89.

(b) The number of houses constructed and the expenditure incurred (including the value of foodgrains at subsidised rates) by the Kerala Government during the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 (upto July, 1988), under the Yojana are 34220 and Rs. 3035.55 lakhs respectively. It may be mentioned that Indira Awaas Yojana was launched as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1985-86.

Pricing Policy of Fertilizers

4756. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make certain changes in the pricing policy of fertilizers so that the fertilizer producing units especially in the public sector do not lose financially ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) This matter is constantly under review by Government. No decision has yet been taken.

Traffic Handled by Major Ports

4757. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total traffic handled by different major ports during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether some major ports are facing congestion ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove congestion in those ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Total traffic handled during the year 1987-88, by different major ports in India is 133.779 million tonnes.

(b) The major ports of Bombay, Kandla and New Mangalore are at present facing congestion.

(c) Steps like encouraging midstream discharge of vessels, close monitoring of working of ships, daily meeting with users to sort out the problems faced by them, induction of private equipments to speed up discharge/loading of cargo, close co-ordination among various agencies like Customs, Railways etc., have been taken to remove congestion.

Supply of Kerosene to Fishermen of Kerala

4758. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for

enhancement of the quota of kerosene allocated to the State for outboard motors fitted on traditional fishing crafts operated by poor fishermen in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the quantity of kerosene is currently/hitherto allocated to Kerala for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Government of Kerala had stated that the present monthly allocation of kerosene oil of 1000 K.L. for the fishermen in the State being made by the Central Government was insufficient to meet the requirements in respect of the traditional craft fitted with outboard motors and requested that it should be raised to 3000 K.L. per month. It has not been found feasible to increase the present level of allocation for this purpose. The State Government have been advised that any additional requirement for this purpose can be met by the State Government from out of the overall allocation of kerosene to the State which is made from time to time by allowing suitable growth.

(c) The total allocation of kerosene made to Kerala for the current monsoon block (July to October, 1988) is 19470 tonnes per month Besides an ad-hoc additional allocation of 500 tonnes has also been made for August 1988 to meet the increased demand due to festival etc.

Punjabi Text Books by Punjabi Academy, Delhi

4759. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjabi Academy, Delhi Administration has compiled/edited Punjabi Text books for Middle and Secondary classes without the prior permission of the Directorate of Education, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) The Punjabi Academy has not compiled/edited Punjabi textbooks for Middle and Secondary schools. Some of the books for Primary level have been got translated and in addition, one book namely *Katha Kahani* for Class XI has been printed by the Punjabi Academy with the prior approval of Central Board of Secondary Education.

Building of Gas Pipelines

4760. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has been given green signal for the establishment of rural power co-operatives and laying of biogas and natural gas pipelines for the entire country ; 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) and (b) No, Sir. However, on request from State Government of Gujarat, NDDB has initiated formulation of a rural power co-operative project for Kheda district of Gujarat. The feasibility study is being carried out.

Plant Protection Measures

4761. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving priority to plant protection measures ;

(b) whether any Central scheme is being introduced in different States to give adequate protection to plants ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the help and assistance being extended to different States under the scheme ?

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

(b) to (d) Central Government has in operation several measures/schemes for effective plant protection including the following :

- (i) For strengthening pest surveillance in the States, 19 Central Surveillance Stations and 13 Central Plant Protection Stations have been set up ;
- (ii) Biological control of pests and diseases is encouraged and 11 Central Biological Control Stations have been set up ;
- (iii) The concept of integrated pest management is widely advocated ;
- (iv) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the 'Control of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance', under which subsidy of 50% towards the cost of pesticides and 66-2/3% towards the operational cost of aerial spraying is extended to the cultivators with the Central Government and the State Governments sharing equally the cost of the subsidies. In the case of Union Territories, the entire subsidy shall be borne by the Central Government.

Increase in Tin Prices

4762. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of tin have been increased ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the effect of this price hike on the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c) The prices of non-ferrous metals, including tin, are fixed every month taking into consideration various factors including representations received from the user industries. The prices of tin have been more or less stable during the current year except for marginal increase during the months of June, July and August, 1988 which has been on account of increase in the international prices. The prices of tin since the beginning of current year are indicated below :

Month	Price (Rs /tonne)
January	1,99,500
February to May	2,02,000
June	2,05,000
July	2,10,000
August	2,20,000

As the increase in price is only marginal, its impact if any, on the industry, is not very significant.

New Engineering College and Polytechnics in Delhi

4763. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up another engineering college and some polytechnics in Delhi in view of the increasing number of students seeking admission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) At present, no proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration for the

establishment of another Engineering College and more polytechnics in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Panchayati Raj

4764. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of Panchayati Raj in the country ;

(b) whether all the State Governments are adopting the same ;

(c) whether Union Government have stressed the need to introduce three-tier system in Panchayati Raj in the country ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Panchayati Raj System with district, block and village as units of popular Government was introduced in the country in early sixties following the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommendations. All States and Union Territories except the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram and U.T. of Lakshadweep have Panchayati Raj institution at present.

(c) The Panchayati Raj institutions being units of local self-government are matters reserved to the State Government. Under the Constitution and the States are free to design the structure and pattern of the system.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Implementation of Operation Flood-III

4765. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where the Operation Flood phase III is being implemented ;

(b) the districts in Andhra Pradesh included under this Project.

(c) the number of people benefited by the Scheme in Andhra Pradesh State ; 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) The States/Union Territories where Operation Flood III is being implemented are-Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Bihar, Nagaland Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Manipur, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Goa, and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Districts covered/proposed to be covered under Operation Flood-II in Andhra Pradesh are as follows :-

Visakhapatnam Milk Shed

1. Srikakulam
2. Vizianagaram
3. Visakhapatnam

Krishna Milkshed

1. Krishna

Prakasam Milkshed

1. Prakasam

Nizamabad Milkshed

1. Nizamabad
2. Medak

Cuddapah Milkshed

1. Cuddapah

Nellore Milkshed

1. Nellore

Godavari Milkshed

1. East Godavari
2. West Godavari

Guntur Milkshed

1. Guntur

Nalgonda Milkshed

1. Rangareddy
2. Nalgonda

Kurnool Milkshed

1. Kurnool

Chittoor Milkshed

1. Chittoor.

(c) and (d) The details as in March, 1988 for Andhra Pradesh are given below :-

1. Number of Village societies organised	4041
2. Number of Farm Families covered	422223
3. Milk procurement in March 88 (thousand Kgs. per day)	882.51
4. Milk sold in the Milksheds (thousand litres per day)	576.75
5. Milk Processing capacity (thousand litres per day)	1387

Commissioning of Godavari Fertilizer Factory at Kakinada A.P.

4766. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the commissioning of Godavari Fertilizer Factory at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Commissioning of the Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals Plant at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh was delayed due to 50% power cut imposed by the State Electricity Board and non-availability of locos for haulage of raw materials from Vishakapatnam to Kakinada.

(b) The plant has since commenced trial production of Di-ammonium phosphate.

Landless Peasants

4767. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of landless peasants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise ?

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

(a) The census organisation has not carried out any survey to find out the

number of landless peasants as such in the country.

(b) However, State-wise figures of agricultural labourers as per 1981 Census are given in the Statement below.

Statement

States/UTs.	Agricultural Labourers		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	7912322	412695	8325017
Bihar	7162127	204846	7366973
Gujarat	2350195	138105	2488300
Haryana	560289	30035	590324
Himachal Pradesh	38901	1171	40072
Jammu & Kashmir	54976	8564	63540
Karnataka	3379223	275974	3655197
Kerala	1819505	97857	1917362
Madhya Pradesh	4666224	191605	4857829
Maharashtra	6119959	350896	6470855
Manipur	22220	6393	28613
Meghalaya	55847	2052	57899
Nagaland	2556	423	2979
Orissa	232189	76785	2396974
Punjab	1014171	78054	1092225
Rajasthan	712831	51794	764625
Sikkim	4766	121	4887
Tamil Nadu	5647523	390078	6037601
Tripura	144087	2002	146089
Uttar Pradesh	4841198	335876	5177074
West Bengal	3778603	112928	3891531
A&N Islands	2303	34	2337
Arunachal Pradesh	7609	187	7796
Chandigarh	496	363	856
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4485	106	4592
Delhi	11359	4772	16131
Goa, Daman & Diu	29927	2467	32394
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Mizoram	2183	2935	5118
Pondicherry	46950	7564	54514
Total	52713022	2786682	55499704

NOTE :- No census was conducted in Assam in 1981.

**Cold-Storage Facilities for Preserving
Fruits and Vegetables**

4768. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the cold storage facilities available in the country to preserve fruits and vegetables, State-wise ;

(b) whether a large quantity of fruits and vegetables rots every year due to inadequate cold storage facilities ;

(c) whether any plans have been chalked out to expand the capacity of the existing cold storage and to construct more cold storages to increase the capacity to preserve fruits and vegetables from spoiling ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) A list of cold storage facilities available in the country (Public, Cooperative & Private Sector) to preserve fruits and vegetables, State-wise, is furnished in the Statement I below.

(b) According to the report of a 'Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities' headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, nearly 30% of perishables go waste at different stages for various reasons including lack of adequate cold storage.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the cooperative sector, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, targets have been fixed progressively to complete the installation of 250 cold storages with a capacity of 7.28 lakh tonnes. Against this, by the end of 1987-88, installation of 216 cold storages with a capacity of 5.85 lakh tonnes has been achieved.

(d) State-wise list of cold storages in the cooperative sector as stated in (c) above is furnished in the Statement II below.

Statements-I

*All India Capacity and Number of Cold Storage State-wise
for Fruits & Vegetables*

Sr. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cold Storage	Capacity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	947
2.	Assam	2	2272
3.	Bihar	200	345015
4.	Gujarat	60	105590
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11	9499
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10010
7.	Karnataka	22	9057
8.	Kerala	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	89	170665
10.	Maharashtra	84	60588

1	2	3	4
11.	Orissa	31	38578
12.	Rajasthtan	35	47509
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	2737
14.	Tripura	2	3223
15.	Andaman	—	—
16.	Chandigarh	11	17416
17.	Delhi	70	104635
18.	Goa	—	—
19.	Lakshdweep	—	—
20.	Pondicherry	1	11
Total :		634	927752
21.	Haryana*	138	177000
22.	Punjab*	303	507000
23.	Uttar Pradesh*	739	2310000
24.	West Bengal*	262	1368330
GRAND TOTAL		2076	5290082

NOTE * C.S.O. 1980 is not applicable to these states. These state Govts have their own cold storage, Acts/Orders.

Statement-II

Sr. No.	State/UTs Institution	Organised (No.)	Organised capacity (Tonnes)	Installed (No.)	Installed capacity (tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1,000	1	1,000
2.	Assam	1	1,000	1	1,000
3.	Bihar	25 + (2)	79,850 + (4000)	17 + (1)	49,850 + (2000)
4.	Gujarat	3 + (1)	3,200 + (1800)	3 + (1)	3,200 + (1800)
5.	Haryana	5	16,000	4	12,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,000	1	1,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3,400	3	3,400
8.	Karnataka	3	2,800	3	2,800
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14 + (6)	33,000 + 10,250)	12 + (6)	25,000 + (10250)
10.	Maharashtra	2	1,000	2	1,000
11.	Nagaland	1	1,000	1	1,000
12.	Orissa	18 + (3)	23,670 + (4000)	18 + (3)	23,670 + (4000)
13.	Punjab	16 + (1)	22,300 + (2000)	16 + (1)	22,300 + (2000)
14.	Rajasthan	3	6,000	3	6,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	1,250	1	1,250
16.	Tripura	1	2,000	1	2,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	96 + (1)	2,83,600 + (2000)	93 + (1)	2,74,600 + (2000)
18.	West Bengal	31 + (2)	1,50,200 + (5800)	34 + (2)	1,22,200 + (5800)
19.	Chandigarh	1	1,000	1	1,000
20.	NAFED, Delhi	1	2,000	1	2,500
		237 + (16)	6,35,770 + (29850)	216 + (15)	5,56,770 + (27850)
			6,65,620		5,84,620

() Indicates number and capacity of units which have undergone capacity expense

Annual Consumption of Fertilizers

4769. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual consumption of fertilizers in the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have achieved the target in regard to the production and demand of fertilizers ; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to increase or procure fertilizers to meet the demand ?

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

(b) and (c) There has been a marginal shortfall in the achievement of target of fertiliser production during 1987-88 but the demand could easily be met because of availability of adequate stocks in the country.

Statement

Estimated consumption of fertilizers in different States in the country during the year 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Estimated Consumption	
		('000 tonnes N	P K)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	966.74	
2.	Karnataka	558.40	
3.	Kerala	182.49	
4.	Tamil Nadu	740.96	
5.	Gujarat	442.28	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	508.01	
7.	Maharashtra	739.88	
8.	Rajasthan	214.82	
9.	Goa	5.27	
10.	Haryana	393.90	
11.	Punjab	1111.49	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1707.39	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	25.25	
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.11	
15.	Assam	23.78	
16.	Bihar	601.85	
17.	Orissa	151.62	
18.	West Bengal	561.23	
19.	Tripura	8.50	
20.	Manipur	6.33	
21.	Meghalaya	3.11	
22.	Nagaland	0.17	
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	
24.	Mizoram	0.20	
25.	Sikkim	1.69	
26.	Others	77.39	
TOTAL		9071.06	

[Translation]

Purchase of Ship by ICAR

4770. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ship purchased by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for research purpose is sub-standard ; and

(b) if so, the details of total expenditure incurred on its maintenance and repair so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir, the performance of the Research Vessel (R.V.) Skipjack at Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR), Cochin is sub-standard.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 65,39,592.06 has been incurred on maintenance and repairs of this ship till July, 1988.

[English]

Amount Spent under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen

4771. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent under "National Welfare Fund for Fishermen" Scheme in the State of Goa since the fund came into existence ; and

(b) the details of the achievements made with respect to the State of Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) During 1987-88 under the scheme "National Welfare Fund for Fishermen," Central Government have released an amount of Rs. 3,15,600/- as subsidy for development of one model fishermen village in Goa .

(b) Twenty houses, one Community hall and Two Tube Wells are being constructed in Durbhat Village in Goa.

Financial Assistance for Bird Sanctuary in Goa

4772 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given any assistance to the Government of Goa in respect of any bird sanctuary ;

(b) if so, the nature of financial and other assistance given ; and

(c) the manner in which financial assistance is required to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sports Complex at Fatorda, Goa

4773. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have rendered financial assistance for the Sports Complex at Fatorda, Goa ;

(b) the total cost of the project ;

(c) assistance given by Union Government so far ;

(d) the amount invested by the State Government of Goa on the project, so far ;

(e) the essential features of the project ;

(f) whether controversy arose with respect of non-issuing of certain tenders for this project ;

(g) whether Government have called for any report from the State Government in this regard ; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (h) Government of Goa has undertaken construction of two projects at Fatorda (Goa), namely, (i) Sports Complex and (ii) Stadium Complex.

The Sports Complex is estimated to cost Rs. 61.13 lakhs Central assistance for Rs 30.57 lakhs has already been released for the project out of an approved amount of Rs. 61.13 lakhs. This Complex has facilities of swimming pool, multi-purpose hall and 400 mts. athletic track etc. Till now only Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been spent on this project by the State Government.

The Stadium Complex is estimated to cost about Rs. 6.5 crores. No central assistance has been given for this project. Government of Goa has informed that work for this project has been taken up by them on a crash basis. They have referred that this would be the first of its kind in Goa with a seating capacity of 30,000. The project is being executed by the newly constituted Sports Authority of Goa State Government has given a grant of Rs. 1 crore to the Authority. Subsequently, Government of Goa has also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore in favour of the Authority for the construction of this project.

A complaint was received regarding the procedure followed for inviting tenders and awarding the contract.

A report from Government of Goa was called for on complaint received in this respect. They have intimated that the civil works worth Rs. 1.95 crores have been awarded to U.P. Bridge Corporation, a State public sector undertaking of Uttar Pradesh on cost plus 15% basis. They have further reported that separate orders would be issued to different contractors for minor works like construction of pavillion, electrification, plumbing, laying of ground, etc.

Updating of Land Records in Goa

4774. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land survey and record of rights in the State of Goa have been completed ;

(b) whether Union Government have given any financial assistance to the State Government in this regard ;

(c) whether Union Government have obtained any report with respect of survey and record of rights with respect to the villages in the State of Goa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (c) and (d) The Government of Goa have reported that Cadastral survey has been completed in all the 429 revenue villages of Goa. Out of the total 429 villages, 8 villages are covered under city survey and 421 villages are covered under Record of Rights. So far, Record of Rights in respect of 387 villages has been finalised up to 30.6.1988. Settlement operations in Goa have been taken up from the financial year 1987-88. The settlement reports in respect of 96 villages covering the talukas of Salcete and Bardez are under preparation. Three more talukas in Bicholim, Sanguem and Quepem have been taken up for settlement operations during 1988-89.

(b) No, Sir.

Dryland Farming

4775. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expert studies have been made to stabilise agriculture in the dryland areas and to take up dryland farming on a micro-water-shed basis ; and

(b) 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. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up studies in 47 model watersheds in 16 States to evaluate the production technologies for increasing and stabilizing the yield in rainfed areas.

(b) The results, so far, have indicated that even in worst drought year (1987) the watershed management approach has resulted in improved crop production in the project area in comparison to outside the project area. The soil and water conservation measure adopted in the area have resulted in increased soil water storage, enhanced ground water recharge and in improved yield from the wells. Introduction of improved crop production technologies have increased crops yields to an extent of over 100 per cent in most watersheds. Introduction on capability based land use has resulted in increased coverage under forestry/grassland system thus reducing soil loss due to erosion.

Integrated Forest Policy

4776. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated forest policy for the entire north-east region could ensure proper protection of the natural ecosystem in the watersheds; and

(b) if so, the details of long-term policy framed for the conservation of the eco-system in the catchment areas of all rivers and streams flowing through the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The national forest policy addresses itself, *inter alia*, to the conservation of the eco-systems of all areas of the country including the North Eastern Region.

Area Under Cashew Cultivation in Kerala

4777. RHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under cashew cultivation in Kerala has markedly increased over the past years;

(b) the area in Kerala State under cashew cultivation during 1975 and 1985 respectively;

(c) the total output of the cashew crops during 1975 and 1985 respectively;

(d) whether any study has been made to determine that expansion of area under cultivation of cashew crops is at the cost of forest land; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per land-utilisation statistics, the area under cashew cultivation in Kerala during the crop year 1975-76 was 1.09 lakh hectares, which increased to 1.38 lakh hectares during the crop year 1985-86.

(c) The production of cashewnut in Kerala during 1976-77 was 1.07 lakh tonnes and in 1985-86, it was 1.29 lakh tonnes.

(d) The area under forests in Kerala has not shown declining trend during the years 1975-76 to 1985-86.

(e) Does not arise.

Estimates for Approach Road to Kuttipuram Over-Bridge

4778. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates for the approach road to the Kuttipuram (Kerala) over-bridge is pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether the work on the over-bridge is nearing completion ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning funds for the approach road ;

(d) the time by which the work is likely to commence on the approach road ; and

(e) the total estimated cost of the construction of the approach road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As the work involved examination of technical issues as also consultation with the Railways for sharing of cost, the same could not commence so far. The work will start soon after sanction of the estimates for the approaches and completion of all other formalities like pre-qualification, tender etc.

(e) The estimated cost of the approach road including viaducts is about Rs. 196 00 lakhs.

Marine Fish Catch

4779. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of marine catch from Kerala ;

(b) the first three States which lead in marine fish catch ;

(c) the details of annual fish catch in these States during 1985, 1986 and 1987 ; and

(d) the measures adopted/proposed for increasing marine fish catch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The percentage of Marine catch from Kerala in 1987 is 16.89 out of the total Marine catch in the Country in that year.

(b) The first three States which lead in Marine fish catch in 1987 are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala.

(c) The annual marine fish catch in the above 3 States during 1985, 1986 and 1987 is as under :

States	(In tonnes)		
	Year		
	1985	1986	1987
1. Gujarat	305120	298844	351061
2. Maharashtra	386586	335509	309832
3. Kerala	332503	335856	278573

(d) Some of the important steps being taken to increase the marine fish catch in the Country are :

- i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered foreign fishing vessels.
- ii) Augmentation of fishery Surveys and training of fishermen.
- iii) Assistance to the States in diversifying fishing activities and motorisation of indigenous craft and introduction of improved beach landing craft.
- iv) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities at fishing centres ;
- v) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone through enactment of maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) act 1981.

National Fruits

4780. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the fruits which have been declared as national fruits by Government uptill now ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to declare orange as a national fruit ; and

(c) if so, the criteria adopted by Government to declare any fruit as national fruit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No fruit has been declared as national fruit by the Government of India so far.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to declare orange as national fruit.

(c) Does not arise.

Operational Research Units in Maharashtra

4781. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Maharashtra where Operational Research Units have been established by the end of 1987 ;

(b) the places where such units are proposed to be established during 1988 ; and

(c) whether Government have set up or propose to set up a network of agencies to monitor, evaluate and improve the working of such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir, the Operational Research Units have been established in Maharashtra at places indicated in the statement below.

(b) No such unit is proposed to be established during 1988.

(c) The Operational Research Projects are being monitored through eight Zonal Coordination Units located in different parts of the country under the overall

supervision, support and guidance of ICAR. Evaluation of the projects are done both by internal and external assessment Committees.

Statement

1. Rapoli, Raigad.
2. Kumbhave, Ratnagiri.
3. Parthi, Parbhani.
4. Beed.
5. Kolhewadi, Ahmednagar.
6. Gunj, Akola.
7. Chikhaldhara, Amravati.
8. Dharni, Amravati.
9. Aheri, Gabchiroli.
10. Kenwat, Nanded.
11. Ambejogat, Distt. Beed.
12. Akot, Akola.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

4782. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have not made any headway in the implementation of the scheme to provide the sanctioned assistance to small and marginal farmers particularly in the State of Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the action Government are taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production was launched during 1983-84 in all the 5047 IRD Blocks of the country including 175 Blocks in the State of Karnataka. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan with a Central outlay of Rs. 500 crores.

Against the Central release of Rs. 379.22 Crores, the States have utilised about Rs. 335.88 crores for the implementation of the programme since inception upto 1987-88.

Karnataka Government utilised about Rs. 1174 lakhs against the Central release of Rs. 1228 lakhs since inception upto 1987-88. The Central funds are equally matched by the State Governments. In the case of Union Territories 100 percent assistance is provided by the Government of India. Periodical review is being made by Government of India to follow-up successful implementation of the Scheme.

Construction of Road

4783. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated from Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of road, namely Ranby-Biripati in Dasarathpur block of Cuttack district Orissa has less than the minimum requirement ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when any steps have been taken to provide more funds for the road in this year ; and

(d) whether any direction has been given to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Government of India has not received/approved any project submitted by Orissa Government for construction of Ranby-Biripati road in Dasarathpur block of Cuttack district. However, a project for construction of Rambag-Biripath road of 1.2 km. in length costing Rs. 1.50 lakhs in Dasarathpur block of Cuttack district in Orissa along with other road works in different districts of the State, was approved by the Central Government under RLEGP during 1987-88.

The project was to be implemented within a period of two years. According to the information furnished by Orissa Government, the work on the road is in progress

The Government of India does not earmark the funds for specific projects. The resources allocated under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are required to be spent on the approved projects. The allocation of resources for specific projects is the responsibility of the State Government. Government of India released Rs. 3275.70 lakhs during 1987-88 and has allocated Rs. 3030.00 lakhs (out of which Rs. 1655.99 lakhs has already been released) for 1988-89.

Complaints About Transportation Charges by Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers

4784 DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding collection of transportation charges by the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Limited, Baruch, Gujarat ;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Baby Milk Food Powders and Weaning Foods

4785. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether baby milk food powders and weaning foods output has been increasing ;

(b) if so, the quantity produced company-wise and year-wise for the last three years ; and

(c) the retail market price for each of the above products, year-wise for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the basis of available information, the retail market price in respect of a few brands of Baby Milk Food and Weaning Food for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the statement below.

Statement

(A) Baby Milk Food

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Brand name	Retail price in Rs. per Kg.		
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Gujarat Coop. Milk Marketing Fed. Ltd.	Amulspray	39.63	42.34	49.08
2.	Punjab State Coop. Milk Producers' Fed. Ltd.	Verka	42.00	40.50	49.00
3.	Dalmia Dairy Industries	Sapan	34.75	36.00	41.25
		Infanto	33.00	36.75	44.00
		Milk Care	43.25	43.75	45.00
4.	Glindia Ltd. (Formerly Glaxo Lab. India Limited)	Glaxo	44.50	46.76	48.63 to 55.15

(B) Weaning Food

Name of the unit	Brand name	Retail price in Rupees per 400 gms.		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Glindia Ltd. (Formerly) Glaxo Lab., India Ltd.)	Farex Cereal with Milk	16.98	18.01	19.00

Irregularities in Implementation of Nutrition Programme

4786. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irregularities have been pointed out by the Comptroller and Auditor General in the implementation of supplementary nutrition scheme programme in the Audit Report for the year ending 31 March, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the number and names of such States which could not utilise properly the sanctioned grants ; and

(c) the steps taken for proper implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

*Irregularities in Implementation of
Nutrition Programme*

(b) The following twenty six States and Union Territories have been reported by the Central Social Welfare Board as having not utilised the sanctioned grants :

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories.
--------	--------------------------------------

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. | Assam |
| 3. | Bihar |
| 4. | Gujarat |
| 5. | Haryana |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 8. | Karnataka |
| 9. | Kerala |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh |
| 11. | Maharashtra |
| 12. | Manipur |
| 13. | Meghalaya |
| 14. | Nagaland |
| 15. | Orissa |
| 16. | Punjab |
| 17. | Rajasthan |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu |
| 19. | Tripura |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh |
| 21. | West Bengal |
| 22. | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 23. | Chandigarh |
| 24. | Delhi |
| 25. | Goa |
| 26. | Pondicherry |

(c) The State Boards have been advised by the Central Social Welfare Board to take the following steps for proper implementation of the programme :

- Sanctions should be conveyed to the institutions latest by the 30th June.

- Appropriate action should be taken to obtain the audited accounts from the institutions latest by September 30 so that the release of the entire amount of the grant is made early and the liabilities are not carried over from year to year.

- Authenticated list of sanctions should be furnished to the Central Board for full allocation by the end of July.

- Acceptance of the terms and conditions should be obtained from the institutions as early as possible and in case the year passes off without receipt of the same from the institution, the grant could be allowed to lapse.

- The unspent balance, if any, remaining with the State Boards should be refunded to the Central Board

- In case the accounts are not settled action should be taken to recover the money from the institutions.

**Supply of Pig Iron to M/s. Saran
Engineering Company Limited**

4787. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited had granted pig iron on a monthly basis (a) 250 metric tons per month to one of the Government of India managed Company viz. M/s. Engineering Company Limited, Bihar ;

(b) whether the company has again applied for grant of 100 metric tons per month of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action being taken to assist the company with the required material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no system of monthly allotment of pig iron by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Units are supplied material subject to their entitlements, which are fixed on the principle of past off-take. Accordingly, entitlement of M/s. Saran Engineering Co. Ltd. for 1988-89 is fixed at 445 tonnes. They have, however, registered a demand of 600 tonnes of pig iron with SAIL for the quarters April - June and July - September, 1988. They have been offered 175 tonnes during April - July, 1988.

Return of Sculptures Taken for Festival of India

4788. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Museum has hired some sculptures from the Konark site museum and Ratnagiri museum of Orissa for the Festival of India organised in Soviet Union ;

(b) whether some sculptures have not yet been returned to the Orissa museums so far ;

(c) whether those sculptures were missing or damaged ;

(d) if not, steps taken to return those sculptures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Museum has taken on loan, one sculpture from the Konark site museum and one from the Ratnagiri site museum for the Festival of India in USSR.

(b) Out of the two, the one belonging to Ratnagiri is yet to be sent back.

(c) and (d) None of these is missing. The sculpture belonging to Konark suffered minor damage and has since been returned to Konark site museum. The other sculpture will be returned to Ratnagiri very shortly.

Installation of Generator to Control Pollution

4789. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has asked certain Public Sector industries in Visakhapatnam to instal generators for sustained power supply to operate the pollution control devices ;

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

(c) whether the State Pollution Control Board refused issuance of 'no objection certificate' for propylene plant and captive power plant of the Refinery since pollution control measures in the existing unit are not satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited, a public sector undertaking, has been specifically directed to instal generators for alternate power supply to operate pollution control devices. Two generators, each of capacity 3.5 MW, have been installed and are working.

(c) No, Sir.

Handling of Hazardous Substance

4790. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problems relating to storage of ammonia and phosphate phosphoric acid in harbour area were studied by the State Pollution Control Board and

the Industry has been directed to conduct a detailed study and prepare the project report for laying underwater pipe-line at Kakinada ; and

(b) whether it has been made clear to the Godavari Fertilizers/Nagarjuna Fertilizers that the storage of ammonia cannot be permitted in the outer harbour area since it is a hazardous substance ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was made clear to M/s. Godavari Fertilizers that storage of ammonia in Visakhapatnam is permitted only in the inner harbour area and not in the outer harbour area. M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers has not requested for permission for storage of ammonia at Visakhapatnam, as they propose to manufacture the same at Kakinada.

Handling of Coking Coal in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4791. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been asked by Government to submit an environmental subject-analysis report with regard to transport and storage of coking coal for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Milk Powder Based Products

4792. **SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether milk powder based products such as cereal foods, baby foods, matted foods, ice creams, butter, ghee etc. are being manufactured by the National Dairy Development Board ;

(b) if so, the quantities of each of these manufactured during the last three years year-wise indicating the total quantities in terms of dry weights of skimmed milk powder and butterfat ; and

(c) whether in view of drought Government propose to put a total ban on manufacture of such products and also on imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the light of a good monsoon in the country this year, there is no proposal to impose a ban on manufacture.

Fishing by Joint Venture Companies Beyond Territorial Waters

4793. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint venture fishing companies are allowed fishing beyond territorial waters for catching shrimp ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) the particulars of the companies which have secured such permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Joint venture in deep sea fishing is allowed for diversified fishing and not for exploitation of coastal shrimp resources. However, joint ventures companies can exploit deep sea prawn resources.

(c) No company has so far entered into a joint venture under the new policy announced by the Government in January, 1987.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

3794. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the statutory powers of the local self Government institutions for successful implementation of rural development programmes ;

(b) whether the 3-day International Seminar on Integrated Rural Development was held in Bangalore on 7 July 1988 ; and

(c) if so, the main purpose of the Seminar and to what extent it will benefit the implementation of the rural development programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Panchayati Raj enactments in respect of a number of States have a provision for undertaking rural development works such as construction, repair of maintenance of drains, cleaning of streets, supply of water and other community development works etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The seminar was organised with the main purpose of exchanging views on the experience of IRDP in South East and South Asian countries. The suggestions and recommendations made at the seminar on Integrated Rural Development could be useful in the context of policy formulation for rural development.

Import of Fertilizers

4795. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years there has been a gap in production and demand of fertilizers which had to be met by heavy import ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There has been some gap between the production and consumption of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in the country during these years. In the case of potash, the entire requirement is met by import, as there is no known commercially viable source of potash in the country.

(b) The details of production, consumption and import of fertilizers during the last three years are given in the statement below.

Statement

(figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Production, consumption and import of fertilizers during 1985-86 to 1987-88 regarding Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. No. 4795 for answer on 1.9.1988.

Year	PRODUCTION				CONSUMPTION				IMPORT			
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	K	Total	N	P	K	Total
1985-86	43.28	14.28	—	57.56	56.61	20.05	8.08	84.74	16.80	8.16	9.03	33.99
1986-87	54.10	16.60	—	70.70	57.73	21.05	8.60	87.38	11.03	2.55	9.47	23.05
1987-88	54.66	16.65	—	71.31	58.75	22.74	9.23	90.72	1.75	—	8.09	9.84

Technology Mission on Drinking Water for Gujarat

4796. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Technological Mission on drinking water in villages and related water management, the Government of Gujarat has been asked to formulate a programme for providing sustained supply of safe drinking water to all the villages by 1990 ;

(b) if so, the details of the clauses of aforesaid Technological Mission and the time by which the State Government has been asked to formulate a programme ; and

(c) the details of the action plan submitted by the State Government to achieve the objective ?

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

(b) Apart from preparation of Detailed Projects for the Mini Mission Project Area in Kachchh, Jamnagar and Dangs and Sub-Mission Documents, the State Government was asked to formulate schemes for the implementation under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for problem villages included in the Action Plan for 1988-89 by 30.4.1988 and problem villages to be covered in 1988-90 by 31.10.88.

(c) The State Government has already prepared Project Reports for three mini mission districts and sub-mission documents. Schemes under ARWSP for 385 problem villages have already been received and cleared. The schemes for remaining 115 problem villages to be covered under ARWSP in 1988-89 are yet to be sent by the State Government.

Village Co-operative Societies

4797. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the village Co-operative societies are facing financial difficulties as a result of the announcement of Government during the last Budget Session that interest rate has been reduced on loans in agricultural sector ;

(b) the number of village co-operative societies which have fallen in debt and how many of them are likely to be closed ;

(c) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development agency has been directed to bear or share the loss accrued to the societies ; and

(d) if so, the detailed instructions or directives in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. The primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) have been allowed to retain a minimum margin of 2.5% although the ultimate lending rate has been reduced to 10% for loans upto Rs. 7,500. The higher rate of interest margin from 11.5 to 15.5 per cent on loans above Rs. 7,500 would be retained by PACs.

(b) No primary agricultural credit society is likely to fall in debt trap as a result of reduction in interest rate.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of answer at (a) & (b) above.

Achievement Made under RLEGP in Orissa

4798. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the achievements under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in different States during 1986 and 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how do the achievements of Orissa match with other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Rural Lanless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is basically an employment generation programme implemented in all the States including Orissa. Under the programme, the progress of employment generation in different States is monitored in terms of mandays of employment gener-

ated during a financial year through monthly/quarterly/annual progress reports submitted by the States/UTs. concerned to Government of India. The State/UT-wise details of targets of employment generation during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 alongwith their respective achievements/percentage achievements are given in the Statement below. RLEGP's performance in Orissa as compared to its performance at national level is summarized as under :

Performance in Employment Generation Under RLEGP

(Million mandays)

Year	National level			Orissa		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1986-87	236.44	306.14	129.48	13.80	17.59	127.49
1987-88	268.41	302.06	112.54	14.31	18.4	131.36

Statement

State/UT-Wise Details of Targets of Employment Generation During the Year 1986-87 and 1987-88 Alongwith Achievements/Percentage Achievement : under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

State/UT.	1986-87			1987-88		
	Target	Achievements (lakh mandays)	% Achievement	Target	Achievements (lakh mandays)	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pr.	251.88	299.83	119.04	248.3	249.19	100.35
Arunachal Pr.	1.50	1.30	86.67	2.08	1.48	71.15
Assam	38.00	42.42	111.63	38.25	35.81	93.62
Bihar	262.00	328.66	125.44	285.88	379.46	132.73
Goa	1.70	2.24	131.76	2.54	2.47	97.24
Gujarat	60.00	79.63	132.72	71.33	100.78	141.29
Haryana	14.00	17.12	122.29	14.90	18.36	123.22
Himachal Pr.	15.00	18.51	123.40	16.74	16.95	101.25
J & K	15.50	18.55	119.68	18.05	13.46	74.57
Karnataka	120.00	170.29	141.91	181.83	191.55	105.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	63.00	113.72	180.51	81.44	85.32	104.76
Madhya Pr.	234.00	278.83	119.16	279.32	284.93	102.01
Maharashtra	230.00	233.29	101.43	231.09	231.81	100.31
Manipur	3.00	3.49	116.33	2.76	3.22	116.67
Meghalaya	2.50	2.77	110.80	4.43	2.58	58.24
Mizoram	1.40	12.04	860.00	2.08	1.15	55.29
Nagaland	1.00	3.01	301.00	2.68	4.83	180.22
Orissa	138.00	175.94	127.49	143.14	188.41	131.63
Punjab	15.00	18.02	120.13	19.57	20.73	105.93
Rajasthan	91.00	152.26	167.32	115.31	201.03	174.34
Sikkim	1.80	2.89	160.56	2.40	3.07	127.92
Tamil Nadu	242.00	326.06	134.74	255.66	285.11	111.52
Tripura	8.00	8.78	109.75	9.07	10.57	116.54
Uttar Pr.	390.00	527.61	135.28	500.85	515.84	102.99
West Bengal	160.00	219.74	137.04	144.83	164.15	113.34
A&N Islands	0.75	1.07	142.67	1.80	2.23	123.89
Chandigarh	—	0.14	—	0.55*	*	*
D&N Haveli	1.00	0.59	59.00	1.87	2.01	107.49
Delhi	0.24	0.36	150.00	1.31	1.37	104.58
Lakshadweep	1.20	1.05	87.50	0.75	0.13	17.33
Pondicherry	1.00	1.22	122.00	3.32	2.61	78.61
ALL INDIA :	2364.47	3061.43	129.48	2684.15	3020.61	112.54

*RLEGP not being implemented in the UT. of Chandigarh since 1987-88.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Musk Deer Sanctuary
in Uttar Pradesh**

4799. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up another musk-deer sanctuary in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of musk-deer sanctuary at Dharamdhar ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no musk-deer sanctuary at Dharamdhar.

Soil Conservation Projects in Hill Areas

4800. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start cent percent centrally financed soil conservation projects in hill areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the alternative measures proposed to be taken on large scale in hill areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is no proposal to start cent percent Centrally financed soil conservation projects in the hill areas of the country

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, the important schemes being implemented in the hill areas are Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation (SOIL WATCH) in the Himalayas. These schemes include the component of Soil Conservation and are under implementation in the hilly areas of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu (HADP) Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (WGDP) and 14 Himalayan States (SOIL WATCH).

Besides the above, the following Central Schemes also cover the programmes of soil conservation in the hill areas of the States, where these are being implemented :

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects,
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic basin, and

(iii) Programme of Central assistance to States for control of shifting cultivation in the 7 States of North East Region, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(iv) Central Sector Scheme of Desert Development Programme (DDP).

(v) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

(vi) Central Sector Scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

[English]

Production of Vegetable Oil

4801. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board's CLUSA-CIDA project took over an oilseed factory at Bhavnagar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the project has made any significant contribution to production of vegetable oil in the country ;

(d) if not the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to transfer this project to National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board or under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds?

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

(b) Bhavnagar Vegetable Oil Product Unit was taken over by National Dairy Development Board on 13th August, 1981 to benefit the oilseed producers in the area.

(c) The project has made considerable impact in vegetable oil production by organising large number of Oilseed

Growers Cooperative Societies and establishing Processing units.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal.

Financial Aid to 'AWARE' Organisation

4802. SARI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an organisation as "AWARE" has been functioning in Andhra Pradesh for sometime past ;

(b) if so, the details of its activities ;

(c) whether Government are giving financial aid to this organisation for its activities ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether this organisation is getting aid from foreign countries, if so, the details thereof, country-wise and year wise during the last two years ; and

(e) the details of financial and other help rendered by this organisation to the public and particularly weaker sections in the State during the period ?

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

(b) As per the Memorandum of Association of 'AWARE', its main activities aim at uplift of villages, research, training, education documentation and coordination of rural development programme.

(c) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) a registered society under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development, has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 7,06,020.00 in February, 1988 for the implementation of a project for supply of drinking water through installation of 60 handpumps in Khammam district, to this organisation.

(d) As per returns furnished by 'AWARE' under the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, it had received Rs. 422.96 lakhs in 1986 and Rs. 636.09 lakhs in 1987 mainly from Holland and Belgium.

(e) According to the information made available to CAPART by 'AWARE' its work is spread over in twelve districts of Andhra Pradesh, within the activities indicated in part (b), above.

Sanctuaries Engaged in Breeding of Reptiles

4803 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the names of the sanctuaries which are famous for the conservation and breeding of reptiles ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Amongst the sanctuaries famous for conservation and breeding of reptiles, are :

Name of Sanctuary	State
Ranganthitto	Karnataka
Ken Gharial	Madaya Pradesh
Son Gharial	Madhya Pradesh
National Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
Bhittar-Kanika	Orissa
Satkosia Gorge	Orissa
Katerniaghat	Uttar Pradesh
Sajnakhali	West Bengal

Effects of Nuclear War on Agricultural Sector

4804. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have initiated a study to determine the possible indirect impact of a distant nuclear war on the country's agricultural system ;

(b) if so, whether the study would also involve working on computer models for predicting the effects of hypothetical nuclear war on country's climatic conditions ;

(c) the other salient features of the study ;

(d) whether such a study has been made in foreign countries also ; and

(e) if so, to what extent it has helped them ?

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.

(d) No knowledge.

(e) Does not arise.

Mahatma Gandhi's Letters and Papers

4805. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently bought a rare collection of Mahatma Gandhi's papers and letters from one of his prominent disciples in South Africa ;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved ; and

(c) to what extent these letters will be useful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) £ 1,53,870.

(c) The letters give an insight into Gandhiji's philosophy and refer to civil right issues. The papers including photographs, press clippings etc. have historical and sentimental value.

Setting up of Gas-Based Fertilizer Units in Gulf Countries

4806. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to set-up 5 gas based fertilizer units in the gulf-countries ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No decision has been taken to set up gas-based fertiliser plants as joint ventures in the Gulf countries.

(b) In view of (a) no agreement has been reached.

(c) Does not arise

Financial Assistance to Karnataka

4807. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached Union Government to meet the shortage of funds so that the farmers are provided full credit as needed ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ; and

(c) to what extent, Union Government have agreed to help in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) The State Government of Karnataka has not approached Central Government especially

for meeting shortage of funds so as to provide farmers. However, for providing non-overdue cover assistance to Credit Cooperatives, the Central Government have earmarked tentatively Rs. 53.00 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh for areas covered under Special Foodgrains Production Programme and other areas respectively during 1988-89.

Promotion of Deep Sea Fishing

4808. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have taken steps to promote deep sea fishing ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) the number of trawlers proposed to be acquired for the purpose ; and
- (d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have taken the following steps to promote deep sea fishing :—

- i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.
- ii) Providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- iii) Providing loans on soft terms by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited.
- iv) Augmentation of Fishery Surveys.
- v) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports.
- vi) Training of fishery operatives for manning the fishing vessels ; and

vii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(c) and (d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to increase the number of deep sea fishing vessels from the existing 145 to 500 through charter of foreign fishing vessels, indigenous construction and import.

Assistance for Production of Jute

4809. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the State Governments which have been given financial assistance to grow high yielding variety of jute ;
- (b) whether Union Government have given special central assistance to Orissa for growing high yielding jute ; and
- (c) if so, the amount granted and the areas in Orissa brought under high yielding jute cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Financial assistance to grow jute have been provided to the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh under Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 40.71 lakhs was released to implement Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) in the jute growing areas of three selected districts namely Cuttack, Balasore and Keonjhar of Orissa state. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 59.63 lakhs has been made.

Ban on use of Hazardous Pesticides

4810. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pesticides Action Network on International Organisation has appealed to ban the use of some hazardous pesticides in India and other third World countries ;

(b) if so, the names and the number of those hazardous pesticides ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the use of those pesticides ?

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 names of these pesticides are Parathion, 2,4,5-T, Paraquat, DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Chlordimeform, DBCP, Chlordane, Heptachlor, HCH, Lindane, EDB, Toxaphene, Pentachlor-Phenyl, (PCP) and are sixteen in number.

(c) Out of the pesticides listed in part (b) above, Parathion, 2,4,5-T, Endrin, Chlordimeform, DBCP and Toxaphene are not allowed to be used in India. Similarly, use of Dieldrin and EDB is restricted.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar

4811. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of districts in Bihar where no Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened as on 31st March, 1988 ;

(b) the names of districts which are likely to have a Navodaya Vidyalaya during the current year ;

(c) the number of students and teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar as on 31 March, 1988 ;

(d) the names of languages other than Hindi and English, if any, which are being taught in any Navodaya Vidyalaya in Bihar during the current academic year with the names of Vidyalaya, language-wise ; and

(e) whether it is proposed that large districts with a population of more than 1 million may have a second Navodaya Vidyalaya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A list is given in the statement below.

(b) A Navodaya Vidyalaya for district Katihar has been sanctioned during the current year.

(c) The number of students studying in 22 Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar as on 31.3.1988 is 2052. As regards teachers, the required information is not readily available and is being collected.

(d) The names of languages, other than Hindi and English which are to be taught in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during the current academic year are under the consideration of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and are likely to be finalised very soon.

(e) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to open a second Navodaya Vidyalaya in district with a population of more than one million.

Statement

Names of the Districts in Bihar where no Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened

1. Rohtas
2. Saran
3. Siwan
4. Gopalganj
5. Champaran, East
6. Vaishali
7. Sitamarhi
8. Dhanbad
9. Palamau
10. Hazaribagh
11. Giridih
12. Madhepura
13. Khagaria
14. Deoghar
15. Sahabganj
16. Jahanabad

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

4812. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received demands from various quarters to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the time by which more Vidyalayas are likely to be opened ; and

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the various parts of Madhya Pradesh since 1986 giving the location of those Vidyalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) Certain proposals have been received from various sponsoring authorities for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, each proposal is examined on merits and new Kendriya Vidyalayas are sanctioned depending on availability of resources and suitability of proposal received.

(c) A statement giving the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in Madhya Pradesh since 1986 is given below,

Statement*Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh***List of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened in Madhya Pradesh since, 1986**

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Year
1.	O F. Jabalpur, Ordnance Factory Campus, East land Estate, Katni, Distt-Jabalpur	1986-87
2.	Indore, CSWT, BSF, Campus, Bijasan Road Indore	-do-
3.	Durg, Shopping Complex, Near Govt. Girls College, Durg.	-do-
4.	Narsinghpur.	-do-
5.	Khargone, Distt. W. Nimar.	-do-
6.	Bilaspur, S.E. Railway, Bilaspur.	-do-
7.	Rajgarh-Rajgarh (Biaora), Rajgarh.	-do-
8.	Guna.	-do-
9.	Schroe, Krishi Upag Mandi, Gannori Ashram.	-do-
10.	Khandwa, Adjacent to P.G.B.T. College, Khandwa	-do-
11.	Sarguja, Ramanuj Hostel, Ambikapur, Distt. Sarguja.	-do-
12.	Bacheli—Akashnagar, Distt.—Baster.	-do-
13.	G.C.F., Jabalpur.	-do-
14.	Jayant Colleiry, Distt.—Sidhi.	-do-
15.	ITBP, Shipuri	1988-89

(Sanctioned on 27.7.88)

Loan Under I.R.D.P.

4813. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed procedure for selecting and sanctioning loans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether uniform procedure is adopted in this regard in all the States ; if not, the kind of variations obtaining in different States ;

(c) whether it is absolutely necessary that the prospective loanees have to get their cases/applications recommended or channelised through the Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti ;

(d) what procedure is to be adopted by a person in case his Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti declines to recommend his case for the loan ;

(e) whether Union Government are aware of any cases when loan applications have not been recommended by the Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken or contemplated by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) selected families below the poverty line in rural areas are to be assisted with a package of loan cum subsidy in order to enable them to take up employment ventures. The selection of the families and sanctioning of cases is made through the procedure given in the statements I and II below.

(c) and (d) As there is always an element of subsidy disbursement, channelisation of loan applications through the Block Development Officer is necessary. As pointed out in reply to part (a) and (b) of the Question, Gram Panchayat is not

involved in the preparation of the lists of potential beneficiaries. It is the Gram Sabha which advises the Block Development Officer in the preparation of the list. In case the Samiti declines to recommend the case of a potential beneficiary, he can approach the DRDA for redressal of his grievances.

(e) and (f) Whenever individual instances are brought to the notice of the Central Government, it is referred to the concerned State Government for corrective action.

Statement-I

- (i) The list of the poorest of the poor families should be prepared by the VLW/Block staff on the basis of a survey.
- (ii) The said list should then be placed for approval in the meeting of the Village Assembly (Gram Sabha) to be convened by the Block Development Officer (BDO).
- (iii) The Village Assembly is attended by the local villagers, non-officials, and bank officers. Prominent voluntary action groups etc. should also be associated with these meetings.
- (iv) The list of the beneficiaries finally selected in this village Assembly should be displayed on the notice board of the village Panchayat and the block office
- (v) In case of dispute regarding any name in the final list, it should be decided by the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in consultation with the BDO.

The application forms of the beneficiaries for loans should be prepared in a camp attended by the Potential beneficiaries Block functionaries, the other concerned departments including the Cooperative Department and the bankers. Thereafter, the Block Development Officer should

sponsor, the loan applications to the concerned Bank. The Bank Managers have the responsibility of processing the loan applications sponsored by the BDOs within 15 days of their receipt. If some cases are rejected the relevant application with reasons for rejection should be returned to sponsoring authority for information and further action as they deem necessary. For sanctioned cases, Purchase Committees are set up comprising the beneficiary, a representative each of the District Rural Development Agency, financing institution, BDO and the concerned Departments. To the extent possible, the assets are purchased through these Committees. The subsidy and loan are not passed on the beneficiary in cash

except in case of 22 selected blocks (list at Annexure-II) where cash disbursement of IRDP assistance is permitted as a Pilot Scheme. Subsidy should be disbursed alongwith the loan amount in all cases. In normal cases, the financing institution, on prior authorisation by the DRDAs should make payment on behalf of the beneficiary to the approved supplier or body or organisation supplying goods and services or to an agency authorised by the Sanctioning Authority to execute the work.

The above guidelines for selection of beneficiaries and sanctioning assistance under IRDP are uniform for all States as laid down in the IRDP Manual.

Statement-II

Blocks selected in consultation with concerned State Governments for disbursements of loan and subsidy in cash under IRDP as per the recommendation of Kaul Study Group

State	District	Blocks
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Gara
Assam	Kamrup	Chaygaon
Bihar	Vaishali) Lohardagga)	Hajipur) Bhandra)
Gujarat	Mehsana	Kheralu
Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Kunihar
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Khowerpora
Karnataka	North Kanara	Honawar
Kerala	Trichur	Wadakkanchery
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa) Rasion)	Beladi) Gajvatganj)
Maharashtra	Nasik) Nanded)	Dindori Kinwat
Orissa	Kalahandi	Boden
Punjab	Faridkot	Faridkot
Rajasthan	Pali	Sojet
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	Mannachanallure
Tripura	West Tripura	Bishalgarh
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur) Jaunpur)	Amethi Buxa
West Bengal	Nadia	Haringhata

Environmental Clearance of Development Projects

4814. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals regarding construction projects in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh received during the last three years for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ;

(b) the break up of these proposals into number of proposals cleared, rejected and referred back for further information ;

(c) whether some proposals have been returned to State Government more than once ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) 227 proposals regarding construction projects in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh have been received during the last three years for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) The break up of these proposals is given below :—

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---|-----|
| (i) | No of proposals cleared | : | 115 |
| (ii) | No of proposals rejected | : | 7 |
| (iii) | No of proposals referred back to the State Government for further information. | : | 101 |
| (iv) | No. of proposals under process | : | 4 |

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir The details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	District	Name of the proposal	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Almora	Kalna-Band-Pant-Quairali motor road.	Proposal was incomplete Returned on 15.7.85 Proposal received again Essential details sought from the State Govt vide letter No. 8-207/85-FC dt 8.6.88. Reply has been received and is being processed.
2.	Chamoli	Nagrasu-Dandakhal motor road.	Essential details sought from the State Govt vide letter No. 8-183/86-FC dt 11.9.86 and as information received was incomplete further clarification were sought on 20.7.87 Reply is awaited.
3.	-do-	Construction of Godowns.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-200/88-FC dt. 3.5.88. As information received was incomplete, more details were sought on 8.12.87. Reply is awaited.
4	Nainital	Ramgad micro Hydel project.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-66/88-FC dt. 20.4.88. As the information received was incomplete further clarification was sought on 10.1.88. Reply is awaited.

1	2	3	4
5.	Pauri Garhwal	Construction of approach road to Kho river.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-124/87-FC dt. 10.7.87. As incomplete information was received, further details were sought on 29.7.88. Reply is awaited.
6	Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar Group of villages drinking water scheme.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-200/88-FC dt. 3.5.88. As information received was incomplete, further details were sought on 10.8.88. Reply is awaited.
7	Pithoragarh	Construction of Chhirkula Mini Hydro electric scheme	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-197/87-FC dt. 19.8.87. More information sought on 26.4.88. Reply from the State Govt. has been received. The case is being processed.
8.	-do-	Dhauliganga Hydro-electric project.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-297/87-FC dt. 12.11.87. More details sought on 17.5.88. Reply is awaited.
9.	Tehri Garhwal	Construction of Akhori-Koti link road.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-489/85-FC dt. 27.1.86. As information received was incomplete, further details were sought on 27.5.86. Reply is awaited.
10.	-do-	Construction of Tilwara-Bhardar-Saurakhal motor road.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-90/88-FC dt. 22.3.88. As information received was incomplete, further details were sought on 9.6.88. Reply is awaited.
11.	Uttarkashi	Construction of Puraul-Kumola-Naori Gadoli motor road.	Essential details sought from the State Govt. vide letter No. 8-418/85-FC dt. 20.11.85. Reminder sent on 4.7.86, 25.9.86 & 3.3.87. Reply from State Govt. is still awaited.

**Growing of Flowers in Hill Areas of
Uttar Pradesh**

4815. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are potentialities of growing flowers in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is being formulated to encourage flower cultivation in this area ; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has formulated a scheme on Development of Floriculture for hill areas during the Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. The scheme includes multiplication and distribution of ornamental plants.

Growing of Hybrid Rice

4816. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to experiment growing hybrid rice in some parts of the country to increase rice production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the States selected for experimenting the new variety of rice ;

(d) whether hybrid seeds are costly as these are to be grown every year afresh as the grains produced from hybrids cannot be used as seeds for the next crop ; and

(e) if so, the measures being taken to make available sufficient quantity of seeds at reasonable rate to the paddy growers ?

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) A co-ordinated trial comprising five promising hybrids has been initiated during the current kharif season for testing under varied rice growing situations.

(c) Testing of the rice hybrids is in progress in States of Delhi, U.P., Orissa, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rice hybrids have been put to intensive testing under All India rice programme. Simultaneously, investigations are also being carried out to identify climatically efficient areas and package of practices for seed production of hybrid rice.

Commercial Exploitation of Frogs

4817. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether frog population has substantially decreased in Kerala due to commercial exploitation ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the over-exploitation of frogs ; and

(c) whether Government propose to develop frog culture in that State ?

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.

(c) No, Sir.

Growth of Noxious Weed in Kerala

4818. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the spreading growth of a noxious weed called "Communist Pacha" in Kerala which is doing a lot of harm to the rubber plantations, coconut cultivation, etc. in the State ?

(b) if so, whether any measures are being taken to check its increasing growth ;

(c) whether a special category of bugs were imported from Sri Lanka to counter the growth of this weed ; and

(d) if so, the impact of this on the weed growth ;

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 Coordinating Centre of All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crops Pests and Weeds (AICRP-BC) located at Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur is working on the survey of the indigenous insects, as well as exotic insects supplied by AICRP-BC for biological suppression of this weed.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research imported some exotic phytophagous insects *Pareuchaetes pseudoinuspta* from Sri Lanka and West Indies and conducted field trials in Kerala for the control of weed called "Communist Pacha" (*Chromolaena odorata*). Trials have shown encouraging results.

Construction of Roads Under RLEGP

4819. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the construction of road to be undertaken in Kerala under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the current year ; and

(b) the cost of total work to be undertaken during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per the guidelines under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), projects implemented under RLEGP are first cleared by the State/UT Project Approval Boards constituted in the States/UTs, before submission to the Central Committee in the Deptt. of Rural Development, for approval. As per the report furnished by the State Government of Kerala, a project for construction of rural roads under RLEGP for the financial year 1988-89 is under preparation and the same will be finalised by the State Project Approval Board during the second week of September, 1988, before its submission to the Central Committee for approval.

Performance of TRYSEM

4820. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the objectives of the Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme (TRYSEM) is to create wage employment in the rural areas ?

(b) whether the results achieved by this scheme are kept under regular review ; and

(c) if so, the number of youth who could be helped with employment or they could become self employed as a result of the TRYSEM during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up Self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, Services and business activities. Since August 1983, the objective of TRYSEM has been enlarged to include training for wage employment in case of project linkages.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Progress of TRYSEM scheme during the last three years is given in the statement below.

Statement*Progress of TRYSEM Scheme During the Last Three Years*

Period	Number of youth Trained	Number of trained youth self-employed	Number of trained youth employed on Wages	Total number of trained youth employed (Col 3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	177510	82028 (46%)	17355 (10%)	99383 (56%)
1986-87	184598	88538 (48%)	17874 (9%)	106412 (57%)
1987-88	196701	100485 (51%)	24087 (12%)	124572 (63%)

Construction of Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Cannanore, Kerala

4821. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Kendriya Vidyalaya started at Cannanore, Kerala ;

(b) whether the building construction programme of the said vidyalaya has been unduly delayed and the vidyalaya is still being run in thatched and filthy sheds ;

(c) whether for many Kendriya Vidyalayas started after Cannanore Kendriya Vidyalaya construction buildings has been properly taken up whereas no such programme has been undertaken for the Cannanore Vidyalaya ;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is deep resentment against this among the parents and local public ;

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to start the construction of the building for the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Cannanore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Cannanore was sanctioned on 21.7.1983.

(b) to (e) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has already taken up the building programme of this school. In the first phase, the boundary wall has been constructed around 7.50 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 3.89 lakhs. In the second phase the main school building is to be constructed. Action towards that has already been initiated. Meanwhile, a sum of Rs. 50,000/- has been sanctioned by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in June, 1988 to undertake repair of the building in which the school is temporarily located.

Orders for Manufacture of Oil Platforms

4822. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mazagon Dock is well equipped to manufacture oil platforms ;

(b) whether orders are being placed with foreign firms for the same ;

(c) if so, the number of such orders placed during the Seventh Plan period with cost ;

(d) the reasons for ignoring the Mazagon Dock facilities ; and

(e) the Government's approach in such matters for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Mazagon Docks are in a position to manufacture oil platforms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the 7th Plan period, orders for 16 well platforms and 7 process platforms have been placed so far with foreign firms. Total cost of these platforms approximately is Rs. 1186.00 crores.

(d) M/s. MDL have not been ignored and they have already fabricated 33 well platforms, 3 process platforms and one jacket of process platform for ONGC

(e) In order to fully utilise various facilities existing in the Indian yards including M/s. MDL, the following steps have been taken :-

- (1) Extra time to Indian yards for fabricating these oil platforms.
- (2) Price preference as per Government norms.
- (3) Discussions with Indian yards on the future requirements of platforms by ONGC so as to enable Indian yards to take early action for meeting the completion schedule and planning accordingly

Production of Cash Crops

4823. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the cash crops that will be produced in the country because of good rain ,

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up : and

(c) whether advance planning has been made for their proper storage 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) and (b) Sowings for kharif cash crops for 1988-89 are still in progress in some of the States, whereas sowings of rabi cash crops would comm-

ence later. As such, it is not possible at this stage to give an estimate of State-wise production of cash crops during 1988-89.

(c) In view of the good production prospects, appropriate measures have been taken for providing market support and proper storage of principal cash crops.

Public Sector Units in Orissa Causing Pollution

4824. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some public sector industrial units in Orissa are causing environmental pollution;

(b) whether Orissa Government has approached Union Government for adopting protective measures ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE UNION MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Augmentation of Power by Sugar Mills

4825. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent seminar agriculture and energy experts have opined that sugar mills can play a significant role in augmenting the power generation capacity in the country ;

(b) if so, whether they have made any specific suggestions in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard ?

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 Lok Sabha.

Technological Skill For Repair and Building of Ships, Trawlers etc.

4826. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether country's shipyards have gained enough technological skill for repairs of ships, building of ships, trawlers and other equipments for off-shore drilling for oil ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange that the country has saved under each of these items for which we had to depend on foreign help ;

(c) the areas where deficiencies still exist ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome these deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Indian shipyards have gained sufficient technological skill for repair of ships and for the building of a variety of ships and trawlers, vessels and structures for off-shore drilling for oil.

(b) It is not possible to estimate with precision the saving in foreign exchange.

(c) The deficiency exists mainly in the following areas :—

(i) Limited shipbuilding and ship-repair capacity available in the country.

(ii) Ships built in Indian yards generally cost more and have longer delivery time when compared to the leading shipyards abroad.

(iii) Weak financial condition of the major shipyards.

(iv) Dependence on foreign inputs such as marine engines, instrumentation, etc.

(v) Low productivity in Indian yards.

(d) The steps that have been taken are :

(i) Augmentation and modernisation of existing ship repair facilities in India.

(ii) Establishing new ship repair facilities at some major ports.

(iii) Introduction of modern production technology such as pre-outfitting modular construction etc. by the shipyards.

(iv) Introduction of computers in Shipbuilding.

(v) Modernisation of shipyards facility.

(vi) More effective production planning and control system.

(vii) Improving quality control system.

(viii) Improvements in financial condition of the yards.

Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology at Jabalpur

4827. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology at Jabalpur ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b)

Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to establish the said Institute during the 7th Five Year Plan period. A site Selection Committee has been appointed to recommend suitable site/location.

The final decision regarding the location is yet to be taken

[*Translation*]

Schools Getting Grants from Government in Delhi

4828. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI S.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schools in Delhi which are getting 90 per cent or more grants/financial assistance from Government ;

(b) the average amount being charged by these schools from each student towards admission fee, building fund, tuition fee and other items ;

(c) the action taken by Government against these schools for charging fees on so many items ;

(d) whether Government propose to take over the management of these schools ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (e) Admission fees and other charges, etc. are collected from students in Aided schools as per Section 17 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973. Details of the fees and other charges in aided schools are given in Chapter XIII of Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. In the event of any complaints against schools violating the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973, action is initiated against such schools under the provisions of the said Act/Rules.

Statement

1. Schools Aided by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

1. R.B. Ram Roop Vidya Mandir, Shakti Nagar.
2. Shahid Udham Singh Samark, S.S., Shastri Nagar.
3. Manender Shakti Vidyalaya, Tri Nagar.
4. Bhartiya Vidyalaya Sidhora, Kalan.
5. Haryana Shakti SSS, Kanjhwala.
6. DAV SSS, Samepur Badli.
7. Adarsh SSS, Libas Pur
8. Janta Sec. Sch., Ghoga.
9. St. John SS., Khera Khurd.
10. V.S. Agri SSS, Kheel Gari.
11. S.N. GSSS, Nirankari Colony.
12. S.N.B. SSS, Nirankari Colony.
13. Butler Memorial Sr. Sec. School.
14. B.P. Jaspuria Girls SSS.
15. Victoria Girls S.S. Sch.
16. B.M. George Girls S.S. School.

17. Bengali Boys Sr. Sec. School.
18. D.U.C. Sr. Sec. School.
19. S.S.L.T. Gujrat Sr. Sec. School.
20. Dhanpat Mal Virmani Sr. Sec. School.
21. Guru Nanak S. G.S.S S.
22. Rawal Pindi Sr. Sec. School.
23. Delhi University School Centre School.
24. Hanuman Mandir Middle Sch.
25. Geeta Sec. School, Nangloi,
26. Gandhi Harijan Sr. Sec. Sch., Braham Puri.
27. Arawachin Bharti Sr. Sec. Sch., Balbir Nagar.
28. Jan Kalyan Sec. Sch., Bhajanpura.
29. Alok Punj Sec. Sch., Krawal Nagar.
30. Vijay Jyoti Co. Edn. M.S. Usman Pur
31. Dr. Jakir Hussain Mem. M. Sch. Jafrabad.
32. Mukherjee Memorial SSS, Shahdra.
33. Moti Ram Mem. GSSS, Shahdra.
34. S.D. SSS, Shahdra
35. Jain Boys S. Sch , Shahdra.
36. B.N. Arya G.S.S , Shahdra.
37. Nehru Mem. C. Edn. M. School.
38. Alok Bharti Sec. Sch. K. Khas.
39. GGD. G.M. Sch. Geeta Colony.
40. Mahamna M. Sch. Jagat Puri
41. Guru Nanak GSSS, G. Nagar.
42. Ratan Devi Arya S.S.S. (Girls), Krishan Nagar.
43. Nehru Adarsh SSS, Old Seelam Pur.
44. DAV SSS No. 1.G. Nagar.
45. DAV SSS No. 2 Shankar Nagar.
46. R.A. Geeta Co. Edn. SSS, Shankar Nagar.
47. Jain Kanya M. Sch. Kailash Nagar.
48. DAV SSS, Jang Pura.
49. G.A. Quetta DAV SSS, Nizamuddin.
50. Kerala Edn. Sec. SSS, Canning Road.
51. SES Baka Nebraj SSS. L. Nagar.
52. Satyawati Sood Arya G. SSS, Nizamuddin.
53. Sri Guru Singh Sabha S. Sch. Lajpat Nagar.
54. L. Irwin School.
55. Shyama Prasad Vidyalaya.
56. Delhi Kannada School.
57. D.T.E.A., Lodhi Road.
58. S.G.T.A. Khalsa.
59. D.C. Arya, Lodhi Road.
60. Lion Vidya Mandir.

61. Vidya Bhavan, Lodhi Road.
62. Gyan Mandir Middle School.
63. P&T Middle School.
64. Hope Hall Middle School.
65. Chander Arya Vidya Mindir, East of Kailash.
66. Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhavan, L. Nagar.
67. SRSD School, Lajpat Nagar.
68. Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Ishwar Nagar.
69. S.S. Khalsa Sec. School, Lajpat Nagar.
70. Brij Nath Sch., Ishwar Nagar.
71. Dr. K. Ramesh Babu, A.E. School, East of Kailash
72. M.B.DAV SSS, Yusuf Sarai.
73. D.T.E.A. SSS, L.B. Nagar.
74. Jain Girls S. Sch., Green Park.
75. Vinay Nagar Bangali S.S.S., Sarojini Nagar.
76. Air Force Sec. School, Race Course.
77. Khalsa Middle School, Sarojini Nagar.
78. Bidhan Chandra Vidyalaya, M.B.H.
79. D.T.E.A., R.K. Puram.
80. D.T.E.A., Moti Bagh No. II.
81. J.P.M. Blind L.B. Shastri Marg.
82. Air Force S.S.S., Palam.
83. Sri Guru Nanak Khalsa G. SSS, Delhi Cantt.
84. Raj Riffle H.M. SSS, Delhi Cantt.
85. Shri S.D. Co. Edn. Sch. Delhi Cantt.
86. D.A.V. Sec. School, Delhi Cantt.
87. Shikhu Khalsa SSS, Fateh Nagar.
88. D.T.E.A. S.S.S., Janak Puri.
89. A.E.S. Middle School, Janak Puri.
90. Kerala Sec. School, M-Blk. Vikas Puri.
91. Kalgi Dhar Khalsa Middle School, Subhash Nagar.
92. S.D. Sec. School, Kirti Nagar.
93. Swami Shiva Nand Mem. School.
94. S.B.M. S.S.S., Shivaji Marg.
95. Bhai Biba Singh SSS, Moti Nagar.
96. PGDAV SSS, West Patel Nagar.
97. S.D. Girls SSS, East Patel Nagar.
98. Bhai Joga Singh Khalsa Girls, East Patel Nagar.
99. R.V.A.K. SSS, New Rajinder Nagar.
100. Vidya Bhavan Girls SSS, N. R. Nagar.
101. D.K. Khan Boys SSS, New Rajinder Nagar.
102. A.E.S. Sec. School, Prasad Nagar.
103. Babu Adarsh Vidyalaya, Rajinder Nagar.

104. Adarsh Middle School, W.P. Nagar.
105. Mahraja Ranjit Singh M.S. Ranjit Nagar.
106. Narayna Girls M. School, Narayana.
107. Shri Guru Arjun Dev Middle School, Shadi Pur.
108. Majrul Islam Sec. School, Farash Khana.
109. Gododia SSS, Chandni Chowk.
110. S.G.T.B. Khalsa Girls Sr. Sec. School, Chandi Chowk.
111. Shri Mahavir Jain SSS, Nai Sarak.
112. Dau Dayal A.V. SSS, Khari Bawli.
113. Jain Sanskrit Comm. SSS, Kucha Seth.
114. Happy Sr. Sec. School, Kashmere Gate.
115. Inderprastha Hindu Girls SSS, Jama Masjid
116. Ramjas S. School No. 6 Sita Ram Bazar.
117. Fateh Puri Muslim SSS.
118. Arya Samaj G.S.S S. Chawri Bazar
119. Rohtagi A.V. Sec. Sch., Chowk Rai Ji.
120. V.D.U.C. Ramjas School No. 7, Balimaran,
121. Jain Girls Sr. Sec. School, Dharampura.
122. R.S.L.N. Saraswati G.SSS, C. Chowk.
123. V.N. Rastogi G.SSS. C. Chowk.
124. Shri Laxmi G.SSS, Khari Bawli.
125. L.N. Ghirdhari Lal K.U.SSS, Fateh Puri.
126. K.R. Bansal M. Sch. Sita Ram Bazar.
127. Jain SSS, Darya Ganj.
128. Francis G.SSS, Darya Ganj, New Delhi
129. Com. SSS, Darya Ganj.
130. Ramjas SSS(G), Darya Ganj.
131. Ramjas SSS No. 1, Darya Ganj.
132. A.R.S.D. SSS, Ajmeri Gate
133. Bhagirath Arya Girls SSS, Sita Ram Bazar.
134. ASVJ SSS, Darya Ganj.
135. DAV SSS, Darya Ganj,
136. S. Sada Kaur Khalsa GSSS, Darya Ganj.
137. Jain Samnopasak SSS, Sadar Bazar.
138. St. Anthony Boys SS, Pahar Ganj
139. Laxmi Devi Jain Girls SSS, Pahar Ganj.
140. Anglo Arabic SSS, Ajmeri Gate.
141. Arya Girls SSS, Teliwara.
142. Shfiq Mem. SSS, Bara Hindu Rao.
143. S.G.T.B. Girls SSS, Pul Bangash.
144. C.L. Bhalla DAV Sec. School, Jhandewalan.
145. Jagat Vidya Sanathan Dharm GSSS, Link Road,
146. St. Anthony G.S.S.S., Pahar Ganj.
147. Nav Shakti Vidya Mandir SSS, Pahar Ganj.

148. Bansi Dhar Mem. Sch., Pahari Dhiraj.
149. S.D. Hari Mandir SSS, Jhandewalan.
150. S.D. Hari Mandir Boys Middle School, Nabi Karim.
151. R.M. Arya Girls SSS, Raja Bazar.
152. Raisina Bengali School, Mandir Marg.
153. DAV SSS, Chittra Gupta Road, N. Delhi.
154. Ramjas SSS, No. 4, Chitra Gupta Road.
155. Khalsa Girls SSS, Pahar Ganj.
156. Nutan Marathi SSS, Pahar Ganj.
157. Daya Nand Model SSS, Mandir Marg.
158. D.T.E.A. SSS, Mandir Marg.
159. Harcourt Butler SSS, Mandir Marg.
160. The Union Academy SSS, Raja Bazar.
161. S.G.H.K. Girls S.S.S. Bangla Sahib
162. Andhra Edn. Society, SSS, D.D. Upadh, Marg.
163. Nav Shakti G. SSS, V.D. Marg.
164. Baba Sabeh Ambedgar School, Rani Jhansi Road.
165. D.A.V. Sec. School, Baird Road.
166. Bal Sahyog Middle School, C. Circus.
167. Sat Brahama Arya SSS, Rehgar Pura.
168. Ramjas SSS No. 2, Anand Parbad.
169. Salwan Boys SSS, Rajinder Nagar.
170. R.K.L.M. GSSS, Karol Bagh.
171. S.G.T.B. G.S.S.S. Dev Nagar.
172. Arya G.SSS, Rehgar Pura, Karol Bagh.
173. Multan DAV Sec. School, Rajinder Nagar.
174. Salwan S.S.S.(G), Rajinder Nagar.
175. A.B.P.S. Khalsa SSS, Rajinder Ngr.
176. G.D. Soni D.A.V.SSS, Pusa Road.
177. S.G.T.B. K.B.SSS, Dev Nagar.
178. Ramjas SSS No. 5, Karol Bagh
179. D.T.E.A SSS, Pusa Road.
180. Birla Arya Girls S.S. School.
181. Birla Arya Boys S.S. School.
182. S.M. Jain Sr. Sec. School.
183. Neo Art Co. Edn. Middle School.
184. Shri S.D. Jain Girls Middle School.
185. Ramjas Sr. Sec. School No. 3.
186. Marwari Sr. Sec. School, Nai Sarak.
187. Guru Nanak Girls Middle School.
188. Kamlesh Balika Vidyalaya.
189. Hakim Ajmal Khan Girls M. School.
190. Khrist Raj School, Ashok Palace.

191. Govind Ram Gurukul Sr. Sec. School.
192. D.C.M. Girls Sr. Sec. School, Kishan Ganj.
193. Nava Hind Girls S.S. School.
194. Pindi Gheb Khalsa Sr. Sec. School.
195. D.C.M. Boys Sr. Sec. School.
196. Hira Lal Jain Sr. Sec. School.
197. Sant Nirankari School.
198. Vidya Gyan Mandir.
199. Quami Boys Sr. Sec. School.
200. Phool Chand Vaish School.
201. Queen Merry School.
202. Shiv Middle School, Shiv Kuti.
203. G. Nanak Middle School.
204. Andh Maha Vidyalaya.
205. Andhra Education Society, Sec. School, Prasad Nagar.

II. *Schools Aided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.*

1. Arya Puri Pathshala Primary School, Gandhi Nagar.
2. Sh. Rishab Jain Primary School, Gandhi Nagar.
3. Sanatan Dharm Primary School, Gandhi Nagar.
4. Sanatan Dharm Primary School, Krishan Nagar.
5. Mahamana Pry. School, Jagat Puri.
6. Jain Kanya Pathshala, Kailash Nagar.
7. Nehru Adarsh Pry. School, Old Seelampur.
8. Nab Arun Vidyapeeth, Laxmi Nagar.
9. Alok Bharti Pry. School, Khureji Khas.
10. Gian Bharti Model School, West Rohtas Nagar.
11. Sh. Guru Nanak Pry. School, Teliwara, Shahdara.
12. Sanatan Dharam Devnagari Pathshala, Shahdara.
13. Baptist Pry. School, Farash Bazar, Shahdara.
14. Gian Deep Vidya Bhawan, Bhola Nath Nagar.
15. Arya Pursharthi Pathshala (Boys), Pahar Ganj.
16. Arya Pursharthi Pathshala (Girls), Pahar Ganj.
17. Arya Vedic Pathshala (Boys), Arya Nagar, Pahar Ganj.
18. Arya Vedic Pathshala (Girls), Arya Nagar, Pahar Ganj.
19. Arya Vedic Pathshala (Bal), Multani Dhanda.

20. Arya Vedic Pathshala (Girls), Multani Dhanda.
21. S.D. Bankey Bihari Vidya Mandir, Pahar Ganj.
22. Ramjas Primary School, Pachkuin Road, New Delhi.
23. Guru Nanak Pry. School, Basti Harphool Singh, Sadar Bazar.
24. Guru Nanak Pry. School, Ahata Kidara, Bara Hindu Rao.
25. Swami Shivananda Smarak Pry. School, P. Bagh.
26. Sanatan Dharam Lajwanti Pry. School, Ashok Nagar.
27. Jain Vidya Mandir, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh.
28. Baptist Pry. School, Karol Bagh.
29. Om Prakash Bal Vikas Mandir, Rohtak Road.
30. Ramjas Primary School, Anand Parvat.
31. Sh. Guru Arjun Dev Pry. School, Shadipur.
32. Bapa Ashram Pry. School, Kingsway Camp.
33. Sh. S.S. Jain Kanya Pathshala, Kucha Sanghin, Ch. Chowk.
34. Marwari Primary School, Katra Naya, Ch. Chowk.
35. Sh. Lakmi Girls Primary School, Kucha Sanjogi Ram, Khari Bawali.
36. Sh. Sanatan Dharam Kanya Pathshala, Cheera Khana.
37. A.S.V.J. Pry. School, Ballimaran, Delhi.
38. Commercial Pry. School, Charkhewalan.
39. Nomania Moinul Islam Pry. School, Farashkhana.
40. Prabha Vidya Mandir, Kucha Harjasmal, Bazar Sita Ram.
41. Suraj Kanya Shikshalaya, Naiwada, N. Sarak.
42. Holy Trinity Church Primary School, Turkman Gate.
43. Arya Pathshala, Jangpura.
44. Sh. Guru Nanak Pry. School. Jangpura, Bhogal.
45. Yogmaya Mandir Pr. School, Mehrauli.
46. Sh. Guru Singh Sabha Pry. School, Lajpat Nagar.
47. Saint Michael's Primary School, Jangpura.
48. Gurukul Gujranwala Primary School, Malvia Nagar.
49. Telugu Primary School, R.K. Puram.
50. Dashmesh Khalsa Primary School Malvia Nagar.
51. Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa Primary School, Kotla, Mubarakpur.

III. *Schools Aided by New Delhi Municipal Committee*

1. R.M. Arya (Girls) Primary School, No. 1, Gole Market, New Delhi.
2. R.M. Arya (Girs) Primary School, No. II, Gole Market, New Delhi.
3. Nirmal Primary School, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
4. Khalsa (Boys) Primary, School, Bangla Sahib, New Delhi.

**Plant and Machinery Lying Idle
With ICAR**

4829. **SHRI S.D. SINGH :**

**SHRIMATI MANORAMA
SINGH :**

SHRI SARFRAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plant and machinery imported from foreign countries to extract chemicals from sea weeds and for other purposes are lying idle ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the purpose for which these were imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir, No plants or machinery have been imported for extraction of chemicals from sea weed. None of the equipment imported for other purposes is lying idle in the Fisheries Institutes of I.C.A.R.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Committee on Improvement of Port,
Shipping and Lighterage Facilities in
Lakshadweep Islands**

4830. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :**
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any committee was constituted by Government to study and suggest long-term integrated plan for improving the port, shipping and lighterage facilities in the Lakshadweep Islands ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government on its recommendations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Committee related to acquisition of one vessel each for mainland-Lakshadweep and inter island services, acquisition of 4 cargo barges for catering to cargo traffic on mainland-island sector and development of harbour facilities on the eastern side at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Kalpeni and Androth. One vessel for mainland-Lakshadweep service has already been acquired. Tenders for the acquisition of inter island vessels and cargo barges have been invited. Project reports for creation of harbour facilities have been prepared.

Retirement of NDDB Staff

4831. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are aware that about 500 staff of National Dairy Development Board have retired after it became a statutory body as these posts were declared surplus and redundant as reported in Indian post of 9th July, 1988 ;

(b) how much compensation has been paid to the staff ; and

(c) the categories of staff who have retired and their details Statewise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAI YADAV) : (a) In order to facilitate the restructuring and streamlining of National Dairy Development Board, in terms of Section 19 of the NDDB Act, 1987, a Voluntary Retirement Scheme was evolved and implemented by the NDDB. As on 10th August, 1988, 450 employees have availed of this Scheme.

(b) Rs. 5.37 crores is reported to have been paid as compensation under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

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

Study Group on Problems Faced by Exporters at Ports

4832. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI BANWARILAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether exporters have been facing great difficulties due to inefficient cargo handling equipment at ports and urged Government to replace them with modern cargo handling equipments ;

(b) whether Government have set up an Inter-Ministerial Group to study the problems faced by exporters at ports ;

(c) whether the Study Group has submitted its report to Union Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Government has been receiving representations from the trading community requesting for provision of adequate/modern cargo handling equipment at Ports. However, it is not correct to say that exporters are

facing great difficulties due to inefficient cargo handling equipment at the ports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Modernisation of cargo handling facilities at ports is a continuous process. Government is taking action for replacement/modernisation of equipment in a planned manner.

Widening of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

4833. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some National Highways are likely to be widened in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 135 lakhs has been allocated for the stretches of National Highways No. 5, 7, 9 and 43 passing through Andhra Pradesh are given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	NH No.	Name of work
<i>Widening to two lanes (without strengthening)</i>		
1.	7	Km. 258/2-264/6, metalling approaches to ROB (Dhone bye-pass)
<i>Widening and strengthening single lane to two lanes</i>		
2.	43	Km. 473.29-514.29 of Raipur-Vizianagaram section
3.	7	Km. 256.8-263.5 Nagpur-Hyderabad section
4.	7	Km. 274.3-275.5 —do—
5.	7	Km. 446.0-457.4 Hyderabad-Bangalore section
6.	7	Km. 363.0-395.0 —do—
7.	7	Km. 417.0-421.8 —do—
Leaving portions already widened.		
<i>Widening to four lanes</i>		
8.	9	Mile 8/4 to 8/5 Poona-Hyderabad section
9.	9	Km. 520/5-520/5 —do—
10.	5	L.A. for widening from Km. 408.2 to 420.45 of Madras-Vijayawada Section.
11.	5	Widening to four lanes from Chilakaluripet to Vijayawada.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Andhra Pradesh

4834. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of cities of Andhra Pradesh where the Kendriya Vidyalayas have been functioning ;

(b) whether Government propose to open some more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh to meet the growing demand ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the time by which they will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A list indicating the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d) New Kendriya Vidyalays are opened every year depending upon the availability of resources and suitability of the proposals received. Hence, it is not possible to indicate the details regarding new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh*

S.No.	Name of State & Address
1	2

ANDHRA PRADESH (38)

1. Mohammadi Lines, Golconda No. I, Hyderabad.
2. Air Force Academy, Dundigal, Hyderabad.
3. Survey of India Campus No. I, Uppal, Hyderabad.
4. Survey of India Campus No. II, Uppal, Hyderabad.
5. Kanchan Bagh, Hyderabad.
6. CRPF Barracks, Hyderabad,
7. Picket, Secunderabad.
8. Trimulgherry, Secunderabad.
9. Bolaram C/o Headquarter Andhra Sub Area, Secunderabad.
10. Malkapuram, Visakhapatnam.
11. Nausena Bagh No I, Visakhapatnam.
12. Sri Vijaya Nagar, Visakhapatnam.
13. Waltair, Visakhapatnam.
14. Fertilizer City, Ramagundam, Karim Nagar,

1

2

15. Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project, NTPC Ltd., Jyotinagar, Ramagundam, Karim Nagar.
16. KT Road, Tirupati.
17. Guntur, Distt. Guntur
18. Air Force Station, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
19. SVP, National Police Academy, Distt. Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad.
20. AFS, Hakimpet, Secunderabad
21. Visakhapatnam Steel Project, Distt. Visakhapatnam.
22. Sri Vijayanagar No. 2, Sri Vijaya Nagar, Visakhapatnam.
23. Golconda No. II, Hyderabad.
24. AFS, Suryalanka.
25. Prabhat Nagar, Rly Colony, Guntakal.
26. Ordnance Factory, Eddu Milaram, Distt. Medak.
27. Naval Armament Depot Area, Visakhapatnam-530009.
28. Nau Sena Bagh No II, Naval Base, P.O. Visakhapatnam-530014.
29. No. II, Air Force Academy, Hyderabad : 00043
30. Fort, Kurnool, Pin-518001.
31. Gachibowli, Distt. Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad.
32. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Yerraguntla-516309, Cuddapah Distt.
33. Cement Corporation of India Ltd, Tandur, Distt. Ranga Reddy.
34. Satayenarayanpuram, Rly. Colony, Vijayawada, Distt. Krishna-520011.
35. Tirupati, Rly. Colony, Settipalli, Distt. Chittoor.
36. Bowenpally, Secunderabad, Distt Rangareddy-Pin 500003.
37. Rayanpadu (sanctioned on 27.7.1988).
38. CCI Adilabad (sanctioned on 26.8.88)

**Use of Outdated Drugs at NDRI,
Karnal**

4835. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :**
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the newsitem appearing

in the 'Indian Express' dated 31 July, 1988
wherein it is stated that several medicines
which have been stored beyond their
expiry dates are being administered at the
staff dispensaries of National Dairy
Research Institute, Karnal ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has
since been conducted ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and
whether any action has been taken against
the officers responsible and if not the
reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Sir, the news item is not based on facts. Medicines of expired dates are segregated and kept separately.

Loss Due to Earthquake

4836. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an earthquake with moderate to severe intensity rocked several parts of North and North-Eastern States on Saturday the 6th August, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the details of the affected areas ;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property as a result of this earthquake ; and

(d) whether any central relief has since been provided to the affected persons and 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) and (b) An earthquake struck North-East India and neighbouring areas in the morning (06 hrs 06 mts IST) on 6th August, 1988 with an intensity of 7.00 on Richter Scale. The epicentre of this quake was located at Manipur-Burma border region.

(c) and (d) Government of Assam has reported loss of 2 human lives besides injuries to 6 persons. Few private dwelling units had been damaged while there was disruption to road communications at some places. No request for Central assistance has been received from any of the States affected by this earthquake.

Recommendations of APC on Price Policy

4837. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Price Commission has since submitted its report on Price Policy to Government recently ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein ;

(c) whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government ; and

(d) if so, 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) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has submitted its Report on Price Policy for Rabi Crops of 1988-89 to be marketed in 1989-90 season.

(b) to (d) The recommendations made by the CACP are under active consideration of the Government,

Pollution of Sea Water in Kerala

4838. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the two stroke kerosene oil fueled outboard motors used in traditional fisheries sector in Kerala has polluted sea water ;

(b) if so, the total extent of oil pollution so caused in Kerala sea-water ;

(c) whether this pollution is likely to lead to total extinction of commercially exploited species of fish ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Extinction of Certain Species of Fishes From Kerala Coast

4839. SHRI A CHARLES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Palatable fish species like white fish, ribbon fish, oil sardine etc. are facing total extinction in the Kerala Coast and that the fishing season for the above species has become famine period for fishermen in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have examined the reasons thereof and whether any remedial measures are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The landings of White bait, Ribbon fish and Oil Sardine have indicated wide ranging fluctuations in recent years in Kerala. Such fluctuations in catches are normal for pelagic fishes which are migratory. Research results indicate that the fluctuations in catches of such fishes are due to causes like failure in spawning and consequent recruitment to the fishery. However all India catches of these species indicate, except for Oil Sardine, an increasing trend in the total catch.

(b) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, monitors the fluctuations in catches of these species and results indicate that the fluctuations are due to natural reason. The concerned State Governments have already been advised by the institute to regulate fishing intensity for such species.

Unauthorised Constructions Near Vijayanagar Monuments at Hampi

4840. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that unauthorised constructions have come up near Vijayanagar monuments at Hampi in Karnataka ;

(b) whether these structures will mar the* beauty of the historic Vijayanagar monuments ;

(c) whether 'No Objection, Certificate' was issued by the Archaeological Survey of India before any buildings could be constructed at Hampi ;

(d) if, not, what action has been taken to stop unauthorised constructions ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up a Watch Dog Committee to see that no harm is done to Hampi monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d) Some modern constructions have come up at Hampi in the unprotected areas disturbing the ancient setting of the monuments.

Archaeological Survey of India had taken up the matter with the State authorities concerned.

(e) Government of Karnataka is contemplating to establish a Task Force to ensure that no harm or damage is done to Hampi monuments.

Construction of Bulk Vending Milk Booths in Bangalore

4841. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bulk vending milk booths constructed in Bangalore city with N.D.D.B. assistance ;

(b) the amount spent for the construction of each bulk vending milk booth ;

(b) whether Government are aware that these bulk vending milk booths are not maintained properly ;

(d) if so, whether the N.D.D.B. has given any amount towards maintenance of these booths ;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to give sufficient amount for the maintenance of these booths ;

(f) whether Government are aware that the concessionaries are not being paid reasonable commission ; and

(g) if so, whether Government would direct the Mother Dairy, Bangalore to increase the commission given to these concessionaries to enable them to maintain these booths properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) 121 Bulk Vending Booths at a cost of Rs. 1.46 lakhs each have been constructed in Bangalore city with N.D.D.B. assistance.

(c) and (d) The bulk vending units are being maintained properly by the Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. No financial assistance is being given by N.D.D.B. towards maintenance.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The concessionaires are being paid commission at the rate of four paise per litre and an incentive has been recently introduced for payment of commission at an enhanced rate of six paise per litre of increased sales. This is considered reasonable and compares favourably with other Mother Dairies.

Industrial Pollution

4842. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that pollution from industries is affecting the environment ;

(b) whether sufficient funds are not available with the States to effectively tackle the pollution problem ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to impose a Special Pollution Tax which could be shared with States to effectively check pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds are allocated by the State Governments keeping the resource position and priorities of programme in view.

(c) There is no such proposal at present

Technology Mission on Dairying

4843 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under item 4.7 of the Technology Mission on Dairying, it is proposed to promulgate milk and Milk Products Order ;

(b) whether the Co-operative Dairy Sector receiving massive Government support which is equally fleecing the public is disciplined at the earliest so that a good example is set for the private and small disorganised sector in the rural sector ; and

(c) whether a case study of Cooperative Dairy Sector will be conducted at the earliest to see its role vis-a-vis consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Technology Mission for Dairy Development contemplates promulgation of a Milk and Milk Products Order to promote orderly growth of the dairy industry in India.

(b) Cooperative dairies do not fleece the consumers. Over the years, they have increased the supply of good quality milk and milk products at reasonable prices round the year

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Import of Wheat Seeds

4844. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import new wheat seeds as was done in early sixties which led to our Green Revolution ; 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) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise-

Use of Chemical Fertilizers

4845 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether chemical fertilizer subsidies are a serious strain on the economy ;

(b) whether chemical fertilizers are mainly used by affluent farmers ;

(c) whether bio-organic farming is gaining widespread use as a part of sustainable agriculture ; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to introduce their use in a big way to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The sale price of chemical Fertilizers is subsidised by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government have already taken up programme of production and promotion of use of Bio-fertilizers such as Rhizobium and Blue Green Algae culture under the National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilizers. These will supplement the use of chemical fertilizers on leguminous crops and wet-land rice.

Performance of Dairies in Metro Cities

4846. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of Dairies in four Metro Cities has gone up from 9 lakh L/day in pre-operation flood year to 31 lakh L/day in 1986-87 ;

(b) the percentage of imported and indigenous milk powder and butter fat used in each of the four metro Dairies in pre-operation flood year and in 1986-87 ; and

(c) the performance of each of these Dairies in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) It is true that the through put of the Dairies in the 4 Metro Cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras which was about 9 lakh litres per day during pre-Operation Flood year has gone up to 31 lakh litres per day during 1986-87.

(b) Since the issue of commodities to dairies for recombination purposes is made from the pooled stock of both imported as well as indigenous procurement, calculation of percentage conversion separately for imported and indigenous products into fluid milk is not feasible.

(c) The performance of the four metro dairies in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during 1986-87 is given in Table below ;—

Metro dairies	Capacity Lakh litres As on March 1987	Throughout per day		%age capacity utilisation	
		peak	Average	Peak	Average
Bombay	15.00	12.17	11.92	81	79
Calcutta	7.50	5.70	5.27	76	70
Delhi	10.65	9.20	9.14	86	86
Madras	3.25	5.25	5.01	177	154

Evolverment of Sweet Corn

4847. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (APAU) has evolved a new variety of Sweet Corn called 'Madhuri', 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) Madhuri is tall, 25-35% more sweet and matures in about 70 days in kharif and 80 days in rabi. It is tolerant to important pests and diseases. It is suitable for consumption as cooked green cobs. About 60,000 cobs per hectare can be harvested. It is not suitable for grain production.

Changes in Crop Insurance Scheme

4848. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any change in the Crop Insurance Scheme as per demand of the farmers ;

(b) if so, the details of changes proposed to be made in the Scheme ; and

(c) whether village will be the unit ?

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.

(c) Presently the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is being implemented at Block/Taluka/Mandal level. However, the CCIS can be implemented at village level provided State Governments have requisite yield data at that level for each of the insured crop and it is possible for them to conduct the minimum number of crop cutting experiments in each of such notified village.

Amount Spent on Closing Ceremony of Festival of India in USSR

4849. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure incurred on the closing ceremony of Festival of India in the USSR has been estimated at more than rupees on crore ;

(b) if so, the reasons for spending such a huge amount ; and

(c) the amount spent on closing ceremonies on various Festival of India held in other countries and the reasons for spending huge amount on the closing ceremonies as compared to other programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir. The estimate approved for the closing ceremony of Festival of India in USSR is Rs 96 lakhs.

(b) This estimate was approved keeping in view the size and scale of the two Festivals namely, India in the USSR and USSR in India. It was imperative that the Closing Event of the Indian Festival should be on as grand a scale as was being planned by the Soviet authorities for their Closing in India in November, 1988. The design of this event was also different, as it was envisaged as a spectacular presentation by leading Indian groups, directed towards depicting Indian history as well as contemporary aspirations through a pageant of dance and music, in which Soviet artistes would also participate, illustrating the coming together, as it were, of the two cultures. More than 550 artistes participated in the Closing Event.

The two Festivals had been conceived as grand events unprecedented in their scope, bearing in mind the close links the two countries have with each other. The Closing Event was, therefore, planned to be in consonance with the overall Festival image.

(c) The expenditure on the closing ceremony/function on various Festivals of India held in other countries is as follows :—

Festival of India in U.K.	Rs. 1,66,408.60
Festival of India in France	Rs. 7,81,692.55
Festival of India in USA	Rs. 2,33,577.55
Indian Manifestation in Sweden.	Rs. —Nil—

[Translation]

Agro-Based Industries

4850. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give high priority to the agro-based industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Detailed strategies for development during the Eighth Five Year Plan period have not been decided.

Mineral Export Development Fund

4851. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in "The Economic Times" dated 27 June, 1988 under the caption "Mineral Export Development Fund urged" ;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to set up a mineral development fund for financing beneficiation projects ;

(c) if so, the names of the States which are likely to be benefited by this fund ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan State has not been included in these States ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not providing such facilities to the Rajasthan which is also rich in minerals for the development of its mineral industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Difficulties Faced by States Under
"Operation Black-Board"**

4852. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether difficulties are being faced
in implementing the scheme "Operation
Black-board" by the States ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions
sent by the States to Government about the
difficulties being faced by them ; and

(c) whether Government propose to
consider these suggestions and if so by what
time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HU-
MAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) The scheme of
Operation Blackboard was discussed with
State Governments in conferences of State
Secretaries/Directors of Education before
it was finalised. All State Governments
and 3 UTs accepted the implementation of
the scheme and sanctioned the first phase in
1987-88 through their respective State
Level Empowered Committees. Initially
some State Governments expressed
difficulties about finding resources for
construction of classrooms/school buildings
required under the scheme. The use of
NREP/RLEGP funds for this purpose is
being encouraged as far as possible, as well
as the use of all other available resources.
All the State Governments were able to
identify the necessary resources for
construction and have made the necessary
commitments regarding school buildings.

**Setting up of Regional Fruits
Research Centers**

4853. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI K.N. PRADHAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Fruit
Research Centres proposed to be set up by
the Indian Horticulture Research Council,
Bangalore during the Seventh Five Year
Plan period ;

(b) whether a proposal to set up such
a centre in Madhya Pradesh has been
pending since 1981 ; and

(c) whether any such centre will be
set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan
period and if so, the time by which it is
likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir,
One Regional Station of the Indian
Institute of Horticulture Research is
proposed to be set up during the Seventh
Plan period in Nilgiri hills.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Planting of Trees

4854. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether small farmers deficient in
resources are not coming forward in the
field of planting trees inspite of the offer
of assistance to them since their land
holdings are small ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to exclude gardens from the purview of
ceiling on land holdings so as to encourage
affluent farmers to invest their resources in
this programme and thus promote tree
plantation with the help of resources at the
disposal of farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-
CULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY) : (a) No specific instances of
this type have come to notice from which
such a conclusion can be drawn.

(b) No, Sir,

**Loan By Cooperative and Commercial
Banks to Farmers For Planting
Fruit Garden at Lower Rates**

4855. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the cooperative banks and commercial banks charge interest at the rate of 16.25 per cent on the loans provided by them to the farmers for planting gardens ;

(b) whether the farmers get the produce only after five to seven years after the plantation of fruit gardens in course of which the loan amount to be repaid by them compounds to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the principal amount because of this heavy rate of interest ;

(c) whether the farmers do not take interest in planting fruit gardens because of the above provision being not viable for them ; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to bring down the rate of interest of 4 per cent on the loans for planting fruit gardens so as to make this rate of interest practicable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Cooperatives and Commercial banks charge interest at the rate of 10 per cent and 12.50 percent per annum for small and other farmers respectively for raising fruit crops

(b) During the gestation period of fruit crops, simple rate of interest is charged from farmers and it is collected from them after the crops start yielding. There is no question of compounding interest during the gestation period as during this period no interest is required to be paid by farmers.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

[English]

**Seizure of Fishing Trawlers by
Vishakhapatnam and Paradip
Port Trusts**

4856. SHRI DAULATSINHJI, JADEJA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether fishing trawlers were seized by the Vishakhapatnam and Paradip Port Trusts during June and July, 1988 for non-payment of dues etc. ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the companies whose fishing trawlers were thus seized by the above Port Trusts ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take considering economic difficulties of fishing units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Paradip Port Trust has not seized any fishing trawler during the months of June and July 1988. However two fishing trawlers belonging to M/s Island Seaking Trawlers and M/s Super Island Marine Products were detained by Visakhapatnam Port Trust during June and July 1988 for non-payment of Port charges accruing from June 1987.

(c) The detention of the trawlers was made by Visakhapatnam Port Trust under the statutory provisions of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. Government can not interfere in such matters.

**Involvement of Non-Officials and
Eminent Educationists in the
Functioning of UGC**

4857. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the advisory bodies or committees under the aegis of the Department of Education which involve non-officials ;

(b) the steps being taken to involve more non-officials and eminent educationists in the functioning of the University Grants Commission ; and

(c) the measures being taken to decentralise the functioning of the University Grants Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**New Programmes Undertaken by
Nehru Yuva Kendras**

4858. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the new programmes undertaken by the Nehru Yuva Kendras during the financial year 1987-88 and 1988-89 with particular reference to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana ;

(b) whether it is asfact that functioning of the Kendras has been seriously crippled on account of litigation between the earlier incumbents and the new management and also because adequate financial grants are not being made available to the existing Kendras, well-in-time, so as to enable them to carry on their activities ; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount of grant sanctioned for each Kendra during the past three years including the current financial year and the dates on which these were released in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) New programmes conducted by the Nehru Yuva Kendras in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during 1987-88, inter-alia included Inter-State Youth Camps, Agricultural Exchange Programmes, Freedom 40 Cycle Expedition, Phanwera Mobile Exhibition, Adventure Trek to Pindari Kaleshwar, Youth Club Development Programme, Theatre Workshops, Ganga Action Plan, Exhibition for Youth and Drought Relief.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

**Inland Water Transport Development
Projects**

4859. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SURFACI TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17.3.1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3556 regarding cut in allocation for Inland water Transport Development projects and state the break-up of the provision of Rs 32 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 43.88 crores for 1988-89 for the projects planned for Inland Water Transport Development, Project-wise with other relevant details of the concerned projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Project-wise details of allocation of funds in 1987-88 and 1988-89 for I.W.T. projects are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation of Funds	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	CIWTC Scheme :		
	i) Acquisition of 63 vessels.	15 00	15.00
	ii) Modernisation of RBD	5 00	10.00
	iii) Terminal facilities at Karimganj.	1.50	0.50

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation of fund	
		1987-88	1988-89
2.	<i>IWAI Schemes :</i>		
	i) Acquisition of Survey Launches.	1.00	0.50
	ii) National Waterway.	5.50	11.30
	iii) Hydrographic survey on Important Waterways	0.50	0.50
	iv) Grants to IWAI.	1.50	1.50
	v) Grant of Interest Subsidy Scheme.	0.50	0.50
	vi) Technical studies	0.04	0.05
	vii) R & D Schemes	0.05	0.04
3	<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes :</i>		
	i) Loan assistance to the State Govts. for development of I.W.T. including hydro-graphic surveys and dredging of rivers, improvement of canals, ferry terminals etc. in various States.	1.41	.00
		32.00	43.89

Training Programme of ICCW for Balsevikas

4860. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any admission to Bal Sevikas was undertaken by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi during the year 1988 ;

(b) if so, the District-wise breakup for those admitted for training along with total number of applicants from each district, for each of the North Western States covered under this area ;

(c) whether Hoshiarpur district has been poorly represented in the number of admissions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay and the steps taken to ensure proper representation by absorbing those in the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Admission to the Balsevikas training course is not done on district-wise basis. As per recruitment pattern, only the candidates who are sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Advisory Boards and various other Voluntary Organisations/Institutions at State/District levels, are considered for admission to the course. The candidates are admitted on the basis of the merit list prepared by the Balsevika Training Institute, which is scrutinized and approved by the ICCW.

There is only one Balsevikas Training Institute, run by the ICCW, in the North-eastern region, at Chandigarh and a list of selected candidates for the year 1988-89 in respect of this Institute as well as a list of 22 applicants not admitted, is given in the statement below.

(c) As stated at (b) above, admission is not done on district-wise basis. Based on the merit list and recruitment pattern three candidates from Hoshiarpur District have been admitted in the Balsevika Training Institute, Chandigarh.

Statement

Programme of ICCW for Balseeikas

List of selected candidates admitted in the 26th Batch for the year 1988-89 in respect of Balsevika Training Institute : Chandigarh

S.No.	Name and Address of the candidate
1	2
1.	Smt. Pawan Lata Khurana, D/o Sh. Sadhu Ram, 1208/A Sec. 20, Chandigarh.
2.	Smt. Kawal Kapoor, D/o Sh. Bansil Lal, H.No. 120, W.No. 12 Panipat, Distt Karnal (Haryana),
3.	Smt. Kusam Lata Paliwal, D/o Sh. D.C. Paliwal, H.No. 989, Sec 16, Panchkula, Ambala (Haryana).
4.	Miss Sunita, D/o Sh. Dharam Pal, 83, Lajpat Nagar, Jalandhar City.
5.	Smt. Sheela Devi, D/o Dharam Singh, W/o S. Tarsem Singh, Umta Mohalla, 372, Teh. Nawan Sahar, Jalandhar.
6.	Miss Veena Kumari, D/o Sh. Loka Nand, D/o Mr. Brij Mohan Barthwal, Vaidan Mohalla, Nawan Sahar, Doaba.
7.	Miss Sudesh Rani, D/o Late Sh. Chaman Lal, 741/9, Dholi Mohalla, Rohtak.

1	2
8.	Miss Ranjit Kaur, D/o S. Lachman Singh, Vill and P.O. Kurali, Distt-Ropar.
9.	Miss Anshu Bala, D/o Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma, Vaidian Mohalla Nawan Sahar, Jalandhar (Punjab).
10.	Smt. Bhagwanti, D/o Sh. Krishan Kumar Mehta, H.No. 46, Jagat Colony, Lalit Bhavan, Distt-Bhiwani.
11.	Miss Neelam Rani, D/o Sh. Sher Chand, H.No. 311/7, New Colony. Adarsh Gali, Kurukshetra (Haryana).
12.	Smt. Usha Rani, C/o Sh. Krishan Lal, H.No. 180 A, Jagadhri Workshop, Railway Distt Ambala (Haryana).
13.	Smt. Neena Kumari, D/o Sh. R.C. Chopra, H.No. 852/1, Street No. 6, Janak Puri, Ludhina (Punjab).
14.	Miss Mandeep Kaur, D/o Late S. Piara Singh, C/o Dr. A.S. Aluwalia, 2195/Sec-i 5-C Chandigarh.
15.	Miss Jatinder Kaur, D/o S. Amar Singh, C/o Saini Niwas, H.N. 3573, Gali No. 4, Azad Nagar, Putligar, Amritsar.
16.	Miss Jaswinder Kaur, D/o S. Jaswant Singh, R.No 34, Govt. Labour Colony, Bhiwani.
17.	Jaskiran Kaur, D/o S. Mohinder Singh, H.No. 7428, Kartar Basti, Near Grain Market, Bhatinda (Punjab).

1	2	1	2
18. Miss Kamaljit Kaur, D/o S. Amrik Singh, 67, Near Ramgarhia Girls College, Luxaman Nagar Miller Ganj, Ludhiana (Punjab).		28. Jewan Asha, D/o Sh. Amrit Saria Ram Sharma, V & P.O. Laroi, Jalandhar,	
19. Smt. Nirmal Devi, C/o Sikandara Video Palace, Khalsa Pur Road, Amritsar, Taran Taran.		29. Sneh Lata, D/o Yodha Nath. V. Targarh, P O. Bhoa, Teh. Pathankot, Gurdaspur.	
20. Miss Jaswant Kaur, D/o S. Sewa Singh, Vill and P.O. Noor Pura, Teh. Amloh, Distt Patiala.		30. Jasbir Kaur, D/o S. Hazor Singh Khakh, Vill P.O. Nadala, Kapurthala.	
21. Miss Sudesh Devi, D/o Sh. Dial Chand, C/o Ramesh Saw Mill, Near Nari Niketan Trust Nakodar Road. Jalandhar.		31. Satya Devi, D/o Sh. Bharat Singh, Vill & P.O. Khurdan, Kurukshetra,	
22. Miss Gulshan Mehta, D/o Sh. Wattan Chand, C/o Hazura Singh Veer, H.No. 8, S.No. 1, Malhotra Colony, Ropar.		32. Satvir Kaur, D/o Gajjan Singh, V. Kalaron, P.O. Morindra, Ropar.	
23. Miss Harminder Jeet Kaur, D/o S. Hardev Singh, Vill & P.O. Grangan, Teh. Kharar, Distt Ropar (Punjab).		33. Sukhwinder Kaur. D/o Ajaib Singh, Vill & P.O. Mallian, Teh. Amritsar, Distt. Amritsar.	
24. Sukhdev Kaur, D/o Satpal Singh, Vill & P.O. Khem Karan, Teh. Pati, Amritsar.		34. Satyawati, W/o Sh. Mohinder Singh, Vill P.O. Chhatera Bhadurpur, Teh. and Distt Sonapat.	
25. Malikat Kaur, D/o Gur Charan Singh, C/o Joginder Singh, Vill & P.O. Kairon, Distt. Amritsar.		35. Parkash Devi, D/o Hari Chand, Vill. P O. Neza Della Khurad Sirsa.	
26. Surinder Pal Kaur, W/O Sh. Sukhjinder Singh, C/o Sh. Nabar Singh Gill, Vill & P.O. Narpur Bet, Ludhiana.		36. Mrs. Raj Bala, D/o Baljeet Singh, W/o Rajinder Singh, Vill. P.O. Dhandhri, Teh. Hansi, Distt. Hissar.	
27. Miss Kusum Sharma, D/o Hari Kishan Sharma, V. Gursomajra, P.O. Katta Sabour, Anandpur Sahib, Ropar.		37. Reshma Rani, D/o Bansi Dhar Wadhwa, Vill, P.O. Chang, Bhiwani.	
		38. Neelam Rani, D/o Rakha Ram (Tailor Master), Vill & P.O. Bala Chaur, Hoshiarpur.	

- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|--|---|---|---|
| 39. Surinder Kumari,
D/o Natha Ram,
W/o Sh. Kapil Dev Dutt,
Vill. & P.O. Lalri,
Sub. Teh. Haroli, Una. | | 45. Kusum Lata,
D/o Late Sh. Navrang Rao,
H.No. 6, Devi Bhavan Road,
Hissar. | |
| 40. Mrs. Phoolwati Devi,
D/o Bodh Raj, C/o Khajan
Singh,
Vill. & P.O. Tharsa, Gurgaon. | | 46. Kiran Bala,
D/o Harbans Lal Khullar,
C/o Sh. Ashok Kumar, Vijay
Kumar,
Karyna Merchants, Sarna Canal,
Teh, Pathankot, Gurdaspur. | |
| 41. Shakuntla Devi,
D/o Sh. Ram Kumar,
Vill. & P.O. Tatarpur (1st
Mushar)
Teh. Rewari, Mahendragarh. | | 47. Raj Kumari,
D/o Sh. Harnam Singh,
Vill. P.O. Saghnai,
Teh. Amb Una. | |
| 42. Ms. Magdlin,
D/o Late Daniel V. Dheena,
P.O. Jalandhar Cantt. | | 48. Krishana Devi,
W/o Ved Parkash Yadav,
Vill. Choki No. 1, P.O. Ashyaki
Gorawass,
Mohindergarh. | |
| 43. Sunita Chandel,
D/o Sh. Bhagat Ram,
Mohalla Parm Haas,
Near Shivji Mandat.
Bala Chaur, Hoshiarpur, | | 49. Manoj Kumari,
D/o Sh. Ram Gopal Vashania,
VPO Bat Samand,
Teh. and Distt. Hissar. | |
| 44. Davinder Kaur,
D/o Sh. Sarnagat Singh,
Vill Kadari Chack, P.O. Urmar,
Hoshiarpur. | | 50. Kuldeep Kaur,
D/o Didar Singh,
Advocate Civil Courts,
Jagraon Ludhiana. | |

List of applicants who were not selected for Balsevikas Training
Course during 1988.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Kamlesh,
D/o Raj Pal
Vill. P.O. Barwasui,
Sonapat, | Selected but did not join. |
| 2. Baljit Kaur,
D/o S. Tarlok Singh,
W/o S. Balkar Singh, Radhawa,
Vill. P.O. Chogawan Rupowal,
Via Kathu Nangal,
Amritsar. | —do— |
| 3. Saroj Bala,
D/o Om Parkash, V.P.O. Mirthal,
Teh. Pathankot, Gurdaspur. | |

4. Karan, Pati,
W/o Sh. Rajinder Singh,
V.P.O. Guhna, Teh. Kaithal,
Kurukshetra.
5. Bhupinder Kaur Ahluwalia,
D/o Sh. Jagjit Singh Ahluwalia (Master),
Main Road Fatehpur, Kurukshetra.
6. Shakuntla Devi,
W/o Sh. Mahabir Singh,
Vill. Salarpur Majra, P.O. Bohala (Juar)
Sonapat.
7. Harpreet Kaur,
D/o Sh. Charan Singh, Vill. Dharak Khud,
P.O. Majatri, Ropar.
8. Smt. Krishna,
D/o Hari Singh,
W/o Sh. Dharawan Singh, VPO Bayanpur,
Sonapat.
9. Harpreet Kaur,
D/o Kesar Singh, V.P.O. Kumbra,
Teh. Kharar, Distt. Ropar.
10. Kanchan,
D/o Sh. Lajpat Rai Malhotra,
Khem Karan, W.No. 5, Teh. Patti,
Amritsar.
11. Gurmail Kaur,
D/o S. Gajjan Singh,
V.P.O. Kot Gangu Rai, Ludhiana.
12. Miss Rajni Sharma, Selected but did not join.
D/o Sh. Kishan Chand Sharma,
H.N. 56, Haryana Education Board Complex,
Bhiwani.
13. Smt. Neelam Sharma,
W/o Sh. Manmohan Sharma,
227 Green Park Near Bus Stand,
Jalandhar City.
14. Smt. Sumitra Devi,
W/o Sh. Krishan Kumar, H.No. 10/2,
Police Colony, Jind (Haryana).
15. Miss Paramjit Kaur.
D/o S. Gurnam Singh, H.No. 3533.
Sector 35-D, Chandigarh.

16. Miss Rajni Rani,
D/o Late Sh. Tirlok Chand,
H.No. 3278, 1st Floor,
Sector 23-D, Chandigarh.
17. Miss Satya Devi,
D/o Sh. Waryam Chand,
C/o Sh. Kamal, Telephone Exchange,
Banur, Distt. Patiala.
18. Miss Kamlesh Rani,
D/o Sh. Madan Gopal,
Teh. Office Fatehabad,
Distt. Hissar (Haryana).
19. Smt. Darshan Kaur.
D/o S. Kirpal Singh,
Vill & P.O. Kandhala Jattan,
Via-Bulhowal, Distt. Hoshiarpur.
20. Smt. Nirmal Kaur,
W/o S. Jaswinder Singh,
Vill & P.O Rampur Bilron,
Distt. Hoshiarpur (Punjab).
21. Smt. Charanjit Kaur,
D/o S. Santokh Singh,
H.No. 584, Sec. 20-A,
Chandigarh.
22. Miss Kamlesh Kanta,
D/o Sh. Tara Chand,
H.No. 3273, Bhargo Nagar,
Jalandhar.

**Unrest Due to Non-Implementation
of Chattopadhaya Commission Report**

4861. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM :

Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unrest among the school teachers of the country caused by the non-implementation of the recommendations made in the report of the Chattopadhaya Commission and the decision of certain teachers organisations to either boycott the Teacher's Day Celebrations 1988 or to observe it as a black day ;

(b) if so, whether efforts have been made to defuse the situation and meet the demands of the teachers through an early implementation of the recommendations of the Commission ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d) The National Commission on Teachers-I (Chattopadhaya Commission) submitted its report on 26.3.1985. The Commission made various recommendations concerning pay scales, service conditions and other

aspects relevant to the teachers. Based on the recommendations of NCT-I and the views of the Empowered Committee thereon, as also the postulates of National Education Policy, 1986, Government issued orders on 12.8.87 for revising the pay-scales of school teachers working in Union Territories and the Central Autonomous bodies. Representations received from various teachers' organisations requesting for certain modifications in the pay scales announced by the Government as clarifications in regard to implementation of the pay scales, have been considered by the Government and such clarifications as were considered necessary have been issued on 3.11.87. These organisations have not conveyed to the Government their rejection of these scales. In so far as the State Governments are concerned, copies of NCT-I Report have been made available to them for appropriate action.

Suggestions made by F.A.O.

4862. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main suggestions made by the Fertilizer Association of India on the report of the study group of New Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants ; and

(b) the details of steps taken on the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The main suggestions made by the Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) on the report of the Study Group on New Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants are given in the statement below.

(b) The suggestions made by FAI have been considered while processing the report of the Study Group but no decision has been taken by the Government.

Statement

Main suggestions made by Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) on the report of Study Group of New Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants

1. Demand Projections

The following estimates based on exercise done by National Information Centre (NIC) at the instance of FAI were suggested :

All-India Estimates of Consumption—N & P

(million tonnes)

Year	N	P
1989-90	7.70	2.74
1994-95	9.80	3.56
1999-2000	11.90	4.38

2. Future Deficit of Nitrogen

FAI suggested that the basic goal of pursuing increasing self-reliance in fertilizer availability through increased domestic production should be adopted which would keep not only India away from possible exploitation by Fertilizer exporting countries but would also enable the Government, industry and the farmers to plan strategies with regard to production and use fairly and effectively. It may be quite reasonable to be guided by the basic principle adopted in both the Sixth and Seventh Plan aiming at a level of production which would leave a gap of about 1 million tonne in nitrogen to be met through imports.

3. Future Deficit of P₂O₅

Against the suggestions of study group that the future deficit of P₂O₅ should be met entirely through imports FAI has suggested that it is inadvisable to depend exclusively on imports if only to keep India away from exploitation by Fertilizer exporting countries. In addition, the spin-off effects of establishing plants in India in terms of employment generation, infrastructural development and contribution to overall industrial development are too important to be ignored.

4. Feedstock

The FAI has suggested that utilisation of natural gas, which is in abundance, is of prime significance in the overall feedstock policy on development of indigenous fertilizer industry.

5. Size of New Plants

Apart from standard sized plants of 1350 TPD of ammonia options for smaller and medium size plants should not be ignored.

Implementation of SFPP in Orissa

4863. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Special Food Production Programme has been launched to give a boost to the agricultural production in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts selected for this purpose and the main crops proposed to be undertaken under the programme and to what extent foodgrains production is likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) A Special Foodgrains Production Programme with the focus crop 'Rice' has been launched in Orissa to increase the production of rice. Under this programme five districts viz ; Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Ganjam have been included. With the implementation of SFPP, together with other developmental programmes, it is envisaged to increase the production of foodgrains to 72.70 lakh tonnes during 1988-89, as compared to 63.16 lakh tonnes for the triennium ending 1986-87.

[Translation]**Adverse Effects of Eucalyptus Trees**

4864. SHRI VIRDHI CHARDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether eucalyptus tree sucks in 50 litres of water a day ;

(b) whether wherever these trees have been planted, it has resulted in the land becoming barren and forests destroyed ;

(c) if so, whether Union Government would instruct the State Government to stop planting eucalyptus trees ; and

(d) the details about the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Water uptake by different species of eucalyptus has not been quantified.

(b) No case of lands becoming barren and forests being destroyed due to planting of eucalyptus trees has been reported.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to stop planting of eucalyptus trees.

New Schools under Border Area Development Programme

4865. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes for development of Education included under the Border Areas (Education) Development Programme ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to accord priority to the primary education in the said programme ; and

(c) if so, the total number of primary schools proposed to be opened in these border areas during 1988-89, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH) : (a) The following activities are generally included under the

Border Area Development (Education) Programme : Establishment of new educational institutions, where lack of the same is experienced ; strengthening of existing infrastructure of educational & training institutions ; strengthening of opportunities for vocational training and skill development ; organisation of training programmes for women & youth ; establishment of hostels exclusively for students of border areas ; provision of scholarships on merit to students from border areas on a limited/pilot basis for technical & professional education ; adult, non-formal and continuing education programmes ; organisation of programmes for orientation and training of teachers ; and establishment of teacher education institutions

(b) and (c) Primary education is given priority amongst the educational activities under the Programme. Financial assistance under BADEP is in the nature of supplement to the educational development programmes of the States. The number of primary schools to be opened will depend upon the proposals of the Border States which are made with reference to felt needs

Afforestation Programme in Rajasthan

4866. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'Rajasthan Patrika', Jaipur dated 18 July, 1988 under the caption 'Arab Sagar Se uthe badal pachhim Rajasthan mein jam kar nahin barse' ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to plant trees in the hilly areas of Rajasthan during the current year ; and

(c) the future plans of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For 1988-89 the target of tree planting in Rajasthan, including its hill areas, is 13 crore seedlings.

(c) All efforts are being made to increase the coverage of the afforestation programme. The Planning Commission has recently set up a Working Group to study the problems of Aravalli hills in Rajasthan and to draw up special recommendations for short as well as medium term action plan to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Afforestation Programme

4867. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise amount allotted for 1988-89 under afforestation programme ; and

(b) the estimated amount proposed to be allocated under afforestation programme for Rajasthan for the year 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) State-wise allocation of funds for afforestation activities under Central and State schemes during 1988-89 is given in the statement below.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the allocation likely to be given for 1989-90.

Statement*Statewise Allocation of Funds for Afforestation Activities in 1988-89.*

Rs. in Lakhs		
States/U.Ts.	TOTAL Allocations (expected)	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	3,538.00	In addition, a sum of Rs. 28 crores will also be spent on afforestation under other schemes of NWDB and Ministry of Agriculture, taking the total to Rs. 620 crores.
Assam	2,188.00	
Bihar	5,298.00	
Gujarat	3,168.00	
Haryana	1,921.50	
Himachal Pradesh	2,257.50	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,124.63	
Karnataka	2,710.50	
Kerala	2,374.00	
Madhya Pradesh	4,672.00	
Maharashtra	4,194.25	
Manipur	703.50	
Meghalaya	756.00	
Nagaland	518.00	
Orissa	2,667.25	
Punjab	1,035.25	
Rajasthan	3,202.00	
Sikkim	235.00	
Tamil Nadu	3,479.50	
Tripura	462.75	
Uttar Pradesh	7,589.75	
West Bengal	3,292.88	
A & N Islands	259.50	
Arunachal Pradesh	451.75	
Chandigarh	23.50	
D.N. Haveli	111.25	
Delhi	85.50	
Goa, Daman, Diu	163.00*	
Mizoram	658.00	
Pondicherry	48.00	
Lakshadweep	7.25	
Total	59,196.01 or say 59200	

*Includes Rs. 45.00 lakhs for Daman & Diu.

[English]

Affiliation to Schools by Central Board of Secondary Education

4868. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools in the country which have been granted permanent affiliation by the Central Board of Secondary Education ;

(b) the requirements laid down by the Central Board of Secondary Education for getting such a permanent affiliation ; and

(c) the number of schools in the country which have been given show cause notices for not fulfilling the conditions of affiliation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L P. SHAHI) : (a) 124 Schools have been granted permanent affiliation by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(b) A statement giving the norms for grant of permanent affiliation by the Central Board of Secondary Education is given below.

(c) 3 schools have been given "show cause" notices for not fulfilling the conditions of affiliation.

Statement***Affiliation to Schools by Central Board of Secondary Education*****Norms for Permanent Affiliation of Secondary schools/seminor Secondary Schools**

5.1 Prior to considering the application for permanent affiliation of schools, the Board shall look into the fulfilment of the following conditions :—

5.2 The school should have sent up at least 10 batches of students for the secondary school examination for

permanent affiliation of secondary classes and at least 8 batches for the senior secondary examination for senior secondary classes.

5.3 The enrolment of the school should be adequate so as to make it economically viable. This would normally mean that the school has at least two sections in each class except in case of schools located in hilly areas or in rural or remote surroundings.

5.4 The school must have at least 5 acres of land in the case of a Secondary School and 8 acres in the case of Senior Secondary School in its name with adequate class-rooms in a permanent building. These buildings should be owned by the Society of the school and should not be in the name of any particular individual who may be a member of the society.

5.5 The standard of the school, the quality of teaching and remedial help be such that students are helped to regularly pass from one class to the other. The pass percentage in Primary classes should normally be 100% and for classes VI, VII it should be not less than 95% and in IX and above not less than 90% during the last 3-4 years. A record of enrolment and pass percentage, class-wise, and mean of marks for each subject class-wise should be provided for the previous three years indicating increased pass percentages and mean of each subject from year to year.

5.6 The record of mean performance should be presented to the Inspection Committee to show that the mean in each subject has improved from year to year during the past three years for all the classes, for I-X or I-XII.

5.7 If the means have already reached a very high level, then the school should continue to main-

tain that high level of performance.

- 5.8 The staff including the Principal should be qualified according to the Board's norms.
- 5.9 The school should have service conditions for the employees as per Board's norms/as per norms of State/U T. Government if the Education Act of the State/U.T. so provides and should pay salaries including allowances at least at par with the corresponding categories of employees in the State Government's schools. It should have C.P.F./Pension and other retirement benefits for the staff. Medical benefits, LTC and other benefits at par with Government school should be available to the staff.
- 5.10 The school should have well-equipped and proper laboratories, workshops for subjects involving practical work/vocational stream subjects, wherever necessary. The laboratories/workshops should go beyond meeting the minimum norms prescribed by the Board. The school must allot sufficient money in the Budget for purchase of laboratory equipment each year to improve the laboratories/workshop.
- 5.11 The school should have some distinctive features either in the form of innovations in academic programmes or in co-curriculars including games and athletic activities, hence the school's performance in intra-school and inter-school cultural or athletic activities will be looked into. Similarly quality of programmes on Work Experience, SUPW, Value Education etc., should be of high order.
- 5.12 The school should have a good and spacious library and Reading room with Proper furniture and equipment. It should have books of general nature and on various

subjects at the ratio of at least 8 books per student for a day school and 10 books per student for a residential school with minimum of 5000 books. It should have sufficient audio-visual equipment and teaching aids.

- 5.13 In addition, the library should have a separate section of good reference books. It must have sets of good encyclopedia and other such books in the reference section. The Library shall not have notes or guides or keys of any kind. For the selection of books norms and guidelines provided by the Board/Education Department should be followed. The text-books should not be included while meeting norms of Library books given above.
- 5.14 It should have been subscribing for sufficient number of newspapers and magazines. The number of magazines suitable for students should be at least 15 and at least 5 to cater to the professional needs of teachers.
- 5.15 The school must allot sufficient money in the Budget for purchase of Library books and equipments each year to improve the Library.
- 5.16 The school should maintain neat and clean surroundings both within and outside the school building. Attention and care should be given to make the school a pleasant place to work in and to learn. Hence apart from cleanliness and hygiene, including clean toilets, there should be trees, shrubs, flowering plants etc., in the school premises. The class-rooms should also be brightened up with pictures, chart, maps, works of students etc. rather than presenting, dirty walls, broken window panes and doors, unpainted blackboard etc. The school should give sufficient time and spend enough money to provide for developmental activities

and programmes in the areas of sports and athletics, literary, dramatics, art, music and cultural activities as well as in SUPW. Since these programmes are co-curricular and not extra-curricular, all the students should be involved in such developmental activities.

- 5.17 Special care and planning must be exercised in organising Work Experienced.
- 5.18 Value Education with particular emphasis on National Integration should be incorporated into various subjects and activities in the school curriculum.
- 5.19 A statement showing expenditure incurred on purchase of science equipment for laboratories on library books, furniture, up-keep of building etc., during the last three years should accompany the request for permanent affiliation.
- 5.20 The school and its society or Managing Committee must not have any commercial interest in running the school.
- 5.21 The school must have fulfilled all the conditions laid down by the Board from time to time and should have reached above the minimum norms of the Board.
- 5.22 The application for Secondary/ Senior Secondary sections should

be made Separately along with the fee prescribed by the Board.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

4869. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Navodaya Vidyalayas in different parts of the country ;

(b) the number of school buildings and hostels constructed so far for Navodaya Vidyalayas ;

(c) whether the entire personnel and expertise to the Navodaya Vidyalayas are from the Kendriya Vidyalayas ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A list is given in the Statement below.

(b) So far buildings for the school or hostel have not yet been fully constructed though the work of construction of school buildings and hostels for Navodaya Vidyalaya has been entrusted to different construction agencies. The work is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Statement

List of Navodaya Vidyalayas

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No.	Details of the location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	1. Port Blair, Andaman Nicobar 2. Villages Ackehoom, District Nicobar (Car Nicobar Block)

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19	1. Chalakurthy Camp., District Nalgonda 2. Nizamsagar, Distt. Nizamabad 3. Chopadandi Ganga Dhara Block, District Karim Nagar 4. Horsley Hills, Distt. Chittoor 5. Peddapuram, Distt. East Godavari 6. Kagaz Nagar, Distt. Adilabad 7. Lepakashi, Distt. Ananthapur 8. Vargal, District Medak 9. Pellur, District Prakasam 10. Kommadi Village, District Visakhapatnam 11. Gajuladinne Project Area, District Kurnool 12. Vill. Madirala, Distt. Guntur 13. Village Paleru Kusumanehi Mandal, Distt. Khammam 14. Village Gachhibowli, District Rangareddy 15. Village Cheryyery (Project Area) District Cuddapah 16. Krishnapuram, Distt. Nellore 17. Village Vennelvalasa, District Srikakulam 18. Village Pedavegi, District West Godavari 19. Village Venugopalapuram, District Vizianagaram
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1. Hunli, Dibang Valley 2. Tezu, District Lohit 3. Tissa, District Tirap 4. Seppa, District East Kameng 5. Lepajarring, District Upper Subansiri
4.	Bihar	23	1. Sheikhpura, District Monghyr 2. Kumar Bagh (Bettiah), District West Champaran 3. Hansdiha, Distt. Dumka

1	2	3	4
			4. Ara, District Bhojpur
			5. Banti, District Madhubani
			6. Masaria Dam, Ghagra, Distt. Gumla
			7. Birauli, District Samastipur
			8. BIT Mesra, District Ranchi
			9. Chaibasa Campus District Singhbnum
			10. Village Rewar, Distt. Nawada
			11. Shaktinagar, Chandan Dam Site, District Bhagalpur
			12. Gauraldagh Agricultural Farm, Supaul, District Saharsa
			13. Mirzapur-Badhuar (Bishanpur), District Begusarai
			14. Vill. Barum, Distt. Aurangnbad
			15. Vikram, District Patna
			16. Jathian, District Gaya
			17. Village Kharondin, District Muzaffarpur
			18. Vill. Bahadurpur (Pmtt. Site), and Darbhanga (Temp. Site) District Darbhanga
			19. Purnea, District Purnea
			20. Village Chiri, Distt. Lohardegga
			21. Rajgrih, District Nalanda
			22. Lalmatia, District Godda
			23. Kolasi (Pt. Site) and Kodha (Tem. site), District Katihar
5.	Chandigarh	1	1. UT of Chandigarh
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1. Rakholi School Complex
7.	Daman and Diu	2	1. Vill. Bucharwada, Distt. Diu 2. Vill. Kachigaon in Distt. Daman
8.	Delhi	1	1. Village Katewada in Kanjhawala Block, Delhi
9.	Goa	2	1. Canacona, Goa 2. Village Valopi in Sattari Taluka, North Goa

1	2	3	4
10.	Gujarat	6	1. Kathlal, District Kheda 2. Porbander, District Junagadh 3. Roop Nagar Valia Taluk, District Bharuch 4. Borkhandi Vyara Taluk, Distt. Surat 5. Vill. Dumra, Distt. Kutch 6. Vill. Aliabad, Distt. Jamnagar
11.	Haryana	9	1. Jhajjar, Distt. Rohtak 2. Khunga Kothi, Distt. Jind 3. Vill. Pabra, Distt. Hissar 4. Vill. Chhainsa, Distt. Faridabad 5. Vill. Bejutana, Distt. Sonapat 6. Vill. Oahan, Distt. Sirsa 7. Vill. Titram, District Kurukshetra 8. Vill. Devarala, Distt. Bhiwani 9. Vill. Karcera, Distt. Narnaul
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1. Pandoh, Distt. Mandi 2. Theog, Distt. Shimla 3. Sarol, Distt. Chamba 4. Nahan, Distt. Sirmour 5. Paprola, Distt. Kangra 6. Vill. Katgaon, Distt. Kinnaur 7. Vill. Kotla Khurd, Distt. Una 8. Vill. Tarakwari, Distt. Hamirpur
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	1. Agglar, Distt. Pulwama 2. Lolab, Distt. Kupwara 3. Near Leh Town, Distt. Ladakh 4. Rakh Jaganoo, Distt. Udhampur 5. Kot Trunka, Distt. Rajouri 6. Arnora (Ghat), Distt. Doda 7. Nadkhai, Distt. Baramulla 8. Ashmuqam, Distt. Anantnag 9. Hatbara (Ganderbal), District Srinagar 10. Wahidpura, Distt. Badgam 11. Basholi District Kathua 12. Surankota, District Poonch 13. Kargil, District Kargil 14. Samba, District Jammu

1	2	3	4
14.	Karnataka	18	1. Dodaballapur, Distt. Bangalore Rural 2. Yenigadele, Chait Taluk, District Kolar 3. Vill. Sivarugudda, Distt. Mandya 4. Vill. Gajanur, Distt. Shimoga 5. Vill. Ballehonnur, District Chikamanglur 6. Vill. Kukanur, Distt. Raichur 7. Vill. Shettigere, District North Canara 8. Vill. Mavinakere, Distt. Hasan 9. Vill. Tipran, Distt. Bidar 10. Vill. Galibedu, Distt. Kodagu 11. Vill. Bhimarayagudi, District Gulbarga 12. Vill. Kelagere, Distt. Dharwad 13. Vill. Kothalikuppanwadi, Distt. Belgaum 14. Almatti Dam Site, District Bijapur 15. Village Chikkajogihalli, District Bellary 16. Village Katral, Distt. Chitradurga 17. Hondrabala Colony, Vill. Nellur, District Mysore 18. Vill. Golla Halli, Distt. Tumkur
15	Kerala	10	1. Painavu, Distt Idukki 2. Mannadisala, Distt. Pathanamthitta 3. Periy, District Kasargod 4. Neriyamanglam, Distt. Ernakulam 5. Vill. Bhagvatpadpuri, Cheruvanhry Chendayad, District Cannanore 6. Vill. Poovanthuruthu in Pannachikad, Distt. Kottayam 7. Vill. Palayad, Badgar, District Calicut 8. Vill. Mayanuur, Distt. Trichur 9. Vill. Agali, Distt. Palaghat 10. Vill. Oorakam, Distt. Mallapuram
16.	Lakshadweep	1	1. Minicoy Island

1	2	3	4
17.	Madhya Pradesh	28	1. Alirajpur, District Jhabua 2. Kundeshwar, Distt. Tikamgarh 3. Pawarkhera, Distt. Hoshangabad 4. Burginagar, Distt. Jabalpur 5. Mana, Distt. Raipur 6. Ramkhiriya, Distt. Panna 7. Bohani, Distt. Narsinghpur 8. Vill. Amarkantak, Distt. Shahdol 9. Vill. Manpur, Distt. Indore 10. Vill. Chandrakeshar, District Dewas 11. Vill. Mohani Sagar, Distt. Sheopuri 12. Vill. Khurai, Distt. Sagar 13. Vill. Churhat, Distt. Sidhi 14. Village Dagargarh District Rajnandgaon 15. Vill. Hatta, Distt. Damoh 16. Rampura, Distt. Mandsaur 17. Bhirkhodi Distt. Bhind 18. Malhar, Distt. Bilaspur 19. Kanchivada, Distt. Seoni 20. Borai, Distt. Durg 21. Syampur, Distt. Sehore 22. Junapani, Distt. Khargone 23. Kachmaria, Distt. Rajgarh 24. Vill. Khiriya Devat, District Guna 25. Vill. Beekar, Distt. Datia 26. Vill. Manpur, Distt. Morena 27. Vill. Nawgaon, Distt. Chatterpur 28. Vill. Multhan, Distt. Dhar
18.	Maharashtra	19	1. Amravati, Disrrict Amravati 2. Mavegaon-Khairi, Ramtak District Nagpur 3. Shegaon, Distt. Buldhana 4. Tuljapur, Distt. Osmanabad

1	2	3	4
		5.	New Nanded Naka, Distt. Latur
		6.	Ghot, Tehsil Chamoshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
		7.	Shankernagar Biloli, Distt. Nanded
		8.	Vill. Takil Dhokeshwar Distt. Ahmed-Nagar
		9.	Vill. Dhanegaon (Taluk Kaij) District Beed
		10.	Vill Hordi, Distt. Thane
		11.	Vill Akkalkuva, Distt. Dhule
		2.	Vill. Sekegaon, Distt. Jalgaon
		13.	Vill. Khedgaon, Distt. Nasik
		14.	Vill. Navegaon Bandh, District Bhandara
		15.	Vill. Borgaon Meghe, District Wardha
		16.	Vill. Umarsara, Distt. Yeotmal
		17.	Vill. Partur Distt Jalna
		18.	Wasmal Nagar Taluk, District Parbhani
		19.	Vill Talodi (Balapur) Distt. Chanurapur
19.	Manipur	7	1. Vill. Sandumba Achouba, Distt. Thoubai
			2. Vill Changphei, District Bishnupur
			3. Village Tuinom, District Churachandpur
			4. Vill. Pfakhro Mao, Distt. Senapati
			5. Vill Khumbong, Distt. Imphal
			6. Vill. Monshang, Distt. Chandel
			7. Vill. Lumbui, Distt. Ukhrul
20.	Meghalaya	3	1. William Nagar, East Garo Hills
			2. Baghmara, West Garo Hills
			3. Niangbari, East Khasi Hills
21.	Mizoram	2	1. Thenzawl, District Aizawl
			2. Vill. Pukpui, Distt. Lunglei
22.	Nagaland	1	1. Yakukle, District Kohima

1	2	3	4
23.	Orissa	12	1. Rengali, District Dhenkanal 2. Satiguda, District Koraput 3. Hadgarh, Distt. Keonjhar 4. Pillasalki Dam Site, Distt. Phulbani 5. Munduli, Distt. Cuttack 6. Vill. Balpada, Distt. Bolangir 7. Vill Chiplima, Distt. Sambalpur 8. Zinc Nagar, Sargipalli, District Sundergarh 9. Vill. Bagudi (Pmt Siie) & Mahumuanpur (Temp. Site) District Balasore 10. Vill. Narla Distt. Kalahandi 11. Vill. Surangi, Distt. Ganjam 12. Betnote (Temp Site), Salbani (Pt. Site), Distt. Mayourbhanj
24.	Pondicherry	4	1. Anandnagar, Kadirkamam, Pondicherry 2. Bharathiya St., Thalother PO, Karaikal 3. Vill. Pallor, District Mahe 4. Vill. Mettakur, Distt. Yanam
25.	Punjab	7	1. Vill. Samrada, Distt. Ludhiana 2. Vill. Birang Khera, District Faridkot 3. Vill Longoyal, Distt. Sangrur 4. Vill. Pojewal, Distt. Hoshiarpur 5. Vill. Goindwal, Distt. Amritsar 6. Vill. Maseethan, District Kapurthala 7. Vill. Sanduan, Distt. Ropar
26	Rajasthan	20	1. Kuchaman City, Distt. Nagpur 2. Sardarshahar, Distt. Churu 3. Vill. Budwa, Distt. Banswara 4. Rajasamand, Distt. Udaipur 5. Vill. Paota, Distt. Jaipur 6. Village Hudra (Gulabpura), District Bhilwara

1	2	3	4
			7. Village Mandphia, Distt. Chittorgarh 8. Jaswantpura, Distt. Jalore 9. Patan (Neem-ka-Thana), District Sikar 10. Village Atru, District Kota 11. Pachpadra Nagar, Distt. Barmer 12. Vill. Thakarda, District Dungarpur 13. Vill. Nandla (Naseerabad), District Ajmer 14. Mohangarh, Distt. Jaisalmer 15. Vill. Maiawali, Distt. Ganganagar 16. Vill. Tilwasani, Distt. Jodhpur 17. Village Chan, District Tonk 18. Vill. Pachpahar, Distt. Jhalawar 19. Vill. Khairthai, District Alwar 20. Vill. Jojavar, Distt. Pali
27.	Sikkim	1	1. Rohatak, West District
28.	Tripura	1	1. Vill. Tuichintraibari, West District
29.	Uttar Pradesh	29	1. Sardhana, Distt. Meerut 2. Rudrapur, Distt. Nainital 3. Dhaba-Semar, Distt. Faizabad 4. Vill. Buklana, District Bulandshahr 5. Chaubari, District Bareilly 6. Mariahu, Distt. Jaunpur 7. Barua Sagar, Distt. Jhansi 8. Gauriganj, Distt. Sultanpur 9. Vill. Bawan Buzurg Baffa, District Rae Bareilly 10. Vill. Jangal Agahi, Distt. Gorakhpur 11. Jyanpur, District Azamgarh 12. Delwara, Distt. Lalitpur 13. Vill. Rohilla, Distt. Farrukhabad 14. Vill. Pathera-kalan, Distt. Mirzapur 15. Uttarakhand Vidyapeeth, District Chamoli 16. Vill. Kirtanpur, Distt. Baharaich 17. Vill. Kholagarh, Distt. Tehri 18. Vill. Sarsaul, Distt. Kanpur 19. Vill. Tarikhet, Distt. Almora 20. Vill. Devaria, Distt. Gonda 21. Vill. Mejakhas, Distt. Allahabad

1	2	3	4
			22. Vill. Dhungir, Distt. Uttarkashi
			23. Vill. Bahadurpur, Distt. Basti
			24. Vill. Paigaon, Distt. Mathura
			25. Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad
			26. Gramsabha Akbarganj, District Sitapur
			27. Village Kindaul, Distt. Agra
			28. Vill. Kalimatti, Distt. Unnao
			29. Vill. Baghra, Distt. Muzaffar Nagar
	Total	256	

Ship Breaking Industries

4870. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of ship breaking industries which have been set up in the country ;

(b) whether any such new industry is proposed to be set up either in public sector or in private sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to locate such an industry in Orissa which has a number of ports and lot of potentiality to justify the location of such industry ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number and location of the ship breaking units set up in the country are as follows :—

S. No	State	Location	No. of Ship breaking Units
1.	Gujarat	Alang	63
		Sachana	11
2	Maharashtra	Mankule	4
3.	Karnataka	Tadri	3
		Mangalore	1
		Malpe	3
4.	Kerala	Bey pore	1
		Azhikkal	1
		Cochin	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	2
6.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1
		Valinokkam	3
			94

Besides ship breaking units as stated above, 28 and 2 berths for shipbreaking exist at Bombay and Calcutta respectively, which are also available to shipbreaking units on a case to case basis.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Proposal to allow free flow of investment in Food Processing Sector

4871. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI S M. GURADDI :
SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow free flow of investment in the food processing sector ;

(b) if so, whether such a policy liberalisation would give boost to agricultural savings ;

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

(d) the time by which the same will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) to (d) Keeping in view the need to stimulate industrial growth and simplifying the industrial policy and procedures, Government have already delicensed most of the processed food industries, subject to certain conditions. It is anticipated that this measure will facilitate spurt in investments in processed food industries leading to boost in agricultural production. The entrepreneurs setting up processed food industries are eligible, as in the case of other entrepreneurs, to receive several incentives and concessions including fiscal and financial that are extended to entrepreneurs setting up industries in the centrally notified backward areas.

Losses of Paradip Port

4872. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total losses of the Paradip Port Trust since its inception ;

(b) the annual income of the Paradip Port out of its own resources, excluding Union Government's grants during the last three years and the quantum of financial loss or gain out of this income during the period ;

(c) whether any works relating to development of the port have been done during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Paradip Port Trust has an accumulated net deficit of Rs 58.19 crores as on 31.3.1988.

(b) Operating income and operating surplus generated by the Port during the last three years are given below :—

Year	Operating income (Rs. in lakhs)	Operating Surplus (oper ating income Minus Oper ating expendi ture) (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	2640.23	31.08
1986-87	3908.00	973.03
1987-88	4148.63	994.88

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The important development schemes executed/under execution during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as follows :—

- (1) Construction of third General Cargo Berth.
- (2) Construction of Fertilizer Berth.
- (3) Replacement of Bucket wheel Reclaimer.
- (4) Replacement of Cargo Handling Equipment.
- (5) Improvement and Modifications to Iron Ore Berth.

- (6) Electrical Installations inside Port area.
- (7) Construction of residential quarters for Port Employees.
- (8) Construction of roads, culverts and bridges.
- (9) Improvement of Coil handling facilities.

**Vocational Course in General Insurance
by Central Board of Secondary
Education**

4873. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education proposes to introduce a two year vocational course in General Insurance subjects throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the selected schools in which this course is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c) In order to provide employment opportunities to the students passing out of the vocational courses and also to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the employers, the Central Board of Secondary Education in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation of India has taken up a pilot project for introducing a two year vocational course in General Insurance at + 2 level in 19 selected schools. The list of the selected schools is given in the statement below.

Under the scheme, students passing 10th standard with at last 60% marks in aggregate and 60% marks in English and Mathematics are eligible to join the course. Suitable relaxation is allowed for students belonging to SC/ST. The students passing out the vocational course in General Insurance with the minimum of 50% marks

would be appointed in the General Insurance Corporation and/or its subsidiaries as Apprentice Assistants for a period of one year. On completion of Apprenticeship, they will be appointed as regular assistants. They would also be given weightage at the time of promotion. The vocational students obtaining between 40-50% would also be considered eligible to apply for the post of assistants under normal recruitment procedure.

Statement

*Vocational Course in General Insurance
by Central Board of Secondary
Education*

**List of schools selected for introduction
of General Insurance (Voc.) Course**

S. No.	Name of the School & Complete Address
1.	MADRAS Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.I.T. Madras-600 036.
2.	P.S. Sr. Sec. School, 15, Alarimangapuram, Mylapore, Madras-600 004.
3.	Padma Sesadri Bala Bhavan Sr. Sec. School, 7, Laks First Main Road, Madras-600 034.
4.	S.B.O.A. School & Jr. College, Anna Nagar Western Extension. Madras-600 001
5.	Vijayanta Sr. Sec. School. H.V.F. Estate, Avadi, Madras. BOMBAY
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.I.T. Powai, Bombay-400 076.
7.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Navy Nagar, Colaba, Bombay-400 005.
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, 4th Pasta Lana, Colaba, Bombay-400 006.

LUCKNOW

9. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
A.M.C. Lucknow-226 002.

CHANDIGARH

10. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School,
Sector-18, Chandigarh-160 018.
11. Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School,
Sector-37, Chandigarh-160 037.

12. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Sector-31, Chandigarh 160 031.

CALCUTTA

13. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Fort William, Calcutta-21.

DELHI

14. Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School,
Gulabi Bagh, Delhi-110 007.
15. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School,
No. II, Kidwai Nagar,
New Delhi-23.
16. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1,
B. Block, Janakpuri,
New Delhi-58.
17. Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School,
Chander Nagar, Delhi.
18. Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School,
Qutab Road, Delhi-110 006.
19. Bal Bharati Public School,
Rajender Nagar,
New Delhi-12

**Illegal Activities of Multi Purpose
Fishing Trawlers**

4874. **CHAUDHARY RAM
PARKASH** : Will the Minister of **FOOD
PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government banned the
import of indigenous construction of multi-
purpose fishing trawlers in 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not imple-
menting the ban on their illegal activities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING
INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):**
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A public notice was issued on
29th July, 1987 banning acquisition of
multi-purpose vessels. No permission has
been given to acquire such vessels since
then.

Commercialisation of Tissue Culture

4875. **SHRI I. RAMA RAI** : Will
the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased
to state :

(a) the steps taken to commer-
cialise the benefits of tissue culture for the
benefit of the farmers in the country ; and

(b) whether any incentives are given
to the scientists who have invented the
tissue culture and, 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) Sir, in
order to commercialize tissue culture in
different crops, Department of Industrial
Development has included certified high
yielding plantlets and synthetic seeds de-
velopment through this technique in the latest
"List of Appendix-I Industries". Also
sufficient research support has been provided
in VII plan for tissue culture research and
development by the Deptt. of Biotechnology
and the Indian Council of Agricultural
Research

(b) In order to promote good research
in agricultural sciences, the council has
already instituted several awards such as
Raft Ahmed Kidwai Prizes, ICAR team
research Award, Hari Om Ashram Trust
Award, Jawaharlal Nehru Award, etc.

**Technical Problems at General Cargo
Berth at Visakhapatnam Port**

4876. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-
MURTY** : Will the Minister of **SURFACE
TRANSPORT** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the General Cargo Berth at Visakhapatnam Port commissioned in 1985 has been plagued by the problem of unstable berthing conditions resulting in serious damage to ships and loss of cargo ;

(b) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust has invited a team of Dutch experts to find out a solution to the technical problems that has been persisting at the General Cargo Berth ;

(c) whether the two member Dutch expert team visited the Visakhapatnam Port and made any recommendations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) No Major problems have been reported at the berth except some excess ship motions reported by some ship captains during the South West monsoon period of June-September. The problem has been studied by the Central Water and Power Research Station and also by a team of Dutch experts under the Indo-Dutch bilateral programme.

(c) and (d) A two member Dutch expert team which visited Visakhapatnam Port has given their report. The broad conclusions are as under :

(1) Necessary activities to solve the problem have been defined by the Mission. These relate to application of Mathematical models, performing of Simulator tests, execution of measurements in nature, analysis of existing data, etc. Due to strong inter-relations of these activities, it is preferable to execute them as one project.

(2) A consortium of consultants should realise the project as different disciplines of Civil Engineering involved.

Utilisation Rate of Computers Word Processors in J.N.U , IIT and Delhi University

4877. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the utilisation rate of computers and word processors in the Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and the Delhi University ;

(b) whether these are being utilised to their optimum capacity in the above mentioned Universities/Institute ;

(c) if not, the reasons for purchasing the new computers and word processors by the above institutions ; and

(d) the steps taken to fully utilise the existing computers and word processors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Modernisation of FACT Unit in Kerala

4878. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the FACT plant in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the proposals planned to be implemented in the near future for its modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has since approved FACT's proposal to undertake the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for 900 TPD Ammonia Plant by way of replacement of the Udyogmandal unit.

[Translation]

Import of Oilseeds Through NDDB

4879. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to import oilseeds through the National Dairy Development Board ;

(b) if so, the quantity of the oilseeds proposed to be imported ;

(c) whether the oilseeds were imported;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the time by which the oilseeds are likely to be imported now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (e) Last year, in the context of the drought situation in the country, it was proposed to import 0.5 million tonnes of oilseeds through NDDB on aid basis only. The actual import was dependent on availability of aid and other considerations. So far NDDB has not imported any oilseeds.

[English]

Fishing Harbour at Bhavanpadu (A.P.)

4880. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dredging Corporation of India had succeeded in creating a fishing harbour at Bhavanpadu in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh ; 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) and (b) The Dredging Corporation of India Limited has completed dredging of 915 metres out of the total length of 1180 metres of the channel of the Bhavanapadu Fishing Harbour in Andhra Pradesh.

Financial Assistance for Sports Complexes in Madhya Pradesh

4881. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government which is constructing 24 sports complexes in the tribal areas during 1988-89 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) During December, 1987 Secretary, Tribal, Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Deptt., Madhya Pradesh requested for central assistance for the construction of 24 Sports Complexes in the tribal areas of the State.

Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has been requested by the Deptt. to send the proposal for each complex in the prescribed proforma alongwith necessary documents in accordance with the approved pattern of the scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.' for central financial assistance. However, no proposal on the lines suggested by this Department has been received so far

Passengers Allowed to Sail for Andaman Islands in a Broken Ship

4882. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of June, 1988, 581 passengers and 93 crew members were allowed to sail for Andaman Islands in a broken ship ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the ship could complete its voyage as per the scheduled programme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken for passenger's welfare ; and

(e) whether ship passengers are entitled to get any compensation in case of any accidental death like the passengers of Airlines/Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) The vessel M.V. Andamans which underwent minor repairs for plugging a leak left Calcutta for Port Blair on 21.6.88 with 598 passengers, 92 crew and 8 infants. The vessel was in possession of valid certificates for the journey. While passing through the Hooghly river, the vessel ran aground on 21.6.88. The vessel floated on her own and since no damage was noticed, the vessel proceeded on her voyage. However, when the vessel was approaching the lower reaches of the river, ingress of water into No 4 hold was observed and the vessel returned to Calcutta on 22.6.88 for repairs. The passengers were transferred to another vessel M.V. Harshayardhana which sailed from Calcutta to Port Blair on 24.6.88.

(e) The ship passengers are entitled to get compensation in case of accidents in terms of contract entered into with the ship owner for carriage of passengers and under the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Development of Malpe Harbour

4883 SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted plans for the Second Phase of the Development of Malpe Harbour to Union Government ;

(b) if so, when the plan was submitted ;

(c) whether Union Government have given clearance ; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be cleared ?

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 proposal for the development of Malpe Fishing Harbour Second Stage was received from the Government of Karnataka in June, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) State Government were advised to complete all the works sanctioned in 1976 for the development of Malpe Fishing Harbour First Stage before taking up the Second Stage. As it was getting delayed, the matter was discussed in a meeting with the State Government on 8th June, 1987. In the light of those discussions, action is pending with the State Government both in respect of the completion of First Stage and revision of the proposals for the Second Stage.

[Translation]

Short term Loan to States for Agricultural Inputs

4884. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government advance short term loans to the State for agricultural inputs ; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for by each State during 1985-86 and 1986-87, yearwise and the amount allocated to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Short-term loans are provided separately, for Kharif and Rabi seasons, for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz., fertilisers, seeds and pesticides.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement*Short-Term Loan Demanded and Sanctioned to States*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	1985-86		1986-87	
		Demanded	Sanctioned	Demanded	Sanctioned
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.75	10.80	10.00*	10.00
2.	Assam	5.00*	5.15	5.50*	1.00
3.	Bihar	Not received	20.00	30.00	11.03
4.	Gujarat	36.47	16.30	55.00	35.87
5.	Haryana	49.50	13.80	51.00	17.46
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.60	1.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.00	2.50	14.50*	2.00
8.	Karnataka	18.00	13.40	25.00	17.85
9.	Kerala	6.00	4.10	4.00*	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.50	20.65	70.39	11.01
11.	Maharashtra	39.50	19.50	48.25	30.84
12.	Manipur	2.00*	0.75	2.24	0.63
13.	Meghalaya	2.00	1.25	2.12	0.47
14.	Orissa	30.00	11.50	21.25	10.75
15.	Punjab	100.00	25.85	121.00	39.78
16.	Rajasthan	60.38	18.00	37.67	7.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	35.67	13.35	49.76	11.35
18.	Tripura	Not received	0.10	0.80*	0.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	43.00	73.50	38.48
20.	West Bengal	50.00	15.00	70.00	9.23
Total		661.37	256.00	693.98	260.00

* — For one season only.

[English]

Relief to Natural Calamities Victims

4885. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the victims of natural calamities require relief as early as possible ;

(b) whether Government have devised methods to ensure instant relief to really deserving persons in situations of natural calamities ; and

(c) 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) and (c) As per existing policy, State Government concerned is responsible for undertaking relief operations in the wake of natural calamities. As per the recommendations of the Eight Finance Commission an amount of 240.75 crores is available as margin money to take up immediately relief measures in the event of natural calamities. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in order to ensure expeditious assistance to the victims. Central Government also keeps close contact with the State Government authorities in the wake of natural calamities for rendering all possible help for carrying out the relief operations.

Loan for Fishing Trawlers

4886. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 6503 regarding loan for fishing trawlers and state the amount of loan released to these companies and to the newly formed companies as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : As on 31st March, 1988, under the Trawler Development Fund Scheme administered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, an amount of Rs. 75.28 crores has been released to fishing companies as loan since the inception of the Scheme for the purpose of acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels. The funds were released through the S.D.F.C. (Shipping Development Fund Committee) during its existence and thereafter through the S.C.I.C.I. (Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited.)

With the abolition of S.D.F.C., new proposals for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels are considered by the S.C.I.C.I. for financing out of its own resources. As on 10th August, 1988, the S.C.I.C.I. had disbursed loans of Rs. 645 lakhs, besides the guarantee assistance of Rs. 182 lakhs to 7 companies for acquisition of 13 vessels.

Defective Fishing Boats

4887 SHRI SOMNATH RATH .

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation/complaints regarding defective construction of fishing boats in Indian Yards which are being financed by Government ;

(b) whether the small entrepreneurs are being forced into buying these defective boats with unproven engines ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) A Representation was received regarding fitment of particular type of engine in the fishing vessels under construction in Indian Shipyard. This was examined and a reply

was sent indicating that Indian Shipyard can import 30% of the components including the main engine for fitment in indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels. Government do not force any entrepreneurs to use any particular type of engine, leaving the choice entirely to the owners.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Orissa Coast by Multi Purpose Fishing Boats

4888 SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No 1413 regarding Exploitation of Orissa coast by multi-purpose fishing boats and state :

(a) whether multi-purpose boats are permitted to be equipped with shrimping gear ;

(b) whether such boats are fishing for shrimp ;

(c) whether Government have condoned the change of design etc. leading to grave harm to Orissa fishermen ; and

(d) the measures being taken to implement the demands of a wide section of fishermen to revoke permits of such large multi-purpose fishing vessels, which are illegally equipped with shrimp gear ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Multi-purpose boats are combination trawlers. They can be equipped for different type(s) of fishing as permitted.

(b) and (c) On the receipt of some allegations regarding shrimp fishing by multi-purpose vessels, a Working Group was constituted which have submitted the report. The report is under consideration of Government.

(d) Government issued a notification dated 29th July, 1987 banning acquisition

of multi-purpose vessels. No permission has been given for acquisition of such vessels since then.

Over-Crowding in Andhra Ports

4889 SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken consequent on the meeting held in 1987 regarding the issue of having different State Fishery Corporations fish off their own coasts ; and

(b) the progress in this matter in view of the overcrowding in Andhra Ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) It was explained in the meeting held in 1987 regarding deep sea fishing policy that the State Fishery Corporations operate the vessels from the fishing harbours where the necessary facilities are available. Since the deep sea fishing vessels operate beyond the areas demarcated by the respective State Marine Fishing Regulation Act for operation by mechanised and non-mechanised boats, it was not considered necessary to suggest to the State Corporations to operate their boats from their respective coasts.

Deep Sea Fishing Industry in A.P.

4890. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by deep-sea fishing industry in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether deep-sea boats have not ventured out for fishing as on this date ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that adequate financial support is given to the fishing industry in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Reports on difficulties such as poor catch, agitation by a section of the crew and disturbance in fishing operation due to bad weather faced by deep sea fishing industry in Andhra Pradesh last year was received. However, there is no report on any difficulty being faced by the industry this year.

(c) Fishing industry in general including the fishing industry in Andhra Pradesh already enjoy the following financial support :—

- (i) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (ii) Provision of loan facility on soft terms by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited.
- (iii) Provision for import of 33% equipment on indigenous construction of deep sea fishing vessels.

Moreover the following amounts have been released to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in recent years for implementation of various schemes as indicated below :—

- (i) Rs. 9.50 lakhs in 1986-87 as Central share of subsidy towards the scheme on Motorisation of Traditional Craft.
- (ii) Rs. 5.25 lakhs as 50% Government of India's share of subsidy to National Cooperative Development Corporation for introduction of 25 beach landing craft in 1987-88.
- (iii) Towards the construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports during 1987-88 Rs. 90.62 lakhs and Rs. 71.73 lakhs respectively.
- (iv) Rs. 2 lakhs towards the scheme on Fishery Industrial Estate in 1987-88.

- (v) Rs. 13.90 lakhs towards the scheme on Brackish Water Fish Farming during 1987-88

Illegal Fishing

4891. SHRI T. BALA GOUD :
CHOUDHARY RAM
PARKASH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to examine the issue of multi-purpose fishing trawlers illegally fishing for shrimp has given its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Working Group set up to study the various aspects regarding multipurpose fishing vessels has submitted its report.

(b) The report contains several recommendations on conservation of fishery resources, regulation of fishing etc. which are under the examination of the Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

Study on Child Abuse

4892. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted on child abuse in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the efforts made by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Child abuse is a very wide term covering various kinds of ill-treatment, exploitation and neglect of children. Government is aware of the problems of children and strives to mitigate these problems through education, poverty alleviation and legal protection. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 extends throughout India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Act covers neglected juveniles and includes juveniles being or likely to be abused or exploited for immoral or illegal purposes or unconscionable gains. The implementation of the Act falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Financial assistance to State Governments in this regard is being provided by the Centre.

Requirement and Import of Melting Scrap

4893. **SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual domestic consumption of melting scrap in the country ; and

(b) the extent to which the imports meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Domestic consumption of melting scrap during 1987-88 was about 4.4 million tonnes, comprising of 2.4 million tonnes of domestic scrap and about 2.0 million tonnes of imports.

New Road Bridge Over Yamuna

4894. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :**
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a road bridge over river Yamuna connecting Delhi with NOIDA from near Maharani Bagh (Kalindi) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time-frame drawn up for the commencement of construction and commissioning of the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Master Plan of Delhi does not include construction of a bridge across river Yamuna near Maharani Bagh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cold Storages in West Bengal

4895. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cold storages constructed in various districts of West Bengal to facilitate farmers of those areas to store their perishable produce ;

(b) whether Government plan to build cold storages at block level also ;

(c) if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There are 243 cold storages functioning in the State of West Bengal to facilitate farmers to store their perishable produce.

(b) The cold storages are set up by private entrepreneurs and cooperative societies. The licencing authority, while issuing licences, ensures that these are need based and located at the block level.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Copper-Based Industries

4896. DR. D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of copper produced annually ; and

(b) the number of copper-based industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) During the last 3 years indigenous production of copper by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) which is the sole producer of primary copper in the country was as follows :-

(Unit : Tonnes)

Year	Production by HCL including toll-smelted copper
1985-86	43,842
1986-87	44,563
1987-88	42,134

(b) The information is being collected from the State Govts. and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Women Entrepreneurs Corporation

4897. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up "Mahila Udyami Nigam" (Women entrepreneurs Corporation) ;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard so far ; and

(c) if not, how the interests of the women entrepreneurs are proposed to be protected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Women's Development Corporations are being set up in the States and Union Territories. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government can invest upto 49% of the equity of each Corporation. Women's Development Corporations have so far been set up in Kerala, Maharashtra, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

(c) The question does not arise.

List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals

4898. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any list of hazardous and toxic chemicals has been prepared by Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure safety of workers, consumers and the general public in regard to the manufacture, storage and use of these hazardous chemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following steps have been taken to ensure safety of workers, consumers and the general public in regard to the manufacture, storage and use of hazardous and toxic chemicals :

(i) Draft Rules incorporating the list of hazardous and toxic chemicals along with regulatory quantities have been prepared.

(ii) States have been requested to create a management structure for the handling of hazardous and toxic substances. A Coor-

dination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted by a number of States to deal with crisis situation arising out of chemical accidents.

- (iii) The guidelines for crisis management plans for chemical accidents have been issued to all the States.
- (iv) Adequate provisions have been given in the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure safety of workers, consumers and the general public.
- (v) Regulatory agencies at the State level like Pollution Control Boards and Factory Inspectorates are being strengthened in terms of manpower and equipment for effective implementation of the provisions of the respective Acts
- (vi) In-service training is imparted to the staff and officers of the regulatory agencies concerned in the States

Recommendations of Planning Commission to Personalise Modes of Transport

4898 A SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had recommended to reverse the trend of giving unprecedented impetus to personalise modes of transport ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) The

Seventh Five Year Plan document, Vol. II, in Para 8 14, mentions that the Public Transport System is required to be strengthened being much more energy efficient than personalised motor transport, and that the efforts would be made to introduce electricity-based mass transit system in major cities. Referring to this, the Planning Commission in its Mid-Term Appraisal of the 7th Plan, have noted that in actuality, the personalised modes of transport have received an unprecedented impetus and that, to reverse the trend, the public transport systems, both for inter-city and intra-city traffic, should be beefed up.

Efforts have been made during the 7th Five Year Plan period to strengthen the fleet strength of State Transport Undertakings, who are the major providers of the bus transport in the country. Their total fleet strength which stood at about 80,000 buses in 1984-85 (last year of the 6th Plan) has grown to about 92,000 in 1987-88, recording an increase of about 15%.

12 (0 hrs

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Papers to be laid.

Shri Brahm Dutt.

(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Production Sharing Contracts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the three Production Sharing Contracts (Hindi and English versions) dated the 16th December, 1987 entered into between the Government of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Chevron International Limited, Texaco Exploration India Inc. for Blocks (i) KG-OS-I, (ii) KG-OS-VII and

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

P-OS-II and a copy of Production sharing Contract dated the 17th December, 1987 entered into between the Government of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission and International Petroleum (Bermuda) Limited for Block KG-OS-IV.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6471/88]

Supplementary Agreement between President of India and West Bengal Governor for amending the principal agreement re-maintenance etc. of National Highways and Notification under Merchant Shipping Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : On behalf of Shri Rajesh Pilot, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Supplementary Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the President of India and Governor of West Bengal to partially amend the Principal agreement dated the 9th January, 1987 regarding maintenance and Development of urban links of National Highways, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6472/88]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

- (i) G.S.R. 743(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1988 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 1053(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1986.

- (ii) G.S.R. 744(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1988 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 712(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6473/88]

Notification under Customs Act and Central Excise and Salt Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 824(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting specified goods required for the Light Combat Aircraft Programme of the Ministry of Defence from the whole of the basic and additional duty of customs.

- (ii) G.S.R. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt specified goods when imported into India for research purposes by a public funded research institution or a University upto specified value limits from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs.

- (iii) G.S.R. 826(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt goods covered by Notification No. G.S.R. 824(E) and G.S.R. 825(E) dated the 1st August, 1988, from the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

- (iv) G.S.R. 836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rationalise the Notifications applicable to all Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zones including Gem and Jewellery complexes and Special Jewellery complex at Jhandewalan, New Delhi, with a view to bring uniformity therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6474/88]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 770(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe concessional excise duty at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem in respect of motorised two-wheelers of engine capacity not exceeding 25 cubic centimetres and of value not exceeding Rs. 3000/- per two-wheeler.
- (ii) G.S.R. 821(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 188/87-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1987.
- (iii) G.S.R. 827(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 36/87-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6475/88]

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act No. 1 of 1988) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1988 under sub-section (3) of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6476/88]

Notification under Bharathidasan University Act, Mother Teresa Women's University Act, Bharathiar University Act etc and Annual Report of and Review on Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : On behalf of Shri L.P. Shahi : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 65 of the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 read with clause (e) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu :—

- (i) Notification No. II(2)/EDU/5369/87 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 9th September, 1987 nominating six members to the senate of the said University.
- (ii) Notification No. II(2)/EDU/6146/87 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 14th October, 1987 nominating eight members to the senate of the said University.
- (iii) Notification No. II(2)/EDU/1130 (f.1)/88 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 10th March, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6477/88]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Mother Teresa Women's University Act, 1984 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu :—

- (i) Notification No. II(2)/EDU/6836/87 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 25th November, 1987.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

- (ii) Notification No. 48 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 16th December, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No LT—6478/88]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 65 of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu —

- (i) Notification No II(2)/EDU/7257/87 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 2nd December, 1987.

- (ii) Notification No II(2)/EDU/1130 (f 2)/88 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 10th March, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No LT—6479/88]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. II(2)/EDU/2297/88 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 4th May, 1988, under sub-section (2) of section 49 of the Tamil University, Act, 1982 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library, See No LT—6480/88]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6481/88]

Review on and Annual Report of Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd Chandigarh for 1986-87, Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras for 1984-85 etc

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) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6482/88]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6483/88]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6484/88]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1986-87.

(6) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) to (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6483 to 6485/88]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of Accounting year
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—486/88]

Notification under Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, Major Port Trusts Act etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 :—

(i) The Madras Unregistered Dock Clearing and Forwarding Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O.385(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1988.

(ii) The Madras Unregistered Dock General Pool Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 386(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1988.

(iii) The Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6487/88]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (w) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 :—

(i) S.O. 730(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1988 appointing the first day of August, 1988 as the date on which the Madras Unregistered Dock Clearing and Forwarding Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1988 shall come into force.

(ii) S.O. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1988 appointing the first day of August, 1988 as the date on which the Madras Unregistered Dock General Pool Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1988, shall come into force.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6488/88]

[Shri P. Namgyal]

- (3) A copy of the Major Port Trusts (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 819(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6489/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1986-87.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6490/88]

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Mogul Line Limited for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6491/88]

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) Explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6492/88]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road

Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1985-86, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1985-86.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6493/88]

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12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1988."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1988."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

[English]

SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial Committees)-Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period of 1 June, 1987 to 31 May, 1988.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You first go to your seat.

(Interruptions.)

12.03½ hrs

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

[English]

Second Report

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : I beg to lay on the Table the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

12 04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

Thirteenth Report

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Matters under Rule 377.

Shri R.P. Panika

;(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for regular power supply to Mirzapur, Gianpur and Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh to increase the production of carpets with a view to promote their exports

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : My parliamentary constituency Mirzapur and Bhadohi are the places

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

mainly known for their production and export of carpets. About six lakhs of people earn their livelihood by weaving and production of carpets. The carpets from this region are exported to the foreign countries and a foreign exchange worth Rs. 150 crore is earned thereby. There can be more income of foreign exchange if the production of carpet is increased and its quality is improved. Round the clock availability of supply of power in villages and towns of this region is a must for improvement in the quality and quantity of the production of carpets.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to prepare a special area development scheme to increase the production of carpets with a view to promote their exports from Mirzapur, Gianpur and Bhadohi and arrangements should also be made for a regular power supply for all the 24 hours in this area.

[English]

(Interruptions)

(ii) Demand for setting up the proposed oil refinery at Paradeep without future delay

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal to the then Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals a long time ago for setting up of an Oil Refinery at Paradeep. It was examined by the Central Government and decision was taken to set up the Oil Refinery during the Sixth Plan period. Now we are in the middle of the Seventh Plan, but it is unfortunate that establishment of Oil Refinery has not materialised so far. When Paradeep was selected for the location of Oil Refinery, Mangalore and Karnal were nowhere in the picture. Now an Oil Refinery has been set up at Karnal and it is in the process of finalisation at Mangalore. There has been an inordinate delay in the case of Paradeep. The proposal has been awaiting clearance of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. As delay in the establishment of Oil Refinery at Paradeep will create great discontentment among the

people of Orissa, I demand that the proposed Refinery should be set up without any further delay.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

(iii) Demand for a uniform law for Panchayats.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Panchayati Raj System is working differently in every State. In some States there is two-tier-system and in some others there is three-tier-system of it. Besides this, the term of Panchayats in each State is also different and elections to them are not held in any State at the proper and Scheduled time. At present Panchayats are entrusted with the responsibility of the overall development of villages.

I, therefore, request the Government to introduce a uniform Panchayat system in all the States of India by enacting a comprehensive law at the national level and a provision with regard to the time of their elections in each State should be made in the law itself, so that no state Government could make a change in the Panchayat system according to their own political convenience and thus obstruct the development of villages.

(iv) Demand for setting up one more Thermal Power Station to meet the increased power requirement of Delhi.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the population of Delhi is increasing day by day. A lot of power is required to meet the requirements of 80 lakhs of people because the number of connections is quite large as compared to the transformers which are small in size and get burnt when they receive a very high load of power. Without electricity, people have to face a lot of difficulty the whole day long. Even when the complaints are made, it is told that they are short of electricians. The electricians attend to the repairing of tubewells

meant for irrigation of crops only the next day. There is also the shortage of spare parts. The wires which were laid fifteen years ago have now rusted and broken. Therefore, I request the Government to change these wire-fittings in villages and the re-settlement colonies to avoid the obstruction in the power supply and more persons should be recruited to make up the shortage of staff in the complaint offices. The ban on recruitment should also be removed by the Government, so that all the complaints could be attended expeditiously. 1090 MW of power is required in Delhi out of which 610 MW is generated in Batarpur and Indraprastha Power Stations and 150 MW is obtained from Singrauli and rest of the requirement is met by taking power from other places. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to sanction one more Thermal Power Station to remove the power shortage in Delhi.

- (v) Demand for early clearance of the proposal for construction of a bridge on Kanhar in river Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that quite long ago, Sanction was given for the construction of a bridge on Kanhar river in Mirzapur district and the foundation stone for the same had also been laid in 1978 but the construction of this bridge has not been yet completed, though a number of years have already passed. It is telling upon the development of this backward area which is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis and harijans. With the construction of this bridge this area will not only be directly connected to Calcutta and Bombay on one side but will also be connected to the other States. Several months back the State Government had sent a proposal to the Ministry of surface transport for their approval but it remained without any response from them and as a result of that, construction work has almost come to a dead halt.

I, therefore, request the hon Minister of surface transport to accord their immediate sanction on the proposal for construction of a bridge and to issue orders for its early completion.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told you, first, you all go to your seats. The floor leaders have to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to adjourn the House, all of you should decide. The House has to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all the leaders decide, I will adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You decide with the other Hon. Members, I will adjourn.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all of you decide, I am ready to adjourn.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You discuss with them and decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not hearing anyone. If all of you decide, I am ready to adjourn.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the beginning itself I have told that I will ask the Government to make a statement on what happened. After that you can give notice and we can discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding adjournment motion I have not given my consent. That is why I said that I will ask the Government to make a statement on what happened.

(Interruptions)

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ALLEGED
GANG RAPE INCIDENT IN
MANGOLPURI, DELHI ON
29.8.1988

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri P Chidambaram to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I have ascertained the factual position regarding the incident involving Smt. Kela Devi, resident of Mangolpuri, Delhi which had been reported in the Hindustan Times on 31.8.1988, which I would like to share with the hon. Members.

On 29.8.1988 at about 4 40 P.M. an information was received from the Duty Constable, posted at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital that one Smt. Kela Devi, resident of Mangolpur had been admitted in the hospital in an injured condition. On receipt of this information, the Duty Officer entered the information in the Daily Diary and a Police Officer was immediately sent to the hospital. The statement of Smt. Kela Devi disclosed the commission of the offence of rape. The officer contacted the concerned Doctors, requested them to refer Smt. Kela Devi to Gynaecologist for a medical examination. The M.L.C. was also collected and the statement of Smt. Kela Devi was sent to the Duty Officer, PS Mangolpuri for registration of a case. The Duty Officer accordingly registered a case under sections 147/148/452/380/376 I.P.C. the same day vide FIR No. 262/88.

The investigation of the case was taken up immediately and three of the accused were arrested the same night and one arrested the following day. All of them were sent to. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital for medical examination. The three remaining accused are still at large. However, vigorous efforts are being made by the police to track them down (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stand adjourned till 2 p.m.

12.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : In the morning I had given a notice for the suspension of the Question-Hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : We opposed it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission, I am making a submission. I have given a notice under Rule 389 that Rule 32 regarding Question Hour be suspended and straightaway. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order, order. I have called Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, should I ask their permission ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please all of you take your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think by this time it should be clear to them that I can never be cowed down by their voice (Interruptions). I was just telling you that (Interruptions). Kindly tell them I am on my legs with your permission.

I had come that to enable the House to take my Adjournment Motion to protest against the behaviour of the police in resorting to teargas....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order, order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please hear me. I request all the Members to be silent. Please cooperate with me to conduct the proceedings of the House. I request all of you to please take your seat. I will control everyone, first all of you take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, my voice will be louder than their voice. *(Interruptions)*. Nobody will be able to cow us down in this House, let me warn you *(Interruptions)*. I am speaking with your permission, Sir, *(Interruptions)*. The Prime Minister will not be able to utter a single word, let me warn you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all of you are shouting, what can I do ? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to make my submission with your permission. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats first. Please listen to me. Try to be cooled down. Why are you agitated, I cannot understand ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will control everybody ; first you take your

seat. If you all cooperate, only then we can conduct the proceedings of the House. If everybody makes a noise, how can I run the House ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Member has a right to speak. Whatever points any Member wants to raise, he can do so with the permission of the Chair. When you request the Chair, I would give permission to everyone.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry for what happened in the House in the morning. We must not continue with the same thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot shout. If everybody is shouting, what can I do ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can I complete my submissions *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request both the side to be calm. When I permit a Member, only then he can speak. Otherwise, I cannot run the house if everyone goes on making a noise. If you cooperate, I am ready to conduct the business of the House, otherwise I can adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. I request all of you to maintain the dignity of the House. *(Interruptions)* I will call you Mr. Naik. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed the Professor. I will call you later. Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anything like this happens, it is left to the House. What has the Chair got to do with it? It is not in my hands. Today I may be here in this Chair, tomorrow I may not be here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is going to be very difficult for the Chair if you go on behaving in this way. Yes, Professor, what is your point?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have been telling you that when there is a matter of urgent public importance and when we raise the matter, you only have to give your consent when 50 members stand in favour of my getting leave for moving the adjournment motion. And I can quote a precedent Sir. When Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia led a demonstration in front of an embassy in Delhi and was tear-gassed, the matter was allowed to be raised through an adjournment motion in this House. *(Interruptions)*. Secondly, when Daniel Walcott, a famous smuggler, escaped from a plane, that issue was also allowed to be raised through an adjournment motion. Similarly this is also a fit case for adjournment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : 300 MLAs including women MLAs were teargassed and lathi-charged. This is a fit case for adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, my submission is that in a matter of adjournment motion, the Speaker has the absolute right to decide. The Government may oppose it. But you have to put the motion to the vote of the House and if 50 members support the motion, it will come up for discussion. It is within your power and discretion to admit an adjournment motion.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : The proceedings of the House have already started in the morning. Now,

there is no question of raising a point of order for adjournment as per the Rules *(Interruptions)*. They should not be allowed to raise two motions for adjournment. There is no question at this stage. *(Interruptions)*. In the morning, papers were laid and matters under 377 were taken up. So, the proceedings did start. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. Please take your seat. Yes, Mr. Deo.

SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, 200 representatives of the people who sought an interview with the Prime Minister were teargassed and lathi-charged. If that is not a fit subject to be discussed here, what is democracy and why have this Parliament? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. I will give my ruling now.

SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Can an hon. member of this House be assaulted like that? If he violated rules, there are rules to deal with. Can he be assaulted? Is this democracy? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have listened to you. Why don't you listen to me?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Please listen to me. In the morning, when the members gave an adjournment motion, at that time I told them to give it in some other form and when the Minister makes his statement, it can be discussed. Therefore, at that time I rejected the adjournment motion. There is no point in taking it up again as a second adjournment motion at this stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is we who have to decide about the form of the motion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given my consent for the adjournment motion. Now, the Minister will tell you.

SHRI ARIF MOMAMMAD KHAN
(Bahraich) Why he ? Why shold he tell ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please
listen to the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Now, please let me
speak, Sir (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir, you
have already not given consent to the
Adjournment Motion. Therefore, the
question of Adjournment Motion being
permitted cannot be raised now. (Interruptions). So far as the Government is
concerned, it will make a statement on the
incident today and it is willing for a
discussion after the statement has been
made under Rule 193, if they are interested
in discussing the incident (Interruptions).
I think that should satisfy them. Unfort-
unately, however, they are interested in
something different. I am constrained to
say that the Opposition has broken all
previous records by their unparliamentary
and unconstitutional conduct in the House
today. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have
already told in the morning itself that I
have not given my consent to the Adjourn-
ment Motion. I can ask the Government
to make a statement and you can discuss it
straightway.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have
asked the Government to make a statement.
Afterwards we can continue the discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have
given the Adjournment Motion. You put
it to vote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can
we take up now ? I have not given my
consent.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr.
Bhagat, you have no special prerogative.
You are one amongst the 525 Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At 4 o'
clock, they are going to make a statement.
Immediately, we can have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not
given my consent to the Adjournment
Motion. They are going to make a
statement at 4 o' clock and you can
discuss the problem. I am giving you per-
mission to discuss it at that time. It
cannot be done now.

*At this stage some hon Members
came forward and stood up near
the Table.*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It cannot
be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left
for all of you to decide. I cannot do
anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At 4 o'
clock we can discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you
want a discussion, at 4 o' clock, we are
going to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At 4 o'
clock they are going to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever
you want you are allowed to speak at
4 o' clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request all the Members to resume their seats ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We can discuss the matter at 4 o' clock only. They are going to make a statement. At that time you can discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No body can dictate to me. As you are telling certain things, they are also telling...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nobody can direct me—either this side or that side ; nobody can dictate to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point in shouting ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can I do for that ?

(Interruptions)

15 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I once again request all the Members to go to their seats. Already I have said that the Adjournment Motion cannot be taken up now. Please allow me to continue the proceedings now. I have not given my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot direct anyone...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At four o' clock you can discuss. I will allow a discussion at four o' clock...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They want to make a statement also. That also I have to listen. Whether it is correct or not, it is left to you. At four o' clock you discuss the matter. At that time you raise whatever points you want to raise...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You also speak at that time...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I am ready to allow at four o' clock. They will also come with the statement at that time.

(Interruptions)

15.05 hrs.

SPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1988-89— (Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up item No. 13 of the Agenda—Further discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1988-89.

Now, the Minister may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Mr. Deputy-Speakr, Sir, I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1988-89 for the Railways and made valuable suggestions for improving the

railway services. I am also greatly overwhelmed by the general appreciation of the performance of the Railways in the last three years and the support extended by the hon. Members from all sections of the House. I assure the House that the Railways would continue to improve the services further. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Member, Prof. N.G. Ranga has suggested urgent rehabilitation of the track. At the beginning of the 7th Plan, the arrears of track renewals were about 19,500 km. As against an average progress of 1908 kilomers of track renewals achieved in the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the renewals of 3578, 3978 and 4540 km were undertaken in the first three years of the Seventh Plan. As a result of progressive clearance of arrears of track renewals, there has been a reduction of 21% in rail fractures in 1986-87 as compared to previous year and in 1987-88, there has been a further reduction of about 13%. Sustained attention is being given to track maintenance, by adopting improved techniques of maintenance which is being given the highest priority. (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members also raised the question of safety of old railway bridges. I would like to inform the House that safety of bridges is being ensured through regular inspection and maintenance and high priority has been attached to the rehabilitation of those bridges which have shown any signs of distress. During the last 6 years, a total of 2110 bridges have been rehabilitated and thereby the total number of distressed bridges has been brought down from 2224 in 1982 to 913 in 1988, despite fresh arisings of the order of 100 to 150 per annum. During the first 4 years of the Seventh Plan, the average yearly outlay on bridge rehabilitation has been Rs. 41 crores, as against Rs. 15 crores during the Sixth Plan. As regards the general state of health of old railway bridges, it would be reassuring for the Members to know that the recent severe earthquakes in Assam and Bihar did not cause any significant damage to railway bridges. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Member Shri Basudeb Acharia has also desired that the pace of electrification should be increased. He has felt

that the percentage of electrified routes on Indian Railways is low as compared to that in other countries like Switzerland, Austria etc. I would like to clarify that the major thrust in Indian Railways is to electrify high density traffic routes. During the Seventh Plan, 3400 route Kilometres are programmed for electrification as compared to 1522 route kilometres achieved in the Sixth Plan and only 533 route km achieved during the Fifth Plan. The electrification programme is going according to schedule and 1715 route km have been completed during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. Electrification is primarily confined to the broad guage routes and out of a total of 33,669 route Kilometres 7,989 route Kilometres that is, 23.7% has been electrified by 31.3.1988. This, it may be appreciated, is quite an achievement. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Member, Shri Piyus Tiraky has pointed out that new lines should be taken up on developmental considerations and not only on commercial considerations. In this connection, I would submit that in accordance with the recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee which have been accepted by the Government, the criteria for taking up construction of new rail lines are as under :— (*Interruptions*)

- i) Project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral or other resources.
- ii) To serve as a missing link which can form alternative route to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes.
- iii) On strategic considerations.
- iv) As developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas.

A number of new lines have accordingly been taken up purely on developmental considerations and these are being progressed. On N.F. Railway, very high priority has been accorded to construction of new lines. Besides allotment of Rs. 25.50 crores out of a total of Rs. 195 crores for all new lines in 1988-89, a General

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

Manager (Construction) has been posted at Guwahati to expedite progress of these new lines and other construction projects. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Members had suggested for improved medical, educational and other facilities for the railway staff, as well as the need for improvement in passenger amenities. There has been a continuous expansion of medical services, both in quantity and quality. Many of the existing hospitals are being expanded and more health units added for serving people in the peripheral areas. (*Interruptions*).

The expenditure on medical services has risen from 62.91 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 87.5 crores in 1987-88 (Revised Estimates), an increase of as much as 39% in two years. A new thrust has been given to strengthening of the medical infrastructure and implementation of this Plan is closely monitored at various levels. So far as educational facilities are concerned, Railways have always provided facilities for the education of children in the form of Railway schools of which a few have been upgraded as Junior colleges. (*Interruptions*).

Besides, subsidised hostels, educational assistance, and reimbursement of tuition fees are also given. Although provisions of educational facilities is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, Railways have particularly in the recent years, taken vigorous steps to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas at several centres where educational facilities were not adequate. During 1986-87, 13 Central schools Kendriya Vidyalayas were sanctioned at centres with sizeable concentration of Railway staff. Last year, sanctions were obtained for 17 schools. The expenditure on staff amenities works has risen from an annual average of Rs. 8.36 crores in the last Plan period to an average of Rs. 18.34 crores in the first four years of the current plan, and the budget for this year is about Rupees 22 crores. Similarly, expenditure on staff quarters has increased from annual average of Rs. 12 crores per year to an annual average of Rupees 24 crores during first four years of 7th Plan. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Members are also aware that Productivity Linked Bonus was introduced in 1979-80. A new formula scientifically linking output for measurement of productivity, was devised with the full agreement of the two recognised Federations of Railway employees. Bonus under the revised agreement was declared equal to 42 days' wages for the year 1986-87, as the House may recall. (*Interruptions*).

By raising the limit of salary for eligibility to Productivity Linked Bonus, the contribution of the great majority of railway employees in increasing productivity was recognised.

I am also glad to submit that efforts are continuously made to improve the amenities offered to the passengers. There are two dimensions to this - investment on works of passenger amenities, and the quality of service provided to passengers. (*Interruptions*). As far as the investment part is concerned, current levels of expenditure are far higher than the position that obtained even three years ago. Specifically, under the "Passenger Amenities" Plan Head we have provided for Rs. 18 crores in the current year's Budget compared to Rs. 6.75 crores in the first year of the Plan and an annual average of Rs. 5 crores during the 6th Plan period. (*Interruptions*). Counting certain other aspects, like provision of cushions in Second Class coaches, and the amenity works covered by other schemes, the investment is as much as Rs. 24.37 crores in the current year. The arrangements for supply of potable water to passengers, bedrolls, cleanliness in coaches and better reservation facilities etc., are closely monitored and constantly improved. (*Interruptions*).

Hon. Member Shri Basudeb Acharia wanted to know why the RDSO should not develop new designs rather than adopt foreign technology. I would like to submit that RDSO have to their credit many important indigenous designs of rolling stock, which have been performing well and giving excellent service. This includes all types of rolling stock such as locomotives, wagons and coaches. Special mention may be made of the BOXN wagons and the CASNUB bogie used on these wagons fitted with air-brakes which has enabled a high

degree of reliability and helped Indian Railway to a record performance of more than 1400 NTKM per wagon day, which is the highest in the world. (*Interruptions*). However, for the latest art-of-technology for new designs of rolling stock, it is necessary to import technology as development efforts will take time. Concurrently, a sound R & D base is being developed at the RDSO, so that further design requirements for railway rolling stock and equipments can be indigenously evolved.

I share the anxiety of the hon. Members of the House for safety in rail travel. It has been my continuous endeavour to improve the track, rolling stock, and other assets to ensure rail safety. Accidents on Indian Railways have declined over the years despite heavy increase in freight and passenger traffic. From a level of 1,013 accidents in 1980-81, the number has come down to 604 in 1987-88. The incidence per million train kilometres has dropped from 2.00 to 1.02, a reduction of almost 50% in 8 years. The number of passenger train accidents in particular has come down from 346 to 202; a reduction of nearly 24%. The number of passenger trains involved in fatal accidents has dropped from 13 in 1984-85 to 7 in 1987-88.

The accident record of the Indian Railways compared favourably with those of some of the advanced countries. For instance, the accidents per million train KM on the Canadian Pacific Railways was 1.26 in 1986 and 1.10 in 1987, while the corresponding figures for the Indian Railways are 1.13 and 1.02. Safety has been accorded a very high priority on the Indian Railways (*Interruptions*).

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Bangalore has forwarded his preliminary report of inquiry in accordance with Statutory Investigation into Railway Accident Rules, 1973 framed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, into the abovementioned accident. The report was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, who has his headquarters at Lucknow on 22nd August, 1988 with a copy to Railway Board.

In his preliminary report, the Commissioner of Railway Safety has concluded that the accident was not due to :—

- (i) any act of sabotage or tampering with track ; or
- (ii) any mechanical failure of equipment or structures (either or track components, locomotives, coaches or the bridge structure) ; or
- (iii) convulsions of nature.

He has classified the accident as falling under "Failure of Railway staff."

CRS has not made any immediate recommendations in his preliminary report.

The cause of the accident and responsibility, if any, will be known only after the Final Report is received. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, the country has witnessed a terrible calamity recently in Bihar. The Prime Minister has directed that all Ministries should assist to the maximum extent to ameliorate the sufferings of the affected people. In pursuance of this directive, we have decided to carry free of charge relief materials like foodstuffs, medicines, utensils etc intended for free distribution amongst the earthquake-affected population and consigned to authorised officers of the State Government. It has also been decided to allow 50% concession in second class rail fare to students for visiting their homes in the areas affected by the earthquake. Necessary orders in this regard have been issued. (*Interruptions*).

I am grateful, Sir, for the various suggestions. I have tried to cover the main points raised by the hon. Members. So far as the other valuable suggestions are concerned, I assure the hon. Members of the House that these will receive considered attention. With this, I commend the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 to vote.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

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, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1988-89
VOTED BY THE LOK SABHA**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants noted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	1,00,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	1,00,000
	Railway Funds	150,01,000

15 16 hrs

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL*, 1988**

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill. Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 1.9.1988.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, 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 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways.

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 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I introduce † the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, 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 1988 89 for the purposes of Railways, 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 1988-89 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

† Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 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 SCINDIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 3-45 p m.

15.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till forty-five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty-Eight minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Item No. 16, we will take up tomorrow. We shall now take up Item No. 17.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Allahabad) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : What is the matter ? Under what rule ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is the highest forum of the country. *(Interruptions)* They have objections. The Opposition Leaders and the Opposition Members wanted to put a very serious matter before the House and draw its attention to it.

This morning, the elected representatives of the people, coming from Andhra... *(Interruptions)* who wanted to present a memorandum...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Instead of receiving their memorandum which was a very simple affair, and which was a part of the duty of the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* they were lathicharged, tear-gassed...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now, when the matter was sought to be raised in the House, their voice has been quelled here, right in the House. A member has been assaulted, and the House has been given no opportunity to raise this issue and bring it before the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In view of what is going on, we have decided to boycott the House for the rest of the Session. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We are boycotting, not for the rest of the day, but for the rest of the Session (Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Manelikkara) : In protest against what had happened, we are walking out.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : Sir, we are walking out for the day ; and if this Bill viz. Jamia Millia Islamia Bill included in the List of Business comes up tomorrow, we will take part.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait then left the House

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, they have torn this piece of paper. This is a breach of privilege. They cannot tear the papers...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister, Mr Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : It is most unfortunate that hon Member Mr. V.P. Singh should appeal to you, Sir, that he wants to raise a point of order, and misuse...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is most unfortunate that hon. Member Mr. V.P. Singh should appeal to you that he wants to raise a point of order, and misuse the liberty given to him to raise a point of order, to make a political statement before walking out. There was no point of order in what he said. It was so obvious that there was no point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling ; it is a formality. What can I do ? Once I gave a ruling, there is no point of order. Please leave it

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Chair has ruled that there is no point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister. Item No. 17.

15 54 hr..

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL

[English]

RAJYA SABHA AMENDMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-eighth" the word "Thirty-ninth" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 5 for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted

Clause 29

3. That at page 13, line 17, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-eighth" the word "Thirty-ninth" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 5 for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted.

Clause 29

3. That at page 13, line 17, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Amendments.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-eighth" the word "Thirty-ninth" be substituted" (1)

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That at page 1, line 5, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted" (2)

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That at page 13, line 17, for the figure "1987" the figure "1988" be substituted" (3)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

15.56 hrs.

**WATER (PREVENTION AND
CONTROL OF POLLUTION)
AMENDMENT BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next Item, item No. 18. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

As the Hon. Members are aware, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is meant to ensure the prevention and control of water pollution. The power to legislate on water rests with the State Legislatures under entry 17 of List II, State List. Therefore, in order to enable the Parliament to make a law in regard to water, the State Legislatures of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal passed the necessary resolutions under Article 252(1) of the Constitution. The Parliament passed the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which was made applicable to those States as also the Union Territories. Many other States later adopted the Act by passing resolutions under Article 252(1) of the Constitution.

This Act has been amended in 1978 to remove certain lacunae after following the procedure under Article 252(2) of the Constitution.

Subsequently, a number of administrative and practical difficulties in the implementation of the Act have been brought to the notice of the Government by the State Governments and Central and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The issues in this regard have been examined thoroughly by the Government in consultation with the States, the State Boards, the Central Board and the concerned Central Departments. Taking into account their suggestions, certain amendments in the Act have been proposed. I would like to explain the main features of these amendments.

The definition of "occupier" is proposed to be amended on the lines of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

From the practical experience of the implementation, it is considered desirable to empower the Central Board to exercise the powers and to perform the functions of a State Board in a State for a specified period for specific purposes, when circumstances so warrant. Such circumstances would include, among

others, persistent default by a State Board in complying with any direction issued by the Central Board, under section 18, as a consequence of which default a grave emergency has arisen or is likely to arise. This would, however, be without prejudice to the normal functioning of the State Boards in areas other than those taken over by the Central Board for a specified period. During the specified period, the costs incurred shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue from the person or persons concerned, if the State Board concerned is empowered under the Act to so recover such costs.

At present, a person is required to obtain consent from the Board concerned only when he brings into use an outlet or begins to discharge effluents. In order to ensure pollution control measures even at the stage of establishment of a plant, it is proposed to make it obligatory to obtain consent even while establishing or taking steps to establish industrial plants. It is also proposed to empower the Board to limit their consent to suitable periods so as to enable them to review the observance of the conditions prescribed and to refuse renewal if the conditions are not fulfilled.

Though the implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the Central and State Governments and the Boards, public cooperation is essential to effectively implement the Act.

16.00 hrs.

The hon Members are aware that the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the recently enacted Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act 1987 provide the right to any citizen to file a complaint before a competent court regarding violation of the provisions of those Acts. It is proposed to make a similar provision in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. A notice of 60 days, as in the two Acts mentioned, has been provided to discourage frivolous complaints and to enable the prescribed authorities to verify the contents of the complaints within the notice period and to take action. The hon. Members may notice that a provision is being added to provide

for the Boards to furnish all relevant information in their possession, subject to certain safeguards, to the complainant. It is the intention of Government to facilitate the detection of pollution and punishment of the polluters. This provision will also keep the official agencies alert about their responsibilities. An identical provision has been incorporated in the Air Amendment Act, 1987.

In spite of the powers given to the Boards to take penal action, it is observed that pollution continues due to delays in prosecution. The hon. Members are aware that the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have identical provisions empowering the Central Government and the State Boards, respectively to issue directions to any person, officer or any authority. This power includes the power to direct the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process or stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity, water or any other service. It is proposed that similar powers be given to the Boards under the Water Act to effectively and immediately prevent and control the pollution of water.

The penal ties for violation of the provisions of the Water Act, at present, do not have a deterrent effect. The Air Amendment Act, 1987 provides for stringent penalties for violating the provisions of the Act. It is proposed to similarly enhance the penal provisions in the Water Act.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Central and State Boards do not have adequate resources at present for proper discharge of their duties. Their only source of funds is by way of gifts, grants, donations, benefactions and fees. The Cess collected annually under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess) Act, 1977 is being distributed to the State Boards by the Central Government. In addition, the Central Government has initiated a scheme to assist State Boards to strengthen their technical staff and laboratory infrastructure. 16 States Boards have been so far assisted with a grant of Rs. 2.62 crores. We propose to continue the scheme during the Seventh Plan. However, such funding may not be enough

to fund all the requirements of the Boards. It is, therefore, proposed that the Boards be empowered to augment their finances from sources such as loans, bonds, debentures, etc.

Hon. Members have often pointed out the need for much stricter implementation of the laws in order to effectively control pollution. In accordance with the wishes of Parliament, the Government have, over the past one year, significantly tightened the implementation of the laws. The number of prosecutions launched under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) 1974 against the defaulting units was 978 in the 13 years since the enactment of this law. Last year, alone 1005 cases were launched under this Act. 218 prosecutions were launched under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 last year as compared to the 131 prosecutions launched in the six years since the enactment of the law. Effective use has been made of the powers given to the Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Notices have been issued to 64 polluting units under Section 5 of the Act for showing cause as to why they should not be closed down. In case of 15 units orders have been passed directing closure and in case of two units time has been given for taking pollution control measures or face closure.

At the same time, the industries, which are essential for national development, have started to complain that they are allowed little time to fall in with the tight environmental standards. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of this government that environmental health is of paramount importance. Taking into account the overall national interest, this government will pursue the path of the golden mean by ensuring environmental health while promoting national economic progress through development.

Sir, the amendment Bill has been drafted after extensive consultations with the States, the State Boards, the concerned Central Departments and the Central Board. The objective of these amendments is to strengthen the legal and institutional framework and to enlist public cooperation

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

in effectively implementing the law. I am sure the hon. Members will support this Amendment Bill. I am confident that the Government would be able to protect the quality of water more effectively with the help of the proposed amendments in the Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, be taken into Consideration."

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whilst commending the Government and the hon. Minister for proposing the amendment to the Act concerned with pollution control, I would certainly like to give my comments at the outset by saying that these amendments were long overdue, not only from the legislative point of view but also from the point of view of strengthening the very *raison d'être* of the laws dealing with pollution control. I think some of the amendments that have been suggested are very necessary and they would certainly bring about the desired effectiveness that is required for pollution control. Particularly I am impressed with enhancing the penal provisions which have now been raised to three months imprisonment and up to Rs. 10,000 fine, which I think was very necessary. I am also impressed with the Board being empowered to be capable of stopping, by regulation, an industry which continues to pollute. I think these are very positive measures that are incorporated in this Bills. But I would like to say a few more things. Amongst them, one is that the Chairman of the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board, Mr. Uma Chand Ji headed a special committee as early as four years ago, to look into where and how the laws concerning pollution control should be amended and how best the infrastructure could be strengthened. I think that the recommendations that came out of this Committee Report have not been incorporated ; I think they should have been studied a little more in depth. Amongst the various suggestions that were

made and amongst those that I would like to make are that when we are talking of the environment the most important factor that has to be recognised is the involvement of the people because no matter what kind of legislation you may have, the involvement of the people is imperative, only from that source can you get the kind of support to implement the laws and to see that they are carried out. Better coordination should be established between the State Boards in every State and the non-governmental organisations that exist in most States to create awareness amongst the people against pollution and I would like to see more and more public interest litigation arising on this score. If there is not, I think the responsibility lies not only on the Government, but on all of us here who represent the masses. Why have we not, whether we are MLAs or MPs or whatever we stand for, created that consciousness or awareness for the environment, which if created would reflect the public consciousness ?

I would like to see a special provision in our Criminal Procedure Code whereby there would be a better position for what they call notice to sue which is prevalent in all developed countries specially concerning environmental problems because what we see here is that almost all polluters whether they are industries or whether they are municipalities, avoid and somehow or other overcome any prosecution notice that is given to them by any State Board by going in for stay orders and the length of a stay order depends on the influence that that agency has on the Boards, I am sorry to say this, and until then pollution continues and people suffer. A stay order may last a year, may be longer. How do we overcome that ? What kind of interaction does the Ministry of Environment have with the Law Ministry in seeing that somehow or other we can overcome this very grave problem ? I even suggested : Why can't we think of having peripetatic course whereby it would facilitate even gram panchayats to go to a court and get the judgment ? A gram panchayat who is suffering from pollution from industry or from a municipality could very easily get the benefit of the law through this Act and speedy judgment. This is something which we can certainly think of. By far the major source of pollution as far as quantity in water is

concerned, comes from municipalities. It has been estimated that somewhere around 75 per cent or even up to 80 percent of the effluent going into our waters, whether they are rivers or lakes or ponds, come from our municipalities. They may not be so toxic as from industries, but they are certainly detrimental to the health. How do we tackle this problem? I very often talk not only to the Central Board and the State Boards dealing with pollution but even with the Central Ganga Authority which has been given somewhere around Rs. 3 crores. They are going ahead with installing pollution control measures in other cities of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, i.e. installation of sewerage and treatment. No anticipation has been thought of seeing how this installed capacity of pollution control will be maintained from municipal sources because every municipality in this country is in the red and no municipality has courage or conviction to enhance its house tax to ensure that these pollution control measures are maintained. Even if the Union Government has installed these sewerage treatment plants from the Union Budget up to Rs. 300 crores, how will they be maintained unless we create that kind of consciousness within our citizens that they have to pay for. No clean environment is possible without paying anything. You cannot have an environment free without contribution. You have to be prepared to make a contribution and sacrifice and this point has to be driven in. I have suggested and put across to the Prime Minister and even in the Party meetings and across the floor as well that time has come when we should have a national Municipal Sewerage and Treatment Corporation of India on the same lines as we have HUDCO. It would be a central corporation which advances loan to individual municipalities for carrying out sewerage and treatment plant at a very low interest, may be national interest. Unless you do that and unless the nation is prepared for setting up of that Corporation and allocate funds for a Central corporation, this problem would proliferate in the time to come all over the country.

As far as industries are concerned, we have through the various fora—whether it is through the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, whether it is through various non-

Governmental organisations showing interests in pollution control measures—presented to the Finance Ministry, dire need for having some mechanism whereby an industry which wants to invest a massive investment—pollution control measures now are getting more and more sophisticated and costly—a provision should be inbuilt whereby any industry which wants to make investment in pollution control measures, money should be available specially on soft-term basis and over a long-term repayment period. Now no such provision has yet been made. I think, it is high time and here is the forum for me to say this.

Air pollution is growing into ocean not only from chimneys but even from automobiles and I feel the various agencies the Ministry of Environment which is a nodal agency, the municipalities, the police authorities and the health authorities and the RTOs who issue these automobile permits have no proper coordination and inter-face whereby we can very effectively implement the measures needed for controlling pollution from automobiles which is a task getting more and more out of hand.

In many cities of India, research programmes have brought forth how the situation lies, what is the percentage of carbon monoxide and other very obnoxious and noxious air pollutants that we should take cognizance of, thereby preventing the automobile engines and machines from emitting such noxious fumes and what proper control measures should be there.

I know that there have been some good provisions made in this proposed Bill but I would like this Bill to go further by saying that, as in the case of the Police laws, any informer who cooperates with the Department, the implementing agencies, should be given certain incentives who effectively inform the authorities and would even stand by, by giving evidence in courts. No incentive is given to such informers now. So I would like to say that such a provision perhaps could have been thought of.

As far as water pollution is concerned, the time has come when we must have a better and more effective method specially

[Shri Digvijay Sinh]

where there are industrial estates or to have the water treatment facility through common system. That is the economical, pragmatic and logical way of removing effluents. With the States setting up industrial estates, this should not be a problem because an industry, by and large, is located in industrial areas and zones. Why cannot we have such plants whereby the water effluent from industry is treated through a common system? I would also like to suggest that the Central Board can take over the functions of the State Board and debit the expenditure to the State Board as this Act provides for almost taking over the functioning of the State Board.

Why is there no effective coordination between State Boards and municipalities? All municipalities get their funds from the States and from the main sources for their development programmes. Why is there no inter-linkage between the funds that are given for development to a municipality and the sewerage treatment plants of a municipality? Can better methods be evolved whereby this inter-linkage becomes effective?

A very serious situation has arisen throughout the country from insecticides and pesticides that have been spreading and the quantum of spraying enhancing year by year. No coordination has been effected within the Ministries of Environment; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and the Department of Science and Technology which can propose methodology of overcoming this problem of insecticides.

The insecticide has created the impact of destroying what it wants to destroy in agriculture and its ill-effects go into the water or soil or air. Now technologically they can produce such insecticides and pesticides which can almost disintegrate within a certain specified period the impact of its ill-effects which go into the water or soil or air. This is the task of the Department of Science and Technology.

There has been no coordination between these various agencies of the Government

of India whereby society is informed of what is the total quantum of insecticides that have already been deposited in our water, soil and air. We have to see as to how much of these natural resources we can hold without destroying not only effective human life but other forms of life also and we have to think as to what should be done for proper regulation. This is something which we may say novel, still blazing a new trail. But, we need to do this before we start repenting for all these spraying of pesticides that goes on.

With these remarks, I once again commend the Bill and would like to say that let us hope that in times to come, what is required is not just legislation or amendment of the legislation but we should bring about the desired effect for effective pollution control and we have all to participate in creating that kind of an ethos or consciousness in this field whereby we are concerned about our own future and concerned now we maintain our mother nature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister Shri P. Chidambaram to make a statement.

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INCIDENT THAT TOOK PLACE NEAR THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE ON 1.9.1988 WHEN MEMBERS OF TELUGU DESAM PARTY AND SOME MP'S AND MLA'S STARTED MARCHING TOWARDS PM'S HOUSE.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I was to inform the Honourable House that an application was received by the Delhi Police from Shri Upendra, MP, Leader, Telugu Desam Party,

on 29.8.1988 informing the Police that the TDP would be staging a dharna at the Boat Club on 31.8.1988 and 1.9.1988. Permission was accorded. In the application no mention was made about their intention to proceed either to Parliament House or to the Prime Minister's residence.

On 1.9.1988, at about 0830 hours, about 300 members of the Telugu Desam Party, including MPs and MLAs, assembled at the Boat Club. Later they started to proceed towards Rafi Marg where prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr P.C. were in force. On being prevented from doing so, they turned back on Rajpath and from the Janpath side started marching towards the Prime Minister's residence. The Police officers on duty tried to reason with the members of the procession that they could not proceed towards the Prime Minister's residence as they did not have any permission to take out a procession. However, the processionists did not pay any heed and continued to rush head-long towards the Prime Minister's residence. In view of these developments, police force was rushed towards Gole Methi round-about near the Prime Minister's residence and barricades were also set up. When the demonstrators reached the Gole Methi roundabout, they were again requested not to go any further, but they insisted on doing so.

SHO Chanakyapuri went to the reception of the Prime Minister's residence to enquire whether the processionists could meet the Prime Minister. After checking with the Prime Minister's office, SHO Chanakyapuri was informed that although no appointment had been fixed for a meeting with the Prime Minister, Prime Minister would be willing to meet some representatives of the processionists at his Parliament House Office during the course of the day. SHO Chanakyapuri returned to the Gole Methi roundabout and duly conveyed the message to the processionists.

The processionists did not pay any heed and started rushing towards Prime Minister's residence by jumping the barricades and jostling with the Police. The Police then reformed about 50 yards from the cordon and again tried to restrain them but

the processionists turned violent and started assaulting the Police officers. Many of the processionists broke through the cordon and started rushing towards the Prime Minister's residence. In order to restrain the processionists, the Police ordered the firing of tear gas shells. A total of 7 tear-gas shells were fired. The processionists who broke through the cordon were brought under control and pushed back to Gole Methi cordon. No lathi-charge was ordered to disperse the demonstrators although it is possible that some policemen may have used their canes to push back the processionists who had turned violent.

In the incident, 9 police officials and 7 processionists received minor injuries. A lady in the group became unconscious due to the tear smoke. She was immediately removed to the RML Hospital where she regained consciousness. She did not suffer any injuries. A case of rioting and assault has been registered at Police Station Tughlak Road, 363 persons were arrested from the spot including some women and 162 MLAs.

16.30 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support these amendments. In this connection I would like to congratulate Mr. Z. A. Ansari for bringing this proposal before us. He is a man of very loving personality and I am sure that his Department will also discharge its duties with the same promptitude.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I proceed I would like to remind Mr. Ansari that last time he had passed an Anti-pollution Bill in this House and I had asked his predecessor Mr. Bhajanlal and he had assured me that strict action will be taken against all those who flout and violate

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

this Bill. He had again assured me when I again asked him. I had particularly mentioned my constituency Satna where there is a number of big cement factories. Asbestos-sheet factories are also located there and the owners of these factories are not ordinary persons but the people like Birlaji, Tataji and the people who own other big companies and care a fig for the laws enacted by the Government. I would like to know as to what action has been taken on the assurances given earlier by the hon. Minister? If any action has been taken, we have not received any information in this regard. Even a single person of my constituency Satna doesn't know whether any action has been taken against these big capitalists either by your Department or by the Central Government or by the State Government. Secondly I would like the Government to tell as to how many notices have been issued to these big-industrialists for taking action against them and if issued, the number of persons against whom action was taken and the number of notices withdrawn stating the reasons thereof alongwith the reasons of not taking any action on them.

Just now a point was made about the municipalities. My able friend Shri Digvijay Singhji has very competently pointed out some technicalities. I will not go very deep into it but while citing an example of a govt. agency of Delhi I would like to urge upon the Government to take stringent action against those persons and officials who flout and violate particularly the Government rules and go against its agencies so that others could learn a lesson from it. There is a place known as connaught lane between Janpath and Kasturba Gandhi Marg in Connaught-place but this connaught lane has been converted into a big slum by the N D M.C. There were twelve or fifteen trees in this connaught lane which had been planted there fifty years ago. Ten or twelve of these trees were cut down by the N D M.C officials and that too without any permission. Besides this, a building to supply electricity was also constructed on the children park by N.D.M.C. officials despite the objections of the residents of that area. Some days ago I went there to meet the famous Indian writer Shri Balwant Gargi

and found the whole street sprawled over with knee deep mud. The sewage of these streets was lying open which had converted the entire street into a slum. It is very astonishing that it is so happening in the connaught place, the heart of Delhi and nobody is bothering about it.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether N.D.M.C. has been kept out of the purview of law and no rule is applicable to it. Moreover, no action is taken on the complaints of M.Ps and they have to bear with it. I have been putting up in caning lane. This area also has been fully converted into a slum by N.D.M.C. because there is maximum pollution as the drains are not cleaned up. This Bill is quite useless if the labourers and poor people living in these dirty streets are not redeemed of the torture inflicted upon them by the N.D.M.C. With whom else they should raise the matter?

Secondly, I would like to speak something about Satna Parliamentary Constituency. There are three cement factories in this region. Out of them two mills are owned by the Birlas and one by the Tatas and there is also a factory which manufactures Asbestos-sheets. This is the universal opinion if full preventive measures are not taken while manufacturing these asbestos-sheets, it can cause cancer by its dust particles. In spite of my repeated shoutings, no preventive measures have been taken by this Asbestos-factory and thus they are playing with the lives of the people of that area. These factory owners care a fig for the laws of the State Government or the Central Government. They are very influential and command so much power of money that nobody can harm them. I would also like to submit one more thing that there is an imminent threat to the health and lives of the people residing within an area of twenty miles from these cement factories of Satna Parliamentary Constituency. The dust and smoke emitted by these cement factories spreads upto 20 miles and poses a threat to the health of the people of this area. It also affects the cattle life but no effective step was taken against them. Though the laws have been there in existence for a long time but in spite of my

voice against it not only today but for the last three and half years, no action has been taken against the big capitalists because they are Birlas and Tatas. Therefore, nobody paid attention to it and consequently no action was taken against them. They not only ruined this place but also usurped the land of the people residing in this area and even a ten percent of these people could not get job in these factories. Factories are set up in Satna on the lands acquired from the people but the residents of the area are not provided with jobs whereas outsiders are recruited in these factories and brought over the local workers. Resultantly these people are being denied their wages and job opportunities. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what sort of justice is being done to them? Neither they get wages, nor the employment nor justice and their lives continue to fall a victim to the atrocities. No action was taken against the industrial magnets even after the enactment of laws and the officers of the State Government also kept mum over it and could do nothing in this regard. There is no use of passing a bill if injustice is not done away with. What is the purpose of passing such a bill?

Similarly I would like to speak about Seahor. You have made a mention of the water pollution. There is a sugar factory at Seahor, which discharges its entire effluents into the only river of drinkable water in this area. I have been raising my voice against it for the last many years. Our hon. Minister had also visited that place. I would appeal to the Government to take stringent action against that sugar factory.

After this, I would like to speak something about Chitrakoot. It is a place where Lord Rama had passed eleven and a half years of his exile but it is the hard luck of this place and of its people that despite its worldwide religious and historical importance, it has seen no development to this day. It is a bone of contention between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. We all know that customs comes under our jurisdiction and on the other hand, Madhya Pradesh Government claims that it comes under her jurisdiction. I submitted

a proposal to the Government to constitute a special development authority for development of Chitrakut and its entire area and provide funds for it. This is the area where the big capitalists have purchased lands in the hilly areas and are misusing them. No attention is being paid by anyone to check the river Mandagni being polluted. I would like your Ministry to accord a special status to Chitrakut and pay special attention to it. Special attention should be paid to Chitrakut by your Ministry and funds should be provided for it so that Chitrakut may become one of the best places in India and every kind of pollution may be eradicated there.

I hope you would consider my submission. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution impose an obligation on the State to protect and improve environment. Similarly, a corresponding fundamental duty has been imposed on all citizens to improve the environment.

Powers to legislate for environment purposes are included in all the three lists contained in the Constitution. The Central as well as the State Governments can legislate for this purpose. The present Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 has been brought forward under Section 252 of the Constitution of India. It applies to certain States as soon as it is passed, and it will be made applicable to other States as and when they pass resolutions or laws in their legislatures.

Sir, it is not possible to exaggerate the seriousness of the problem of water pollution. The rapid march of industrialisation and urbanisation has been the main cause of polluting our river streams and wells. There has been nothing short of criminal negligence on the part of the municipalities and industrialists in this matter.

[Shri Y S. Mahajan]

Big industries release into the river streams large quantities of chemicals, untreated water and hazardous materials. Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Caveri, Godavari, Hoogly, Tungbadhia and Tapti are all witness to this tragedy.

The small scale industry also has contributed its mite to the pollution of rivers. For instance in 1983 in the State of Rajasthan several installed tubewells and pumps near the industrial area in Jodhpur discharged colour water. This was due to the textile printing and dyeing units in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Assembly was rocked with noisy scenes. Nearly 1500 small scale units of this kind discharged into the river beds 1500 million litres of effluents every day.

Sir, this sort of pollution causes various types of diseases such as cancer and gastroenteritis. It has ruined nearly 10,000 acres of land. It is reported that these industries which have a turn over of 400 crores have still not taken any step to check the effluent flow into the rivers.

I now come to the other part of India, the Tamil Nadu. The North Arcot district is the best example of how industry can ruin the environment. Untreated effluent from about 215 tanneries, most of them from the towns of Ambur and Ranipet have turned the area into a wasteland. Water is undrinkable and even animals refuse to graze in these areas.

Sir, you will find the same thing in some parts of the Kerala. The Coir industry of Kerala is another such example. Domestic sewage is responsible for 90 per cent of water pollution that takes place in this country. According to a study carried out by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, about 142 class I cities with population of one lakh and above generate over 1000 million litres of sewage every day. Most of this waste is dumped into river course, rendering the natural waters downstream unfit for drinking. In some cases, these waters are found unfit even for bathing purposes. Let me give or yet another instance and show how serious this problem is. I happened

to be in America some years ago. University students wanted to have a Swimming competition in the Hudson river there. The authorities warned that the river was polluted. Still, the boys bathed in the river and four of them died. Perhaps the same would have been the situation in our Ganga also, but for the preventive measures taken by the Central Ganga Authority to purify its polluted waters.

Sir, water pollution is responsible for the outbreak of cholera and gastro-enteritis in Delhi which has taken such a heavy toll in the last month.

Sir, the provisions of this Bill have been explained in detail by the hon. Minister. The provisions give the Pollution Control Boards more powers than before. Apart from changes in nomenclature, as per the main amendment, the Central Board will have the right to carry out the functions of the State Boards in the directives given to them are not obeyed by them and the cost incurred will be recovered as revenue. The Bill makes it obligatory on the part of a person to obtain the consent of the relevant Board before establishing or taking any steps to establish any industry, operation or process which is likely to cause pollution of water.

Another important provision is in extreme cases of violation, the Board can even direct closure of the offending unit and even stop the supply of water and electricity to that industry. This is a very important and effective provision.

Yet another important provision in the Bill makes the penalty for breach of its provisions stricter and harsher than before.

Sir, this Bill is very good and nobody can quarrel over it. But the real question is whether it will be implemented properly and effectively. Similar provisions, sufficiently strong, did exist even before this amendment was brought forward. But the Pollution Control Boards have not shown enough determination to check the evil practice of letting loose millions of litres of sewage and harmful effluents into our river systems. 75 per cent of the pollution in Ganga stems from untreated domestic waste

and sewage discharged by riverside municipalities like Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Patna. The question is whether the Pollution Control Boards will be strong enough to take action against these municipalities. According to one study, Calcutta is the worst offender in terms of individual cities. It lets into Ganga about \$80 million litres of raw sewage every day. According to the latest report of the Central Ganga Authority, out of 27 major industrial units which have not taken adequate steps as per the directives of the Pollution Control Board, 13 are the Central Government undertakings. These have not taken any measures in this direction. Thus, the Central Government is also responsible for the pollution of river sources.

Water supply in our country is extensively polluted. It is borne out by the fact that nearly 80 per cent of our people have to drink contaminated water which is the carrier of most of the diseases.

This problem cannot be dealt with effectively unless we are able to generate public consciousness against this ; unless we are able to prepare action groups ; and unless we are ready to help voluntary agencies which can take the responsibility of undertaking this work in their area. In this regard, I have heard that there are a number of voluntary agencies but they do not get any encouragement from the Central Government in the form of financial help.

I suggest that they should be financed to carry out this important work. Unless this is done, this serious problem of letting city sewage water into the rivers will not be controlled or checked.

With these words, I support the Bill.

PROF N G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all in favour of this Bill. We owe a debt of gratitude to Indiraji for having taken initiative in her speech at Stockholm pleading for a clean mother earth and warning people against pollution. We are also glad to our friend Mr. Sinhji, who was the first Environment Minister, for evincing a very great interest in educating and enlightening our own Members of Parliament, through a special Committee which he has been guiding all this time.

There is air pollution. There is water pollution. But we should see that they do not obstruct rapid economic and social and more so industrial development of our country which we are very keen about. We had factory inspectors. We know quite a number of them fell a prey to the allurements offered by big industrialists. Instead of helping factories to develop in more and more places and on right lines, they had proved to be an obstruction. We do not want the administration of this Environment Minister to be an obstruction—to grow as bad an obstruction as factory inspectors had been. There is need to have a monitoring agency to see that these departmental officers themselves do not misuse their powers. We want more and more industries. We want motor transport. We want Inland Waterways. We want Airways also. How to protect the environment ? How to prevent pollution ? For preventing pollution, you need officers. These officers are likely to become obstructive and also amenable to temptations. There must be a continuous agency in order to see that these people do not stand in the way of genuine all round social progress. Today what is happening ? Only today from Andhra Pradesh, we have had a delegation saying that the Centre is standing in the way of so many of their projects being sanctioned by the Centre because of these environmental objections—objections on account of forests, objections on account of pollution and so on. Similar objections or complaints also would be coming from various States. Too much of time is being taken by the Environment Ministry here in giving their final sanction. Therefore, there must be a time limit for various kinds of pollutions within which the Ministry and their Department and Officers should be charged with the responsibility of saying yes or no—the final answer. Otherwise the delaying obstruction will go on. Papers being sent from one Ministry to another, dilly-dallying and delaying in the end, with the result that the industrial development in various States is likely to be delayed, if not obstructed and prevented. Sufficient care has got to be taken in this direction. It is easy to say that village panchayats and other local organizations should be given the right to go on raising their objections. My friend Mr Qureshi has raised several objections,

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

He was genuine ; he was right in raising these objections. But are they correct objections ? Who has to examine them ; and then, within what time has a decision to be given ? These are questions that have got to be discussed, they have got to be settled very carefully by the Ministry. If we leave it to the local bodies, the local bodies as you all know suffer from their own political troubles. There is every likelihood of a lot of injustice being done to one party or the other. But at the same time, their cooperation is also needed. Their vigilance is also needed. So, in cooperation with the local organizations, decisions will have to be taken by the authorities. If at any time there is difference of opinion between the representative organizations in the local areas and the officers, there should be something like a Lok *adalat* or whatever it is. There should be another authority to decide finally. Otherwise, injustice is likely to be done ; or corruption is likely to creep in. In these directions, care will have to be taken. We must remember one thing : this country is not yet ready to assure the people of pure water, unpolluted water, not to speak of unpolluted air. Then again, for most of the washing purposes in rural areas, people depend upon the local canals, local streams ; and then for drinking water also, in addition to washing their cattle and appeasing their thirst, we are not able to make any arrangements. Until and unless we make arrangements for all these things, there should not be any kind of an obstruction from the point of view of environment. These local needs also will have to be taken into consideration, and something or the other has got to be done ; not in isolation but in harmony with other activities, that we develop in order to ensure that pollution is minimized, if not eliminated.

My hon. friend Mr Qureshi has drawn our attention to the local activities, in regard to pollution. Just closeby Gandhi Darshan, there is a factory. It goes on emitting any quantity of smoke. At one time, Indira Ji said that directions had been given in order to see that the smoke itself was treated in such a way that it would not be a danger to life. I do not

know whether that scheme has been perfected, has been implemented, and with what success. Efforts have to be made in order to see, insofar as these factories which are already functioning in various cities and other areas that the quantity of smoke that they emit and the harm that is being done now to environment is minimized, if not eliminated, by insisting upon necessary remedial measures to be taken by the management.

I do not know whether any effort is being made ; if so, by whom. My final point is : who is going to implement this ? The State Government, I suppose, in most cases ; but in the case of these great rivers like Ganga Ji, Yamuna Ji and so on, like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri, Narmada Mahanadi and all these rivers, I would like the Centre itself to take the primary responsibility, in order to see that they are kept as clean as possible. But in regard to various other water resources it is the States whose help has got to be invoked whose cooperation has got to be sought. And, therefore, there is need for perfect cooperation, or maximum possible cooperation between the Centre and the State Governments and the State Governments should not be given the negative power of preventing either industrial development or social protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harihar Soren.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

* SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): Mr Chairman Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1988. The water pollution is posing a serious problem in the country. Some Hon. Members have spoken on this Bill. I don't wish to repeat those points. The pollution control boards were set up at the Centre as well as at the State level. The Central pollution control board looks after the pollution control activities in the various Union

* Translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Oriya.

territories. Pollution Control measures were being undertaken through Central and State pollution control board. But the Central and State pollution control boards failed to take necessary steps to control water pollution. Therefore water pollution has posed a serious threat to our society. It has become our National problem now. We have to tackle this problem very carefully. However, I thank the Hon. Minister for taking a series of measures in this direction. The water pollution control bill was passed in the House in 1974. But it was not effective. So in 1978 the then government amended the Water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974 to remove certain practical difficulties that were faced in the implementation stage. But it is regrettable that the Act of 1978 also could not produce good result. Because there are certain lacunae in that Act. Therefore, the government felt the need to bring a new amendment Bill before the House. Some very good provisions have been made in this Bill. I don't want to say any thing on those provisions. I hope the Bill go a long way in controlling water pollution. But it is always found that a group of people particularly the Industrialist don't adopt the measures to control pollution. They are rich people. They have links in government offices. They influence the government officials. So I request the government to be very cautious and see that the action is taken against those people so that the aim of the government to control pollution becomes a great success. Sir, the government is giving priority to solve the unemployment problem in the country. Therefore a large number of Industries are being set up to provide employment to the unemployed. But it is regrettable that the Industries are causing water pollution and thereby causing harm to the society. So, we have to create awareness among the people, so that they can raise their voice against the Industrialist, the factory owners who are responsible for polluting the rivers. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister to see that action is taken against the Industrialist causing pollution. He has to see that Act is effectively implemented. At the same time he should utilise the media to help the people on this regard. The voluntary organisations should be encouraged to help

the people so that they can fight against this social evil.

As you know Sir, water pollution is not a problem of a particular State. Almost all the major rivers in the country are getting increasingly polluted. The pollution control boards have studied river basins of Ganga, Yamuna and some other rivers and found that they are polluted. Unfortunately Ganga is the most polluted river in the world. It is heartening to note that Ganga development authority has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The State Chief Ministers are involved in the implementation of the pollution control programme. I hope the programme will be a great success.

Sir, like Ganga, Yamuna river is also getting polluted. Industries discharge chemical effluents etc. to this river. That is the main reason of the pollution of Yamuna. Then I would like to say a word about my State Orissa. Mahanadi is the largest river in that State. A study undertaken by Sambalpur University opines that river Mahanadi is polluted due to the Paper Plants set up at Brajraj nagar and Chauduar in Orissa. Besides, some Industries set up in Madhya Pradesh are causing pollution to the Mahanadi water. According to the study Mahanadi water is now very much contaminated and not fit for human consumption. Besides Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha and some other rivers are getting increasingly polluted day by day. The Municipalities and Industries located on the bank of these rivers are causing pollution. As you know Sir, Orissa is a poor State. Potable drinking water facility has not been provided in the Entire state. Therefore people depend on these rivers for drinking water, for taking bath and also for irrigation purpose. The washermen wash clothes and the people bath their cattle and other animals in these rivers. Therefore the water pollution of these rivers cannot be checked unless the people are aware of the adverse effect of using polluted water. It is very necessary to adopt scientific ways and measures to check water pollution. At the same time, we have to see the present trend of our society. The people are leaving the villages and coming to towns

[Shri Harihar Soren]

and cities in the hope of getting some job or the other. Once they get the job they settle down in the cities. In the process the population of the towns and cities is increasing every day. With the increase in the population the accumulation of Municipal waste is also increasing. We have to take necessary steps so that the Municipalities do not cause pollution and the effluents are not left into the nearby rivers. But in this Context, I would like to say that the Industries and Municipalities should be adequately financed so that they can take up adequate water pollution control measures. The control and prevention of water pollution requires not only channelising the flow of city sullage and water waste into a sewage system but also the installation of treatment plant and their maintenance involving substantial capital investment and recurring costs. The local bodies cannot finance these work without support and financial assistance from the Union and the State Governments. Therefore, I request the Centre to do the needful in this regard. Sir, I was listening to the speech made by the Hon. Member Shri Digvijay Singh. He urge upon the government to provide necessary financial support to the Municipality. I support his argument which he made in this regard. If some individual, factory owner or Municipal authorities do not take adequate steps in controlling water pollution despite getting assistance from the government, they should be awarded with stringent punishments. At the same time I request the government to see that the law enforcing agencies implement the prevention and control of water pollution Act effectively.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Hon. Minister is now aware that some State pollution control boards are not taking any action against the Industries causing pollution. If the State pollution control boards are deliberately not taking action against such industries the Central Pollution Control Board or the newly named Centre State Pollution Control Board should take action against those industries. The government or the

Central Pollution Control Board is going to be empowered to take action against such industries. Sir, I thank the government for bringing such timely bill in this House. But while implementing the Act government should see the condition prevailing in our society. The government should study the attitude of the people whether they have any idea about the Act made by the government for them. How far they are able to observe the provisions made in the Act. All these aspects should be looked into before enforcing water pollution law. Lastly, I would like to say a word about the people living in the villages. They use the water of the ponds or the rivers. They use the water for different purposes as they do not have any other facility in their localities. So they should be provided with basic amenities like toilets etc. so that they do not pollute the river and pond water. This thing should also be taking into consideration before implementing the prevention and control of water pollution Act. I am saying this because 90% of the total population is living in the villages. Therefore their difficulties should also be removed. While cleaning the major rivers in the country steps should also be taken to clean the ponds in the villages.

Sir, we have given a lot of power to the Central Government to deal with the Industries causing air pollution. The Hon. Minister is not giving environmental clearance to the State Government or the private sector units who are not making adequate air pollution control provisions. In the case of public sector or the private sector units who are causing water pollution should, also be punished. I hope the hon'ble Minister will not adopt a liberal attitude towards such units.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1988, which has been introduced in the House. The most important amendment is that if the state Board does not fulfil its duties and does not follow the directions of the Central Board, then the latter has a right to perform the duties of the former and solve the problem of water pollution.

Secondly, the provision made in this Bill regarding severe punishment is a very good provision. Besides, there is also a provision in it that if someone wants to establish an industry, then he has to take the permission of the Central or the State Boards.

It is a matter of happiness that water pollution has invited the attention of the whole world. Late hon. Prime Minister also took keen interest in it and on her initiative a separate new Department was created to look after this problem. When this department was constituted at the Centre, the states also set up similar department. The Environment Department is functioning in Rajasthan also and a Board has also been set up in this connection. It has benefitted us a great deal.

Now I would like to discuss about problems of my own constituency. Balotra, Jodhpur and Pali are the areas adjacent to my constituency. The problem of pollution is ever prevalent there. Our hon Minister had toured the Pali area and had seen the treatment plants also. The extent to which the benefit should have been received by our industrialists with these treatment plants has not been accrued to them. Besides, the work of water purification has also not been done.

The Central Government and the Rajasthan Government have not yet decided as to the kind of treatment plant which will be most suitable to check pollution due to dyeing and printing industries in Barmer, Jodhpur and Pali. In this connection the Rajasthan Government and the Central Government should issue clear cut instructions to the industrialists as to which kind of treatment plants can prevent pollution. 3-4 industrialists in my constituency have jointly set up a treatment plant but its impact has been only to the extent that only 70 per cent pollution has been reduced by installing caustic plants and the rest of 30 per cent pollution still remains. I want that cent percent pollution may be prevented. In this connection, you should make every effort and give suggestions to the small-scale industrialists. It would be better if the Central Government, the Rajasthan

Government and the industrialists together contribute and help in preventing pollution by setting up treatment plants. Central Government should take whole hearted interest in this.

Just now, one of my friends was making submission about Balotra and Jodhpur region. In fact, those areas have been badly hit. The agriculture land have lost fertility due to the polluted water having entered there. Even the water in those areas has turned so brackish that it is injurious to health. The same is the case with Pali and Balotra too and serious damage has been done in the rural areas. Therefore, it is essential that the Central Government should take up this issue because our area has earned bad name in this regard. Even the newspapers are giving wide publicity to this issue. So concrete steps are required to be taken in this regard. Even the industrialists want to stop this pollution. The provisions which have been made in this connection are quite stringent and in fact they should be so, but you should penalise the guilty by adopting these strict provisions. However, before resorting punitive measures against them, we should give them proper suggestions and extend co-operation so that they may run their small-scale and cottage industries pollution free. Now the problem of air-pollution besides water pollution has arisen in the big cities. Ahmedabad has a lot of factories and during my visit there I found that the atmosphere there is so polluted that one's whole body and clothes get spoiled by the ashes within a day. The implication is that the atmosphere is polluted. In this regard all the factories—which have already been established and those which will be established in future will have to take permission but before that you need to consider the problem of the factories already established and which pollute the atmosphere and air. If this problem is not considered, then it will get even more severe. It is all right that now factories and industries likely to be set up in future will have to obtain permission from state Board but you need to take concrete steps in regard to the old factories which create air pollution etc. You are taking steps in regard to the rivers. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also taken a step for river

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

Ganga. A demand is being raised for river Godawari too as has been by Shri Ranga, I can also make similar demands about other rivers such as Yamuna etc. The implication, therefore, is that there is a heavy demand but it is quite essential to see as to how the Central Government arranges for so much of funds. You will have to arrange for funds. You will have to arrange for the funds and give priority to it.

Besides, Shri Ranga also talked about environment. It is also essential to see that this may not become a hinderance in setting up new industries. The disposal of file should not be delayed, it should be prompt. Today the file of Mineral Department is sent to the Department of Environment and the file of Commerce Department also goes to the Department of Environment for its clearance. My submission is that you should arrange for the quick disposal of those files without any delay and not let any situation of hinderance be created. From my point of view, you should also take keen interest in your Department of Environment. You should make a quick disposal of all the files which come to you. May I know from you the data with regard to files of different Department cleared by the Department of Environment for the last three years, This will show as to how your department is functioning.

With these words I support the Bill which has been introduced.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendments to Water Pollution Control Act. It is well known that, with the industries in the country and with more urbanisation and the migration of population to the cities, the water pollution is increasing. It is not only a problem for a developing country like ours. Even in developed countries like Germany, water pollution is very severe. It is said that if you drink half-a-spoon of water from the river Danube, you will get several diseases

which are transmitted through water. It is a very serious problem which needs prompt attention all over the world especially in certain areas where there is a cluster of chemical and paper and other kinds of industries and distilleries which are discharging harmful chemicals in thousands of litres every day all over the country. This Bill seeks to bring in its fold the States of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. Various State Governments are taking strong measures for controlling the pollution but they are not enough. An hon. Member has mentioned that the main cause of pollution of water is because of the discharge of municipal drains. Many municipalities in this country do not have sufficient Budget to treat these effluents, discharges coming out of the city's lanes and industrial areas. It is different with cities like Delhi where we have very huge sewage treatment plants in different areas. We have started to control the pollution in Ganga. But what about the other rivers in the country? What about the other States? Take for example, the State of Maharashtra. A large number of industries, especially chemical industries are there. I would like to give the example of my Constituency. We have got paper mills by name Panchsheel. It is emitting lot of harmful chemicals in river Tapi. Many times the local MLA complained to the concerned Government authorities but it is not much helpful and, that is why, I would like to thank the hon. Minister. The Central Government have now empowered the individual to go to the court to lodge a complaint after giving 60 days notice to the Board or to the officers authorised in this behalf. This will help the local people in that area to get justice against these culprits. These industrialists say that the electric supply was not there for regularly treating the chemical effluents. Many times the water samples which are taken from nearby river and lakes are to be sent for checking at a distance of 200 or 300 Kms. where a laboratory is situated. The laboratory is generally situated in big towns. Here also, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to see that we have some mobile vehicles and flying squads which would visit such industrial clusters and make surprise checks. They should take water samples and find out the harmful

chemical contents discharged from these industries and give them salutary punishment then and there. Only then, there will be some control. So also, for treating the sewage water or harmful chemical contents that are coming out of these industries, we should encourage the use of windmills and solar energy so that they can get electricity 24 hours in a day. They would be helpful. Then, there will not be any excuse saying that electricity is not being supplied for 6 hours or 10 hours etc. in different States. We can consider this in Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur and especially in the hilly areas. We can ask the industrialists to have windmills along with their other machinery for the production of their products. If once these windmills are established then they will run 24 hours and treat the discharge of the industries.

Further, the industries are of different capacities. If a paper industry is of 30 tonnes capacity, then the amount on percentage of harmful chemical contents discharged is more. If it is of 90 tonnes capacity, then the amount of harmful contents discharged is of lesser percentage. Therefore, for such industries, we should now think of giving more capacity rather than starting small industries... (Interruptions). In this connection, I am glad to note that the Government is making provision for raising money through the issue of bonds.

Lastly, I would like to make one important point. A time has now come for us to reconsider our religious sentiments also. What is happening is that dead human bodies are thrown into the river. In this case also, we have to teach the people either to burn the dead bodies or adopt some other methods for disposal of the dead bodies. By doing this, the pollution in the rivers can be reduced.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time. I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we are taking the next item—Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary to speak...

Since he is not present in the House, we now proceed with the existing Bill.

Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests. In fact, I would have liked if the three Bills relating to Water Pollution, Air Pollution and the general Environmental pollution had been consolidated into one legislation. Sometimes, when we find some lacuna in the Air Pollution Act, we bring an amendment. When we find some lacuna in the Water Pollution Act, and some provisions which are detrimental, then we bring a separate amendment to that Act. At the same time, we have a general legislation on environmental pollution. At this stage, no programmes as such are created. Why not have a consolidated legislation for the entire environment in which specific chapters on water pollution, air pollution are included so that at one given place, we have a consolidated legislation on environment.

The other aspect I would like to stress here is this. We have now the Ganga Cleaning Project with the respect to which our hon. Prime Minister has taken special interest. I had the occasion to go to the entire area of the Ganga Project. I have verified myself each and every aspect relating to the Ganga Project and how our Secretaries, officials are working to make it a success. At the same time, here I have to stress that industries which are situated in these areas, they are not doing their job of controlling pollution or controlling their effluent. Therefore, it is my respectful submission that the Government should not take up the responsibility of the industrialists to control pollution created by the industrialists, because the Government should make the industrial units responsible to look after their effluent plants. And the public money should not be wasted in controlling the pollution created by these industrialists. This amount which is spent on the Ganga Project should be exclusively spent for the purpose of clearing the city effluents and other effluents which flow in the Ganga River. This aspect has to be considered.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Secondly, although the Hon. Minister has stated that several notices have been given under this Act asking them to close down their units, yet, I do not know whether any substantial number of industrial units have been closed down or not. The industrial units which are sick and which would not have otherwise gone for production, have closed down. But industries which are active and would like to continue, such industries have in one way or the other avoided notices under this Act. Therefore, I would humbly submit that without falling into the pressure tactics of these industrial units, notices to close down these industrial units which do not follow the norms laid down by the Act, should be taken vigorously. No doubt, they should be given reasonable opportunity to reply to the notices. After which, if they refuse to comply with the notice of the Government, Government should take steps to close down these units.

Another aspect which should be seen is that there may be certain units which desire that such steps for controlling pollution should be taken. But, in fact, they are not able to take up this because of financial reasons. In such cases policy of the Government has to be laid down and if the Government can pump funds into these industrial units, it should pump in. But if the Government cannot, then these units should be told straightaway. There are, to my knowledge, such units which really cannot. So, the Government has to decide whether these industrial units should continue to function as it is or should be closed down. Here, more than a legislation, some sort of background policy is required.

Another very good aspect of this legislation is that a private complainant can approach court of law complaining about the pollution. This sort of provision has been included in several legislations in the last two-three years. This is a welcome sign, because certain inspectors who are normally entrusted with such legislation they cooperate with the complainants. If you file a complaint with them, they sometimes

go hand in glove with the industrial units and do not file the complaints. Through this legislation, it is the right of the citizen to go straightaway and approach the courts. No doubt, a citizen may not practically go. But some associations which look after these environmental aspects, they can directly go to the court. Therefore, this provision will help those people who in the interest of society would like to go to the court to protect the environmental aspect.

Lastly I would submit that in all cases where prosecution have been launched with respect to environment it should be seen that prosecution machinery effectively deals with these cases. These are technical matters and if there are any loopholes the court may ultimately dismiss the case on technical grounds. If need be we may give special training with regard to environment to the prosecutors so that they may take up these cases effectively.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. With the increased tempo of industrialisation need had been felt for such a Central legislation to prevent and control pollution of water. The single biggest problem facing us today is how to keep water clean and how to clean the polluted water. For this many scientific methods have been devised but I want to urge upon the scientists to find out cheaper ways to extract other contaminants in the water because to purify water and to clear it from contamination are two sides of the same coin.

Further what we are observing is that the Central Government rural water supply scheme are supplying drinking water which is unfit for human consumption. This is on account of purchase of sub-standard raw material, faulty planning, pilferage and wastage which have jeopardised the entire rural drinking water supply schemes. The recent greatest human tragedy in Delhi is on account of sub-standard raw material and pilferage and many people died on account of water-borne diseases. Further on account of deforestation the ground water level is going below and there is no recharge of water. If this trend continues it will add to our problems. So necessary

measures which we are going to take in the case of environment should be implemented here also. Although I feel industrialisation and irrigation are equally important yet their development should not be at the cost of environment and water pollution. The greatest challenge that the future generation is going to face is that of environment and clear drinking water. No doubt irrigation and industrial growth are important but environment and clean drinking water is the supreme. For the sake of irrigation and industry we cannot play with the fate of our future generations. Therefore, water pollution schemes should be implemented very strictly. If anybody wants to take political advantage, as he has been done by the hon. members opposite today, we should not bother because it is the greatest challenge that the future mankind is going to face. At the same time, we should see that there is no unnecessary red tapism in respect of irrigation and power projects. I find a very good provision has been made to the Bill. viz.

"It is a proposed to make it obligatory on the part of a person to obtain the consent of the relevant Board for establishing or taking any steps to establish any industry operation or process which is likely to cause pollution of water and also to empower the Boards to limit their consents for suitable periods so as to enable them to monitor observance of the prescribed conditions."

This is a good provision. Many members have pointed that industrialists are becoming careless and they should be brought under the law and strict implementation ensured. Another thing which is most important is to create public awareness.

Without public awareness and mass education, all this despite our legislation, will not be implemented. There is a provision :

"(v) in order to elicit public cooperation, it is proposed that any person should be able to complain to the court regarding violations of the provisions of the Act after giving a notice of sixty days to the concerned Board or the officer authorised in this behalf,"

By this, public awareness and public cooperation will definitely be there.

Lastly, I want to thank the Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Any strict measures for the sake of getting water and clean environment should be welcome.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill which has been brought forward by our hon. Minister to prevent pollution of water. In this Bill, most of the aspects which have been taken into consideration, are relating to industries and to see that waste matter of the industries does not pollute the water. I would like to point out that pollution is not caused only from industries. In the hilly areas, we have the problem of soil erosion. The soil erosion also causes much pollution in the major river which flow down to the plains. But people in the Parliament tend to forget about the hilly areas and just think about the industrial areas which are heavily populated.

I would like to highlight that after heavy rains, the soil gets eroded and it goes into the major rivers making the water very dirty. It causes illness and infection. I would request the Central Government that they should take special interest in preventing the soil erosion. I feel that I should bring to the notice of the Government through you Sir, that the soil erosion work is presently being looked after by three departments, namely, the Irrigation Department, the Forest Department and the Department of Agriculture. Now I feel that soil erosion work should be given entirely to the Forest Department and the Environment Department. Then, they can see that soil erosion does not damage our drinking water resources. I request that especially in the mountainous areas, they should make small check-dams and construct retaining walls wherever the erosion takes place. Due to the soil erosion a lot of waste matter comes into water which causes much infection.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Minister that in Himachal Pradesh, we do not have many industries. But we have lot of mining of slate and limestone

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari]

which causes enormous problems to the people in the areas like Solan, Simla Kangra. This should be treated as an industry. It is also damaging the water sources. It not only pollutes the water but also the environments. The provisions, which have been mentioned in the Bill, should also be applicable to mining of slate and limestone.

There is another problem being faced in Himachal Pradesh. The waste materials like infected bandages and cotton-wool used in the hospitals, and just dumped on the roadsides. Due to rains, these get washed away into the drinking water system causing further infection. I have heard that in the recent instances, which took place here the cholera infected disposable syringes were thrown away. They get washed into the water and caused further infection. There should also be a check on the hospitals so that they dispose of the waste matter in a proper manner. Thus, it would not cause further infection.

I would now come to the negligence of the NDMC. The NDMC people are also not doing their duties properly. You must have seen for yourself Sir, that all the garbage that we throw away sometime lies for weeks together before it is taken away. This garbage further goes down in our drinking water system and create health problems. Even in big cities, sometimes sewage is discharged into the river at such a place that it goes and contaminates the drinking water system which is below that point. That means that the drinking water system is downstream and the sewage is discharged into the river upstream and the contaminants drinking water. All these things need to be taken care of.

As I said, while the industrial waste material is being taken care of and certain amount of work has been done, but as it has been rightly pointed out by many of the hon Members here, it is not being properly implemented. There is laxity and people are not enforcing the law on the industries. Here, I would like to say that the industries have an important place; after all, they are creating employment for our unemployed people and they should

not be discouraged from coming up. But we should also see to it that the people who are putting up industries do no disregard the requirements in this regard and they should not be allowed to contaminate water and pollute air so that our living is endangered.

Here, I would like to suggest that as we are having disposal plants for industrial waste material, similarly, the smaller industrial units should be given good subsidy for putting up disposal plants in their units. This should be done specially for the small industries, which are being put by the unemployed youths etc.

Once again, I would like to remind the hon. Minister the Himachal Pradesh has the soil erosion problem which contaminate the water and causes epidemics. This should be looked after in a scientific manner.

Further, very often, while putting up any drinking water systems, we do not take precautions of seeing that water is properly covered and channelised properly. For example, in Palampur, water is taken in open channels and given to villages in Sulah constituency. All that water is contaminated by the dirty linens which are washed there and that causes infection.

With these words I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate on this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill but at the same time I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the difficulties connected with it. For instance, take Yamuna river in Delhi. The condition of Yamuna river in Delhi is very bad. You are aware that religious sentiments of the people are attached with Yamuna river. It has been an old custom with the people of Delhi to take bath in it. They even used to take its water as 'Charanamrit', but today the things are no longer the same. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make

available more funds to the Delhi Administration so that the Yamuna river could be brought in the same condition as it was in the past. Today MCD has connected all the sewer lines with it as a result of which the entire sewerage of the city falls into Yamuna river which causes pollution and contamination of water. The religious sentiments attached with it have also been hurt thereby and our system of working has also deteriorated in the eyes of public. Therefore, I want you to pay utmost attention to it so that the river could be cleaned up at the earliest. Besides you might have seen that condition of water supply lines in the walled city is very pitiable. Sometimes even sewer lines get connected with water pipes and the same water is used for drinking purposes by thousands of people. Recently you might have seen that only due to this polluted water the epidemic like cholera broke out in some parts of Delhi resulting in about 250 to 300 deaths. I would urge the Government to take measures to check the outbreak of such epidemics.

Besides this, there are a number of garbage dumps in old localities of Delhi which though do not come under water pollution, but they do cause pollution to a great extent, and as a result thereof the people residing in the adjoining areas are in a very troubled state. The employees of M.C.D. have turned a deaf ear to it. In this connection, I had met the hon. Minister and placed these difficulties before him and he had also agreed to call a meeting. I want him to pay attention to it and to take strict measures to check this problem. It becomes very difficult to breathe even if we pass through these localities. The people of both Hindu and Muslim communities live in these localities and all of them are undergoing this trauma. I hope that the Government will also help us in this matter.

There are open nullahs around Delhi with as much as 50 feet breadth. The sewerage of the city is drained into these nullahs. The condition of the people residing in adjoining areas is also very pitiable. It is very difficult for them to live there as the areas are full of pests and insects. A variety of stray cattle roam there freely. I

hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to it and will take some strong steps. The Government should exert pressure on Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation. In my view, the Board which the Government is going to constitute cannot exercise control over both these bodies because by now these people have attained expertise in shirking responsibility by simply saying that the population of Delhi is increasing day by day. They are unconcerned even at the death of the people.

Fourthly, I want to speak about the increasing number of small factories in Delhi. Every type of person comes in Delhi and starts his business by establishing a small factory. Many of such factories are Acid Factories which pollute the whole adjoining environment. The people residing in neighbouring areas of these factories are fed up with the fume and smoke emitted by these factories. They cannot breathe freely. The same is the condition of water pipes. I would appeal to the Government to pay full attention to the solution of these problems so that the residents of Delhi could get some relief. I welcome this Bill. I have only two main demands to make. Firstly, the pollution of Yamuna river should be checked and garbage dumps of old Delhi should be removed. I have also some grievances regarding the defective water distribution system of Delhi Municipal Corporation. You might have read in the news papers on a number of occasions that carcasses of animals are found in the water treatment plant from where water is supplied to Delhi. Perhaps the Government is aware of the matter and an enquiry into these reports is supposed to be under way. But it is very necessary to check all this things. So far as industries are concerned, I personally feel that it is the staff of Delhi Administration who are to be blamed for it for they hardly pay any attention to the problem and always try to shirk responsibility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today you too might be feeling very tired because of hard work you had to put in the morning. Therefore, without speaking any further, I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Amendment Bill. Sir, I have only a few points to make. One is exactly on the line of Mr. Aggarwal's point that the pollution in Yamuna is affecting the Krishna Complex in Mathura. Mathura no more belongs to U.P. alone. It belongs to the whole world.

18.00 hrs.

In the rainy season the Yamuna water is so badly polluted that it is not at all fit for the drinking purposes. I belong to the State of Manipur. People from the Eastern side, Bengal, Assam and Manipur, come to Mathura to take a bath or at least a mouthful of the sacred water of Yamuna. These people are unaware of the extent of the pollution of the Yamuna water. But they come here to fulfil their spiritual ethos by taking a bath in the sacred water of Yamuna river. In this respect, I would request the hon. Minister for Environment to pay special attention to river Yamuna also in the same way as they are doing for the purification of river Ganga. Yamuna has got a very short course. It joins the Ganga at Allahabad. But before this point also, you have to take some purifying work. If you do not take up any special programme to purify Yamuna, the Krishna Complex is going to be the worst sufferer. There are certain stagnant ponds known as Radha Kund, Shyam Kund and Manasi Ganga. Though these are stagnant ponds, these are as sacred as Yamuna for the Vaishnavas. Thousands of pilgrims on normal days and millions of people on sacred days take bath in these sacred ponds. Therefore, purification of these ponds is absolutely needed. I may mention here that only after about 60 years, the waters of Radha Kund and Shyam Kund were cleaned as a result of which there was some improvement. Similar is the position with regard to Manasi Ganga at Govardhan. This is not merely a problem confined to Mathura. I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to pay equally special attention to Krishna Complex, Buddha Complex and Rama Complex in Uttar Pradesh.

Krishna Complex in Uttar Pradesh is a very neglected complex. I would again stress my point that River Yamuna and the stagnant Kunds should be purified periodically and regularly in order to keep the waters clean.

Now, I come to my State. The States of Himachal, Manipur and Tripura are mentioned in the Bill and I belong to Manipur. Manipur is a hilly place and there is a valley surrounded by hills on all sides. The topography of this Manipur Valley is such that in this area, floods are quickly followed by drought. There are small rivulets and during the rainy season, these rivulets cause a lot of damage because their currents are very powerful. But soon after the floods, these rivers become stagnant. There are villages on the river banks inhabited by uneducated villagers who do not know anything about hygiene and the dangers of pollution. During the lean season when there are no rains and during the winter, these rivulets become the breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease causing pests. Particular care has to be taken to protect the villagers from these problems. These villages comprise some tribal pockets also. People run piggeries, poultrys and some such small industries and they throw all the waste not required by them into these river waters. When the rivers become stagnant, these things cause lot of pollution. The villagers have to use these river waters only for all their needs because as I said earlier, after the floods, there is water scarcity in the area. Also, this valley is very slopy. I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to the problems of the Manipur Valley and to give it due protection, by giving all the necessary Central assistance to Manipur along with Himachal and Tripura.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I also thank the hon. Minister for noting down my points. I hope he will take due care to implement these points.

18.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—
Contd.

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the *Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988*, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1988."

BENAMI TRANSACTIONS
(PROHIBITION) BILL

[English]

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the *Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988*, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House has to decide about the extension of time, upto what time they want to sit, whether they want to sit for half an hour or more ? In the list which I have got, there are still eight Members who want to speak.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : I think, let us extend the time of the House by another one hour because there are a few more hon. Members who want to speak. If

the hon. Members cooperate with us by being brief, I think we can finish it by 6.30 P.M. Anyway let us extend the time of the House by one hour. The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House that the time of the House be extended by one hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time of the House is extended by one hour. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi. Be very brief.

18.06 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh) : Sir, I support this Bill. The single biggest problem facing the entire world today is how to keep water clean or how to clean polluted water or how to monitor and isolate polluted water ? This is a very big problem not only in India but all over the world. I would read something from a report about India. Some study was made in India that about 80 per cent of a city's water supply finds its way back into the drainage system as domestic and industrial waste and hundreds of millions of litres of sullage are discharged into water bodies or nallahs without even being primarily treated. According to WHO estimates, about 80 per cent of third world diseases are transmitted by dirty water. In fact such is the level of contamination of water that if all the world's water were represented by one gallon the quantity of safe drinking water would be only two litres. Further, according to the National Environment Engineering Institute, 70 per cent of India's inland water is unfit for human consumption. This leads to a loss of 73 million working days every year, costing the national exchequer more than Rs. 600 crores per annum.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Industrial pollution accounts for only 10 to 15 per cent of the total river pollution on an average. But it is quite deadly because highly toxic substance are dumped into the rivers. The task of treating the wastes before being discharged into the river is done by only a few whom we can count on our fingers tips. Such is the magnitude of the problem.

Of course, this Bill is just a step in the right direction. But is it sufficient? Considering the magnitude of the problem, it is not at all sufficient. We have to accelerate our activities, and we have to provide more funds for this purpose.

I need not underline the importance or spend much time speaking about the importance of drinking water. You know that in the capital city of India itself i.e. in Delhi itself there was a great tragedy. We are still not 100% free from it. Due to contamination in drinking water supply, cholera claimed so many valuable lives in the capital city of Delhi—what to speak of distant and remote areas.

With our programme of industrialization the number of industries is on the increase. This problem is going to become more serious. So, necessary steps have to be taken.

I would now refer to Orissa. There, the water of the Mahanadi is unfit for drinking. According to a study conducted jointly by the University College of Engineering, Burla and the Post-Graduate Department of Life Science, Sambalpur University, two paper mills in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts are mainly responsible for polluting that river. The news report says :

“Pollution in the Mahanadi, the largest river in Orissa, has rendered the water at most places in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts unfit for human consumption”.

I welcome this Bill. This Bill is no doubt an improvement on the existing Act but the question is whether it is sufficient to meet the situation which is just alarming. Sometime earlier, in 1987, we were

amending the Air Pollution Act; now we are combining both the Boards, viz. those dealing with air pollution and water pollution. But what prevented Government at that time itself from coming before the House with similar amendments to this Act? Why this lapse? What I plead is that more seriousness should be attached to this problem, and that it calls for serious thinking and concerted efforts to check the prevention and regulation of pollution of water.

Again, the Boards that are set up in the states, in many cases, are mere excuses when independent University or academic bodies have such studies and publish such dastardly reports. The Boards, in some cases, are under the clutches of the industrialists who are mainly responsible for polluting the environment and polluting the water. The Boards let off such industrialists, on the plea that the pollution is within safe limit.

When the State Boards fail to do certain work assigned to them, the Central Board will step in, according to the provisions of the amending Bill; and the Central Board will have to undertake their work also, i.e. of the two Boards. Of course, they are being re-named, or are being combined. Steps will be taken, and there will be stiffer punishments.

In paragraph 3(vii) of the Statement of Object and Reasons of the Bill it is said :

“for increasing the financial resources of the Boards, it is proposed to empower them to raise monies by means of loans and debentures.”

What will they do with the money so collected? Are they commercial organisation? They are not commercial organisations. Are they well equipped? Anyway, I welcome this provision also, provided they spend such funds properly on different projects, to prevent and regulate water pollution.

Again I would draw the attention of the Government and say that it is time to create mass awareness in this regard. A mass movement has to be built up, to

create awareness among the people, including the youth and students. People's participation, particularly at university level of students, youth and even of non-governmental organisations has to be ensured and again sufficient funds have to be provided along technical people etc., if they really mean business. There should also be a time limit for this.

I know in my own constituency, in Brajraj Nagar and in Talcher there are public sector undertakings, fertilizers plants thermal plants, coal industry, and all of them add to the pollution of the river Brahmani; so much so, the water down below is just untouchable. It cannot be touched. To whom shall we appeal?

Then we know the Birlas have got their Orient Paper Mills in Brajrajnagar which has been sufficiently published. Everybody knows that they have rendered the drinking water of the river Mihanadi unfit for human consumption. But they are going scot-free; on this plea and they are going on with their work. Public awareness should be created and the Government should take vigorous steps. The Boards should ensure this. What is happening is, it is slow poisoning. The pollution, water pollution, it is all a process of slow poisoning of the entire society and the entire civilization and in a sense they are committing a murder. They should be treated as murderers and a far stricter punishment is called for. The seriousness and the magnitude of the problem call for stiff punishment. A concerted effort will have to be made to provide technical guidance to the Boards and adequate monitoring support also should be given. As I told you, the problem is enormous, but we have made a modest beginning and we have to accelerate the pace.

Anyway, this Bill in a limited form is a step in the right direction. I request that the Government should realise the real danger and accordingly step up their activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Sir, I rise to support the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill.

This amendment to the Bill is a very important one. Ganga and Yamuna are two sacred rivers of India. As far as the Ganga is concerned, its water has medicinal value. Taking a dip in the Ganga and drinking its water actually cures diseases. It is most unfortunate that today the Ganga has an 80 per cent pollution level. Now the water of the Ganga is not the same as before when it was used as medicine. These rivers cover a distance of 2000 kilometres and are among the sacred rivers of the world. This is because many big cities are situated on their banks. The pollution level has risen so much because, effluents from industries in these cities is being discharged into the Ganga. Corpses of human and cattle are thrown into the river. With the result that the water of this sacred river has become polluted. So the hon. Minister should formulate a special scheme for cleaning the Ganga.

Similarly, pollution in the Yamuna results in the outbreak of epidemic in Delhi every year. The epidemic strikes either in form of cholera, 'Kala Azar' or fever. Epidemics are on the increase because of air and water pollution. Therefore, the Government should formulate a special scheme for the prevention of air and water pollution. Besides, the problem of pollution is not limited to urban areas alone, it has spread to the rural areas as well. Ganga fall into the sea but rivers flowing in rural areas have a length of just 10-15 kilometers. Human waste in rural areas is discharged into these rivers.

People carry out their ablutions in the water and then the same river water is used for drinking. Consequently, rivers in rural areas have also become polluted. Even the rivers like Kamla, Kosi, Bagmati and Gandak in Bihar have become polluted. There was a time when the water of these rivers used to be clean. It was a popular belief that a dip in any of these rivers would cure diseases. People used to drink

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

this water but today that water tastes bitter. The water, being unfit for consumption, has become a carrier of diseases. In rural areas silting in rivers is also one of the reasons for water pollution. Though engineers have constructed dams on rivers to check floods but the unplanned way of construction have caused sitting. Water should have been diverted through canals at various points so that the silt could evenly spread on the ground. But this was not done and as a result the rivers of North Bihar have become polluted. Hence, diseases like cancer, T.B. and fever are affecting rural areas also. These and other diseases are mainly caused by impure water and air. The pollution level today is 80 per cent. It is the responsibility of the Central and State Governments to ensure clean water supply and a pollution-free environment to the people. The Government should pay special attention to rural areas because in rural areas the houses are built in an unplanned way as a result of which people do not get fresh air. There is need to pay attention to Urban areas also. Necessary arrangements should be made for water supply in rural areas. The Government should also attend to the silting of rivers over there. Poor villages are the worst affected as far as pollution is concerned. People in these villages drink water which is unfit for human consumption. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay attention to rural areas. A special scheme should be formulated to preserve the purity of river Ganga.

With these words I express my support for this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while expressing support for the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Minister I want to give some suggestions for its effective implementation.

This is infact a national problem and no industry should be allowed to add to the pollution. My constituency is suffering a lot from this problem. I have been a Member of the Vidhan Sabha since 1972. At that time Pali had 300 factories but now the number has increased to more than

600. The State Boards that were set up at that time are ineffective today. It has been provided in clause-9 that the Central Board can give orders to the State Board if need be. The Government has taken the right step by giving this power to the Central Board. But I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards the diseases affecting people in cities and villages because of water pollution. Polio and cancer are some of the diseases. A report of the research section of universities says that the coming generation could become disease ridden due to water pollution. So this problem needs serious thought. Lands of farmers are rendered uncultivable as they are submerged in industrial effluents. The hon. Minister can get a survey done of the 500 irrigation wells which have been rendered useless. Does this Amendment provide for relief to farmers whose lands have become uncultivable due to industrial effluents. Alongwith the clauses for penalty and punishment there should be a clause which provides for payment of compensation by industrialists to the affected farmers. Small farmers cannot go to court for compensation. At the time of elections thousands of farmers in my constituency showed the extent of damage to their lands and the pollution of river water. What kind of relief are they going to get? There should definitely be criminal prosecution but payment of compensation is also a must. This will provide relief to people and also put an end to the spread of disease.

I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards clause 1(3) which says :

[English]

“(3) It shall come into force, at once in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura and the Union Territories, and in any other State which adopts this Act under clause (1) of article 252 of the constitution read with clause (2) thereof on the date of such adoption.”

[Translation]

When this has been accepted as a national problem, I shall request the Government to enforce this Bill in every State.

The law shall come into force from the day this Bill is adopted. If this is done then it will be applicable to new factories and industrial units only. The industries which are already in operation and are guilty of pollution will say that the law does not have retrospective effect. They will say that the law does not apply to them because they were operating much before the date from which the law came into force. I shall conclude with the suggestion that the affected people should be given compensation and this law should also be enforced on the industries already in operation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I support the Bill brought forward in the House. A very good provision has been made in this Bill that if the State Pollution Boards do not fulfil their duties assigned to them, then their powers will be exercised by the Central Water Pollution Control Board. This provision is good in this respect also that since 1978, when such provisions were enforced, till now, in a very few cases we have been able to go to the court and the cases filed in courts are still pending. I would also like to say that several big industrialists have set up their industries on the banks of the river Ganga and are throwing the debris of these industries into rivers. The State Pollution Board have initiated action against some of them and they have filed cases in the courts. Now the matter is pending before the courts and every body knows what the decisions of the courts will be. Therefore, we have to make some provisions in this Bill against such action. If any action is taken against the people or the industries who are spreading pollution, then the appeal against this action should be filed only in the High Court or any other court equivalent to it so that they may be punished. Unless and until they will be punished, this problem would not be solved.

Four institutions are responsible for creating water pollution. Firstly the big industries about which I have already mentioned. Unless penal provision is made in the I.P.C. it will not be checked. Secondly, like industries, it is the municipalities which are throwing their debris into the rivers due to which rivers are getting polluted. Thirdly cremations done at the

banks of the rivers are also causing pollution. So use of electric crematorium should be encouraged in order to check pollution of the river. Fourthly, our Public Undertakings should take a lead in this matter because they are also releasing their effluents into the rivers. The Central Government should take an initiative in this regard.

As our hon. lady colleague has said that unless the pollution including soil, pollution is checked at the emanating points of the rivers, our purpose will not be served. This will require a lot of money. The Central Government will have to come forward to raise this money. Central Government will have to make a provision of money for this. In addition to this, concentration of big industries in the peripheries of the cities should also be banned so that small industries may be spread over in villages. This is absolutely imperative.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to participate in the discussion of a very important amendment for which I convey my gratitude to you. Besides, I must congratulate the hon. Minister that he has got this piece of amendment, but I do not know how far he will incorporate our suggestions in this amendment. Sir, we all know that the environmental pollution and river water pollution is such that our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi took a lot of interest in it. She was speaking repeatedly and creating awareness among us, among the people of this country telling that 'the survival of human life depended on the survival of plant and animal life'. From her time till now we are trying to clear the environment and also on her initiative this Ganga Action Plan was introduced and we are grateful that our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv ji, has taken all initiative to clean the water of Ganga. Not only that, he also assured the nation that in the long run the Government would try to clean other inter-State rivers like Jamuna and other big rivers.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

Sir, in the Bill the hon. Minister has made a provision that the River Control Board would be there in all the States. But in this connection I would like to draw his attention to one thing. What about the other big inter-State rivers? For the Ganga Plan the Union Government is providing funds. That is all right. But what about other inter-State rivers?

I am just citing one example. Suppose one State has a River Control Board and it is rigidly executing the provisions in the law of that State but the border State does not execute the provisions in the Inter-State river, how can pollution be avoided? (*Interruptions*)

Besides industries polluting the river water with effluents, the sewerage of the municipalities in urban areas also is polluting the river water. In this connection, what is the thinking of the hon. Minister? How can the municipalities and Notified Area Committees and other organisations which are discharging their sewage into the river water be advised and helped to see that they are treating it before letting the untreated sewage into the river? How will the Government come to their rescue so that it may be treated? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I come from rural area. In rural areas, there are no latrines and urinals. People in the rural areas are used to pass stools and urine in open area and that too near water tanks, river channels, river beds etc., so that they get water nearby. In this connection, I request that latrines may be provided in all the villages so that they may not pollute the area as well as the water.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water and air are both essential for survival of human beings. Mankind can survive for sometime without food, they cannot survive without water and air. Therefore, Governments concern for pollution of water and air is commendable and welcome one. I support the

Bill brought forward in the House. Some of my hon. colleagues have given enough stress on the pollution of water in the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. In my State also, the steps are being taken to control the water pollution in the river Ganga at Bhagahpur, Patna and other big cities in Bihar. Measures are being taken to prevent the Ganga water from being polluted. I welcome these steps.

Just now, Shri Harish Rawatji invited our attention to two to three points with regard to pollution. He attributed that river waters are being polluted due to release of effluents and sewerage by the industrialists and the municipalities into rivers. According to him, soil erosion and the cremation at the banks of the rivers are also responsible for water pollution. I would like to add one more point to it, which causes water pollution and that is the water logging. Government should conduct survey about the areas where water logging takes place. In rainy season, water is stagnated in hundreds of acres of land and causes pollution in absence of proper outlet of this stagnated water. Some days ago our colleagues from Bihar have expressed their anguish over spread of Kala-Azar in Bihar. This disease has also spread in my area, northern border of Bihar. I would, therefore, like to request hon. Minister that alongwith other things Government should conduct survey about the areas where rain water is stagnated and money should be provided to pump out the water.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister and while doing so I would like to draw his attention to page 16 of the Bill, Clause 5 (7) where it says :

"A member of a Board shall not be eligible for re-nomination for more than two terms".

I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this point because the Pollution Boards are controlled by people who are

known for their integrity and good work which they have been doing and it is only this category of people who come into such Boards and if you get such people, you should not restrict them for being on the Board for two terms. Take the State of Gujarat. The Pollution Control Board in Gujarat has been doing an excellent job and we have excellent people heading the Boards also and specially now we have a retired General who is known for his integrity, honesty and hard work and he has brought effectiveness to this Board in the industrial world by his sheer enthusiasm and practical approach. There have been more industries in Gujarat which have been served notices by this Board and which have been restricted from polluting the waters of the ocean as the rivers and tanks but all the same the approach that was made is such that today, many industrialists, even though they do not like the method in which the Board has been working, appreciate the way in which they are being made to implement the Pollution Control Act. The pollution which we see around today hygienic some years ago. It has to be a combination of the two. We cannot eradicate it from the urban areas and leave it for the rural areas and vice versa. It will have to be done by a gradual process which means that the new industries which come in have to bring in pollution control methods. But what about all the industries? You cannot ask them to change overnight their structure, to put in equipment, import them or even get them locally. It upsets their industries from running. But, all the same, if a time-limit, proper advice and proper subsidy are given, I am sure no industrialist would like to pollute the air or the water or the ground. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect that as far as the small-scale industries are concerned, they are ten times more worried because the harassment will be much more to them than the bigger because the approach of the bigger industry is going to be much bigger than that of the small-scale industry. We will have to look to the industrial development on the one side and also the industrialisation of the country and employment on the other.

My friend Shri N. Tombi Singh said something about religious places. In my

constituency I have Dwaraka, a place to which people come from all over the country, even from abroad and what has happened there? Next to the temple we have the Gomti river. The forests have been cut off. There is no river. It is the sea water that comes in. Still religious people go and have the bath in the sea water. Now sea water also stopped. That so called river has now stagnated and the religious-minded person has a dip in that water also. We have to pay our attention to these matters. Religious sentiment is not something which you can change overnight. It will have to be changed gradually and the process will take some time but these religious centres should be paid more attention.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been seeking an opportunity to speak for the last 15 days. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. If there is any drawback in the Bill, it will have to be amended. The hon. Minister has brought forward a very good Bill. I thank him for this and support the Bill. This has become an international problem and has assumed a serious proposition in the gulf countries as sea water is polluted due to oil, as a result of which fish and other sea animals are dying in large number. The ONGC has also several oil fields near seashore, which are also causing pollution. Government should pay its attention towards this. Similarly, burnt gases are also polluting the environment, therefore, the Government should think about this thing also. This should be checked so that air pollution may not exceed. The Government should provide infrastructure for religious rites. There was a saying in the past that if the dead body is thrown in the river Ganga his soul get 'Mukti'. In this process, the people polluted the river water. The World Bank has given loan for treatment of Sewerage water. I appreciate it. Everyone raise the issue of pollution caused by the factories run by Public Undertakings but we do not say anything about the pollution caused by the factories owned by the Private individuals. All of them keep quiet

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

due to political reasons. We should consider this issue by raising ourselves above party-politics. When there are uniform laws for all the industries, then why we are not enforcing them on Private Sector industries? The Chairman of Maharashtra Board identified eight thousand industries in Maharashtra but they have no expertise. I do not know how much expertise the Central Government have. Central Government do not have expertise even for distilleries. If the expertise is not provided, it will be very difficult to find a solution to this problem. The Nuclear Waste in America is dumped in different seas. Our country should have a clear cut policy in this regard otherwise if other countries go on throwing their garbages in our neighbourhood, it will create problems for us. The hon. Minister has told me in reply to a question that economic policy should be considered from the social point of view. The financial institutions should be directed to give more funds for pollution control. We should not give more value to money than environment. I would like to request the Government to instruct the financial institutions to take a social view and not to give more priority to money. The problem of pollution is acute in Gujarat and Maharashtra because more industries are there. The distilleries are in abundance in Maharashtra state and the water released by these distilleries spreads into the fields due to which pollutes the underground water which is a source of water found in wells and tubewells. The local people are forced to drink this contaminated water. This industrial waste destroys the crops also. The position is a very serious one. The industries discharge their effluents in the sea, due to which fishes die. The animals are also falling victims to it. I read in a newspaper that many goats died in Aurangabad. The Government will have to pay more attention towards these distilleries and particularly to its adverse effects in the villages. The Government has empowered State Advisory Boards to have monitoring. But the Government should close those industries which are not implementing the directions properly. These industries should not be allowed to run just to meet the demands of the commodities produced by this. The Government

should not devalue the lives of human beings. The Government should pay attention towards them. More importance should be given to the lives of human beings.

I support this Bill.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Sir, I will not take more time of the House. This Bill has been brought to amend clauses 27 and 28 of Sections 63 and 64 of the Act. The Government is trying to remove the pollution of water. This is not the cleansing of water alone, rather it amounts to cleansing of the lungs of the people also. The hon. Minister deserves congratulation for this. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government have taken the responsibility to make the river Ganga pollution free. The work is going well but it is not so in Patna. All the waste products of Medical College and Municipal Corporation are going into that water. In Bihar, the extent of water is maximum in Patna. I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the water of the Ganga is of great utility in our life. During the summers the water in the river recedes. It has come in my knowledge that to increase the water of Ganga the Water Resources Department proposes to sprinkle charcoal on the snow bound peaks of Himalayas so that the flow of water can be increased. The Government may be of this view but in my opinion this experiment can have serious consequences now as well as in the future. Actually, the Ganga enters the plains only after Lakshman Jhoola, but our Water Resources Department is polluting the Ganga through this experiment at the very source. This can result in the ecological imbalance in future and could pose serious problems. So according to me, this experiment is inhuman. This will pollute the entire Ganga.

A number of schemes for cleaning rivers is going on in our country. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to Damodar river which flows across a big area of coal belt. Many washeries are located on its banks. Consequently, the water which is used in these washeries for washing the coal flows directly into the Damodar river. The colour of the water has become black and it is so much polluted

that no one wants to bathe in it what to speak of using it for drinking purpose. The importance of the river has eroded. Nobody wants to even bathe in it because people are afraid of catching diseases from it. In spite of this, the water of Damodar is being supplied in the town areas and that water is used every where. Due to this, the people of those areas are suffering from terrible diseases like Jaundice and asthma. The water is polluting due to the industries. It is true that we cannot close down the industries but we can change the course of river by diverting its flow to other areas. I hope that you will pay attention to it. Without taking more time, I support this Bill and with these words I thank you.

CH. LACHCHHI RAM (Jalaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that in spite of lack of time, you have given me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill. In my constituency, there is river Betwa on the bank of which, there are some important villages of Bundelkhand area. On the bank of that river there is Tapi power house in Chirgaon in Jhansi district. The ash of the power-house is discharged into the Betwa river. Already there is scarcity of water in our constituency and the number of wells are also very less. Many of the small villages consume the water of that river alone. The same water is also consumed by the cattle. The river water, has become so polluted due to discharge of ash into it that it is not fit for drinking purpose. So the people of that area are facing lot of problem. Besides, the smoke emission from that power house also pollutes the entire atmosphere.

Sir, ours is a developing country. After Independence, our attention was drawn to this direction and we provided hand pumps in the areas where there were no wells in the villages or where there was drinking water problem or the water available was polluted. We made efforts to provide clean drinking water. Now the Government is taking steps to stop the pollution in rivers and the efforts are quite commendable. Most of the leather factories are in Kanpur city and the effluents from these factories are discharged directly into the river. The Government

is also making efforts to stop pollution of air by those factories. It is unfortunate that these factories are polluting the air in this city, where lakhs of people live to the maximum. Therefore, efforts should be made to check the effects of pollution on the people. Either the factories should be set up elsewhere or the citizens should be rehabilitated elsewhere, so that their health is not affected.

The city from where our hon. Minister hails, there are some factories which produce lot of pollution. From Kanpur, when we come to Lucknow and see dirt and garbage, around we know that we are in Unnao. It is like being nearer the Church, farther from God. The place from where the hon. Minister hails is full of dirt and garbage which has accumulated over the years and one is unable to even pass through that place. So it is necessary to make arrangements to check the pollution.

With these words, I support the Bill and feel grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister and welcome this Bill which has been presented here for adoption. I would like to submit that in Himachal Pradesh from where I come, there are limestone quarries near Simla, Nahan and Solan which are creating lot of pollution. Due to them, there is also considerable soil erosion in the area. Special efforts should be made to stop it. Secondly, cement factories in Himachal Pradesh are also creating pollution. Consequently, the residents are suffering a lot. The cattle is perishing and people are facing a worse situation. No action has been taken on the cases of pollution registered against the factories which are being installed in Baddi, Nalagarh and Mahatpur in Solan district. The provision which has been made in this Bill to solve this problem is very good. The intention of our Government has always been to check the pollution and provide relief to the people. But the factory owners do not take appropriate measures to check the pollution. If this thing goes on unchecked the day is not far

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

when our survival will be endangered. So I would request that you should take action in this matter immediately. Besides, in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, a lot of soil erosion is taking place because of deforestation which is resulting in extensive damage. It has come to my knowledge that an officer has constructed a big hotel in Simla. The scheme of the building is such that about 20 trees have been encircled in it. These trees are 150 years old. I have raised this question in the main meeting also and I am raising it here also. I demand that strict action should be immediately taken against such persons. I would like to submit to the Central Government and the State Government that they should take immediately in such cases. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for almost unanimous

support to this important measure. The problem of water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution and sound pollution is a problem which has to be attacked in a multi-pronged manner. Passing of certain legislation and providing for some stringent punishment is only one of those steps which ought to have been taken and it is that measure which strengthens the hands of the implementing agencies, providing them teeth to get the implementation done by the gross polluters.

The other things which have to be done are : creating a public awareness, strengthening the implementing agency and also the involvement of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 2, 1988/ Bhadra 11, 1910 (Saka)