

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XXXVII, Tenth Session, 1988/1909-10 (Saka)*]

No. 27, Monday, April 4, 1988/Chaitra 15, 1910 (Shukla)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :		1—27
*Starred Questions Nos.	532, 537, 539, 542 and 546 to 550	
Written Answers to Questions :	...	28—224
Starred Questions Nos.	531, 533 to 536; 538, 540, 541, 543 to 545 and 551	
Unstarred Questions Nos.	5508 to 5544 and 5546 ... to 5680	
Papers Laid on the Table	...	225—227
Message from Rajya Sabha	...	228—230
Statement Re. Incidents at Aizawl on 29th and 30th March, 1988—	...	231—232
S Buta Singh	...	231
Business Advisory Committee—	...	233—234
Fifty-first Report— <i>Adopted</i>		

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

COLUMNS

* Matters under Rule 377—	...	235—240
(i) Commissioning of Electronic telephone exchange at Nagpur—		
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	...	235
(ii) Need to build a memorial for Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and to declare March 25 as National Integration Day—		
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	...	236
(iii) Financial assistance to Goa for purchase of ferry boats—		
Shri Shantaram Naik	...	237
(iv) Need to take steps for modernisation of Viswasvarayya Iron and Steel Limited—		
Shri G.S. Basavaraju	...	237
(v) Conversion of highway between Hyderabad and Ramagundam into a National Highway—		
Shri G. Bhoopathy	...	238
(vi) Need to provide drinking water and other basic amenities in Rohini Residential Scheme, Delhi		
Shri Purna Chandra Malik	...	238
(vii) Need to set up a Tribunal to resolve the boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar—		
Prof. K.K. Tewary	...	239
(viii) Demand for taking over of Orient Power Cable Ltd., Kota—		
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	240

Demands for Grants, 1988-89—

(i) Ministry of Human Resources Development—	...	241—298
Shri L.P. Shahi	...	241
Shri Parag Chaliha	...	247
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	...	249
Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	...	256
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	...	260
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	...	267
Shrimati Margaret Alva	...	270
Shri Piyus Tiraky	...	281
(ii) Ministry of Textiles—	...	299—364
Shri Satyagopal Misra	...	301
Shri Sharad Dighe	...	308
Shri Kadambur Janarthanan	...	314
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	318
Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari	...	327
Shri Digvijaya Singh	...	331
Dr. Datta Samant	...	338
Shri Murli Deora	...	347
Shri Madan Pandey	...	354
Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani	...	360
Shri Prakash V. Patil	...	361
Shri V. Krishna Rao	...	362

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, April, 4, 1988/

Chaitra 15, 1910 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Pulses through P.D.S.

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*532. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :
SHRIMATI D.K. THARA
DEVI SIDDHARTHA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to
supply pulses through the Public Distribu-
tion System to the poor people ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government has under-
taken the responsibility for the supply of
seven essential commodities, viz., wheat,
rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils,
kerosene oil, soft coke and controlled

2

cloth to the States/UTs for distribution
through the net-work of the Public Dis-
tribution System. The States/UTs are,
however, free to include any other
commodity including pulses under the
Public Distribution System, which they
consider essential for distribution.

SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : In view
of the severe drought and the steep rise in
the prices of all essential commodities, I
would like to know whether the Government
will supply the essential commodities
including pulses at least for SC and ST
people in the drought affected areas.

SHRI SUKH RAM : As I have already
made it clear in my reply to the main
question, the State Governments are at
liberty to include any item for the public
distribution system. It is not possible for
the Government of India to include other
items because already on distribution of the
foodgrain we are incurring expenditure of
more than Rs. 2000 crores as subsidy.
In view of the financial and administrative
constraints, it is not possible to add other
items.

SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : I would
like to know whether the Union Govern-
ment will give financial assistance to the
State Governments who will be supplying
pulses through public distribution system.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There are States
which are supplying pulses also through
PDS. There are about 7-8 such States.
If any other State wants to add this item
we have no objection but it is not possible
for us to subsidise. Subsidy has to be
borne by the respective State Governments.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Is
it a fact that Central Government is not
supplying essential commodities properly
to West Bengal and that is why—I have
come to know from the newspapers—our

State Government has reduced the people's quota which they were earlier getting through PDS ? I would like to know the correct picture. Will the Minister enhance the quota for West Bengal ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : We have allocated foodgrains to the State Governments on the basis of the off-take etc. and there is no discrimination. West Bengal Government has been supplied adequate rice and wheat quota and there should not be any complaint on that score.

Development of Sea Beaches for Tourism

*537. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to develop sea beaches from tourist point of view ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with special reference to beaches on the western coast :

(c) whether his Ministry have established any contact with the concerned State Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of and/or plans or schemes of these State Governments with respect to the same ?

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

Statement

Development of tourism infrastructure on the sea seaches is one of the approted schemes of the Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry provides financial assistance for the creation of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. This includes development of infrastructure on sea beaches subject to certain safeguards. The Ministry maintains regular contacts with the State Government and reviews the progress of plan projects including beach tourism projects. During the 7th Five Year Plan so far, the Ministry has sanctioned the following projects development of beach tourism on the Western Coast :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Gujarat	Cottages at Ahmedpur Mandvi	21.02	10.00
2.	Gujarat	Beach Cottages at Nargol	30.17	25.00
3.	Kerala	Beach Resort at Kappad	46.69	8.00
4.	Maharashtra	Cottages at Ganpathiphule	8.77	5.00
5.	Maharashtra	Beach Report at Velneswar	34.10	10.00
TOTAL ;			140.75	58.00

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Some time back the Central Government had imposed a ban on the construction activities inside 500 metres from sea-coast as a result of which nobody could have any sort of construction whether it is house or industry inside 500 metres from sea coast. I would like to know whether the said rule or ban still exists or whether it has been relaxed? If so, to what extent.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The ban was imposed when the former Prime Minister directed that there should not be any industry or construction upto 500 metres from the high tide line of the sea coast. After that the position was reviewed and recently we have relaxed it from 500 metres to 200 metres in some exceptional cases. A high-level inter-Ministerial committee has okayed this relaxation subject to certain safeguards.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Recently the Government of Goa has prepared a master-plan on tourism which covers all the aspects of tourism in detail to be valid for the next 10 or 20 years. I would like to know whether similarly the Government of India proposes to prepare any master plan on tourism for the country or any part of the country.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, we have received master plan prepared by the State Government of Goa. It is under examination of the Ministry. Apart from that, we are going to have our own master plan for West Coast so that the beach resorts alongwith other important tourist places are developed.

After the examination is over, we will develop the Goa beach as well as the proposal which the State Government has incorporated in their report.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that the sea beaches in the States are becoming rapidly polluted thus depriving the beauty of these spots. The Marina Beach in Madras, one of the most beautiful beaches in the whole country, is

ugly now because of the interference of the State to maintain it. Ugly buildings have come up now in the beach and the public are not now enjoying it for their evening walks as before. In Puri, people who go to pray before Lord Jagannath find the beach very dirty.

Will the Centre take steps to direct the States to unkeep the beaches and stop erecting ugly structures within the beach area?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Keeping in view the pollution due to construction on sea beaches, the ban was imposed. After that, when the States pursued for reducing the distance from 500 metres to 200 metres, we relaxed on the basis of the safeguards. The places to be cleared in that process were Goa, Madras, Mahaballipuram and Trivandrum.

We requested the State Government to have a coastal management plan so that all the aspects are covered under the master plan of the State Government, which needs considerable expertise. Therefore, all aspects will be put in the master plan as per the coastal management plans to be prepared by State Governments.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The 500-metre limit has no statutory basis. It is only a wishful thinking of the Government of India. Nobody is bound to abide by it.

I would like to know whether there is any proposal to give a statutory basis to the limit of 500 metres from the sea beach.

Now the sea beach is merrily encroached upon. No action is being taken. Even, in some cases, the State Government and the Government of India are a party to it. That means, five-star hotels are permitted just by the side of the sea beach without any hindrance. So, in that background, my question would be whether this would be given a statutory basis and whether they would take positive action to remove all encroachments and all activities of uncleanliness in the sea beaches. Particularly, I refer to Puri, Konark and Gopalpur.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I have already answered this question but we have considered only few cases to reduce

from 500 to 200 metres. Keeping in view the similar points mentioned by the hon'ble Member, when the coastal management plan is prepared all these aspects will be covered.

Low Cost Tourist Hotels

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*539. SHRI ANIL BASU :

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of hotel accommodation at places of tourist interest particularly near the places like Agra, Jaipur, Kodai Kanal, Udaipur, Darjeeling Digha, Khajuraho. etc ;

(b) the steps taken during the last two years to augment hotel accommodation for the tourists ;

(c) the proposals which are under consideration for construction of new hotels to provide low priced accommodation for low budget tourists ;

(d) whether any funds have been released to State Governments for implementing the schemes in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRI-
DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e) A state-
ment is given blow.

Statement

Shortage of hotel accommodation is generally experienced at places of tourist interest like Agra, Jaipur, Kodai Kanal, Udaipur, Darjeeling Digha, Khajuraho. etc.

Augmentation of hotel accommodation for tourists is a continuing effort, During the last two years, the India Tourism Development Corporation added 144 hotel rooms. Some of the Hotels approved by the Department of Tourism at the project

stage have also been commissioned during this period.

The India Tourism Development Corporation is having the following hotel projects under construction/consideration :

S. No.	Name of the Hotel Project	Star category	Rooms
1.	Hotel Konyi Polo Ashok Itanagar (JV*)	1-2	20
2.	Hotel Pondicherry, Ashok (JV*)	1-2	20
*JV. Joint venture projects in collaborations with State Governments/Corporations			

The Department of Tourism has also approved 69 hotel projects planned for the 1 and 2 star categories in the private sector which on completion are expected to provide 2615 rooms.

In addition, Central Government also provides assistance to State Governments for the construction of Yatri Niwases.

The Department of Tourism has sanctioned funds to the State Governments for the implementation of the following projects at the places out of those mentioned in part (a) :—

S. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Beach cottages and Tourist Lodge at Digha (West Bengal)	40.17	20.00
2.	Tourist complex at Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)	69.17	63.00
3.	Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	47.30	10.00

SHRI ANIL BASU : Tourism nowadays is considered as one of the most important sectors which can earn foreign exchange for the country. It is also an impor-

tant sector which can provide gainful employment to the unemployed educated youths of this country. In the reply, the Minister has stated that there are shortages of accommodation for the tourists. He has also stated that increase of accommodation is a continuing effort on the part of the Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether it is a fact that the number of both foreign and domestic tourists have increased considerably during the last two years and if so, the details thereof and what is the ratio of the increase of accommodation to the increase of the number of tourists during the last two years?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : This question mainly relates to the low project hotel accommodation for domestic as well as the foreign tourists, those who come and stay in the low cost tourists accommodation available now. Sir, over the years, the number of domestic and foreign tourists have increased. The arrival of tourists in India in 1986 had closed 29.1 per cent over the year 1985 which was 0.2. In 1987, it was 7.8. So, the arrival of tourists has increased. The accommodation which is available and the plan for providing accommodation for domestic and foreign tourists in various cities and towns have been identified. Perhaps, by 1990, we will achieve the target. All these are not done by the State Governments and the private sector as well. So, Sir, the plan we have got will be successful, only if these three sectors co-operate to construct hotels and only then the problem will be solved to some extent.

SHRI ANIL BASU : My question was regarding the ratio of increase of accommodation to the number of increase in the tourists. However, the Minister has not replied to that part of the question.

I would like to know whether the Department of Tourism or the Tourism Development Corporation of India has undertaken any study regarding the increase of number of tourists at the end of the 7th Plan and how the Government is contemplating to provide accommodation to such tourists at the end of the Plan period.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : There is shortage of accommodation as compared

to the tourist arrival in the country. By 1990, we hope to augment the existing accommodation, but still the gap between existing room capacity plus the projected hotel accommodation and the rooms required would still be there. During 7th Plan, we have got a number of schemes mainly confined to the provision of Yatri Niwas, roadside amenities for tourists and one and two star hotels—as also lodges and small restaurants to be constructed by the Tourism Department. However, hotel accommodation would not be a bar to the tourists. We will be able to augment the available accommodation by 1990 to a great extent.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : A number of proposals for the construction of Yatri Niwas in Kerala have been approved by the Government of India. I would like to know the amount so far released for the construction of these Yatri Niwas in Kerala and the progress made in the construction thereof.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : We have approved the construction of Yatri Niwas at Cochin. The amount sanctioned for that in the year 1988 was Rs. 35 lakhs and the funds released so far are Rs. 10 lakhs. The work is in progress.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the construction work on the proposed 5 star hotel at Chhatarpur, the district headquarters of Khajuraho, will be started and when the work is likely to be completed. Besides, there is a palace called the Rajgarh Palace along the bank of a river on the mountain ranges very close to Khajuraho, which is surrounded by a very beautiful valley and a beautiful forest. Is there any proposal to convert this palace into a hotel or to open a hotel there in view of its beautiful location? Do the Government propose to develop this site from tourists' point of view?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I require a fresh notice for this.

Supply of Kudremukh Iron ore to Bahrain

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*542 **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :**
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to State :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Bahrain under which iron ore from Kudremukh will be exported from India this year ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of iron ore to be exported ;

(c) to what extent this will ease the production position at Kudremukh iron ore plant ;

(d) whether some other countries have also agreed to import Kudremukh iron ore ; and

(e) 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) to (e) : A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c) A long term agreement was signed in September, 1985 between Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited and the Arab Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (AISCO) Bahrain, for supply upto 1.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate in a year, for 5 years. However, the AISCO plant has not been operating since September, 1986 and hence the off-take envisaged has not materialised. Should this plant be restarted Kudremukh will have an opportunity to supply iron ore concentrate ; in that case the production performance of Kudremukh would improve significantly.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Kudremukh has been able to book orders for iron ore (concentrate as well as pellets) from several other countries, including Japan, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia Hungary, Australia and Turkey. During 1987-88 (upto February, 1988), Kudremukh exported 27.32 lakh tonnes of concentrate and 6.60 lakh tonnes of pellets.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Sir, it is understood that the Kudremukh project is

not having sufficient demand after Bahrain failed to purchase the sufficient quantity of iron ore. If that is so, it could be diverted to other countries like Japan. I would like to know whether the Kudremukh Project is running at profit or loss.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : At present it is running at loss.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Is it a fact that the Kudremukh Company has formed a pipeline from Kudremukh to Mangalore to transport Iron ore concentrate ? I learnt that it is not functioning properly. So, what action has been taken against the concerned persons for non-functioning of the pipeline ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a fact that there is a pipeline to transport the Iron ore concentrate but there is no such information with me that it is running properly. It runs properly.

Need to instal Tube-wells in States

+

*546. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :**
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

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

(a) whether the agriculture planners in a National Conference held in Delhi recently have emphasised the need to instal six lakh shallow tubewells in the States for harnessing of water resources, especially ground water;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this recommendation;

(c) if so, the State-wise installation of tube-wells;

(d) the State-wise acreage of land to be brought under irrigation as a result of the installation of these tube-wells ;

(e) whether Government have given any additional financial assistance for this purpose to States; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d) A Statement is given
below.

(e) and (f) : Required financial assistance will be provided through the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricul Production.

Statement

State-wise Number of Districts/Blocks Selected, Allocation of Central Assistance and Number of Shallow Tube-wells/Dug-wells to be Installed

State	No. of districts/ blocks	Allocation of central assistance (Rs. in lakh)	No. of shallow tube- wells/ dugwells	Tentative area to be brought under irrigation (In ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	3/25	122.22	8,148	8,148
2. Andhra Pradesh	8/127	620.88	41,392	41,392
3. Bihar	18/327	1,598.94	1,06,576	1,06,576
4. Madhya Pradesh	22/273	1,334.39	88,960	88,960
5. Maharashtra	7/80	391.10	26,073	26,073
6. Orissa	5/148	723.54	48,236	48,236
7. Uttar Pradesh	36/651	3,182.62	2 12,175	2,12,175
8. West Bengal	7/188	919.10	61,274	61,274
Total	106/1819	8,892.49	5,92,834	5,92,834

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, those states where ground water level is high, will be benefited by the shallow tube-well scheme, but Maharashtra whose water level has gone much below will not get the benefit of the above scheme. Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state if there is any scheme with the Government to meet such a situation ?

A very small amount has been allocated for the State of Maharashtra. Since our irrigation potential is limited to 13 per cent only, will he please try to enhance this amount ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Maharashtra has already been included in this scheme, Eight States like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been included in this scheme. 7 districts and 80 blocks of Maharashtra have been covered under this scheme. We have earmarked an amount of Rs. 3.91 crores for installation of 26073 wells in Maharashtra.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : The Government has provided an amount of Rs. 3 crores to Maharashtra whereas other States have been provided Rs. 15.20 crores. I would like to know whether there is any

scheme with the Government to prepare a joint scheme for Maharashtra where the depth is more.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : There is a separate scheme for installation of deep tubewells. Besides, we want to instal more than 10 lakh dug-wells in a year in the country. After the new scheme is ready, we will see if those in Maharashtra where the water level has gone down very much, can be brought under this scheme.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir in hts reply the hon. Minister has stated that if it is found necessary to instal deep tubewells, he will consider that. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister upto how many feet tubewells are not treated as deep and upto how many feet tubewells are treated as deep ? Has he prescribed any definition for this because the farmers are facing injustice and bungling in the name of the depth.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally, shallow tube-wells are successful upto a depth of 100'. 125' and 150'. Therefore, if the water is more than 150 feet deep, it is called a deep well. It requires a big motor i.e. a motor of higher horse-power. We will also try in this regard, I have already said that Uttar Pradesh has been included in shallow tube-wells scheme. At those places where the water level is deep, deep tube-wells will be installed. Apart from these schemes, other schemes could also be introduced. We are conducting survey for this purpose and examining the matter. It is hoped that we will be able to take a final decision in this regard very soon.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any element of subsidy in this scheme. If so, is the benefit of it such subsidy available to poor cultivators regardless of their caste, i.e. even if they do not belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? If not, in view of the urgency of the situation and also in view of the anxiety of the Government to bring more and more land under irrigation, will

the Government consider giving subsidy to all poor cultivators regardless of their caste ?

I would also like to know whether these shallow tubewells are meant to provide irrigation only during Kharif season or during Rabi too. During Rabi also, the existing water level may not be sufficient. Therefore, is there any scheme to deepen these tubewells to provide irrigation even during Rabi season ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of Rabi and Kharif crops in it. The question is about installation of tube-wells and for this an assistance of Rs. 3000/- i.e. Rs. 1500/- from the Central Government and Rs. 1500/- from the State Government is given. A total amount of Rs 88.92 crores will be spent in the whole country for this and 5,92,834 tube-wells will be installed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be provided any assistance under this scheme ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Marginal farmers will be given assistance under this scheme and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also covered under it

Bonded Labour

[English]

* 547. **SHRI PKAKASH V. PATIL :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to lack of proper follow-up action, a large number of released bonded labourers are reverting to bondage;

(b) whether Government have conducted a survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such reversion of labour bondage ?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) No specific survey on this aspect has been conducted. However, certain evaluation studies have been conducted. These studies have made some suggestions for improvements in the programme.

(c) The responsibility for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers lies with the concerned State Government. The financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers has been increased from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs 6,250. per bonded labourer w.e.f. 1.2.1986. In addition to this, the State Governments have been requested to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with other on going anti-poverty programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc.

A scheme for involvement of voluntary agencies in work relating to identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour has been introduced from 30.10.1987.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of labour that when our country has reached the gateway of 21st century and made progress, why the bonded labour problem is still prevalent in the society? This problem is not only an administrative problem but also a social evil. Has the Government taken any measures to solve this problem at social level? It has been seen that the whole responsibility is thrust upon the State Governments. I, therefore, would like to know whether the Central Government also interfere in this work and whether the State Governments have made any suggestions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): There are two to three agencies that have identified them and according to the figures made available to us 2,24,562 persons have been identified upto 20th February, 1988. Efforts have been made to rehabilitate them by providing means of livelihood, shelter, bank assistance and help from Central and State Governments. ... (Interruptions)... Just listen, please. It is not a thing, which can be done by thrusting it on others. We are

as much concerned with the bonded labour as you are. Out of 2,24,562 persons identified by us, 1,98,508 persons have already been rehabilitated in co-operation with the State Governments. As regards remaining 26,054 persons, the Government is making every effort to see that they get full assistance from the States and the banks have also been asked to provide assistance to them. Each bonded labour is given an assistance of Rs. 6,250/- which is met by the Central Government and the State Government on fifty-fifty basis. Apart from this, keeping in view the schemes launched by the Government and the banks each bonded labour has been provided a benefit of Rs. 15,000.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : What measures is the Government taking for the social and economical security of the bonded labourers. Is there any proposal with the Government to pay wages to these labourers through crossed cheques so that their economic exploitation could be checked? Besides, what provisions have been made to pay wages for the leave period? At the same time what steps the Government is taking to check the tendency in these labourers not to do any work?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The whole responsibility in this connection lies on the State Governments. It is up to them to enforce their own laws as they deem fit keeping in view the prevailing situation.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : A Committee of the Members of Parliament was formed by the Labour Ministry under the Leadership of Shri Gurudas Dass Gupta, M.P., Ralya Salha. They conducted a study of these agricultural labourers in various parts of the country, say Bihar, etc. They have stated that agriculture is the major place where bonded labourers are there. A number of such people are recruited by the people and they use them as bonded labourers for taking work from them in their States and all that.

I would like to know whether the recommendations made by that Committee have been implemented and also whether the Government will consider implementing the minimum wages for the agricultural sector?

And if the minimum wages are not paid and the regulations which are given in that field are not observed and the prosecution are launched against such persons, will it help to prevent abolition of bonded labourers by landlords and people like that ?

SARI JAGDISH TYTLER : This question relates to two distinct kind of labours bonded labour and the labour which works in the field.

I would like to answer by saying that as per the Committee's Report—I think I am subject to correction—most of the recommendations which were given by that Committee have been accepted, except these two.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the question which I am asking to the fifth Labour Minister. I hope, I will get a satisfactory reply.

Is it not a fact that the Supreme Court had already deputed its representative to visit the stone quarries in Faridabad and try to find out the first-hand evidence regarding the complaints concerning bonded labour ?

Is it not a fact that the report was submitted sometime back and that the Supreme Court had given its directions and those directions regarding the bonded labours in Faridabad still remains unimplemented ?

If so, will you use your good offices to see that once and for all this problem is settled ? Because you are a fresh Minister, you can do it with a fresh mind.

MR. SPEAKER : Young too.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Report which was given by the Supreme Court has been sent to the State Government. But I will see to it that with our good offices, I will try to persuade the State Government to implement it as quickly as possible.

[*Translation*]

FCI Godowns in Rajasthan

***548. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :**

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has got constructed the godowns on scientific lines through private parties in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the storage capacity of those godowns;

(c) whether there is a scheme of sending the foodgrains for storage to other places from Rajasthan;

(d) whether foodgrains remained lying in the open and got damaged and rotten;

(e) if so, the details of such damages; and

(f) the effective steps proposed to be taken for proper storage of the foodgrains produced in the country in future ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (f) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. These godowns were constructed by the private parties as per the specifications prescribed by the Food Corporations of India (FCI).

(b) The FCI had hired covered storage capacity of 3.71 lakh tonnes from private parties in Rajasthan.

(c) The foodgrain stock is moved to and stored in Rajasthan not only to meet the requirement of the State but also meet the requirements of other States. Stocks are, therefore, despatched from Rajasthan to other States also to the extent required.

(d) and (e) During 1986-87, the food-grain stock held in cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage in Rajasthan varied from 2.69 lakh tonnes to 4.84 lakh tonnes at different points of time. Of these stocks, 156 tonnes of wheat was damaged during the year.

(f) The foodgrain stock is held in the covered capacity to the extent possible. The remaining foodgrains stock, which cannot be accommodated in covered godowns is held under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement. Following steps are taken by the FCI to protect the stocks under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement :

- (i) Stocks are stored in CAP storage with proper drainage and dunnage arrangement;
- (ii) The stocks are covered with polythene covers and lashed with nylon ropes;
- (iii) aeration of stocks in the open is undertaken during clear weather to maintain the health of grains; and
- (iv) periodic inspection is undertaken to control insect infestation, damage by rodents, birds etc

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is regretful that 156 million tonnes of foodgrains have got rotten on account of inadequate storage capacities. Today, our country is in the grip of a serious drought and it is very regretful that under such a situation, large quantities of foodgrains have got damaged. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this entire damage was confined to the godowns in Rajasthan alone ?

Secondly.....,

MR. SPEAKER : The second supplementary can be asked later.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir the storage capacities in Rajasthan are not inadequate. The abovesaid stock was damaged on account of natural causes. There are two systems of storing foodgrains. One is the covered capacity and the other is the cover-and-plinth (CAP) system. The foodgrain stock was stored in these two godowns but were damaged due to natural causes. Therefore, the damage was not on account of inadequate storage capacity.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my supplementary. I wanted to know the total quantity of foodgrains which got rotten but the hon. Minister has not even clarified whether the damage is confined to Rajasthan or it covers the whole country. He has stated that the foodgrains have got damaged due to natural causes. I want to know whether in the situation arising out of a serious drought, and resulting in shortage of foodgrains is proper ?

My second supplementary is whether in your existing storage capacities, there are any possibilities of foodgrains getting damaged in the near future ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question was related to Rajasthan and that is why I gave figures of that State : If she gives a separate notice about the total damage caused in the country, then I will also let that be known. As the question was related to Rajasthan, therefore I gave figures of that State.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : Perhaps the hon. Minister has not read my question properly. It was asked about the details of the total damage. Rajasthan was not mentioned anywhere. That heading was put by you. I had asked about the total damage of foodgrains in the whole country and not in Rajasthan alone. Of course, one part of my question was whether you intended to shift foodgrains to other places from Rajasthan, but I did not ask about the details of the damage in that particular state. Therefore, if the hon. Minister does not have the figures at this moment, he may give these figures later on but he should not give us incorrect figures.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Out of the total F.C.I. stocks during 1986-87 the total damage was 0.64 percent. In 1986-87, the damage was 0.64 per cent of the total stocks in the country.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my second supplementary. I want to submit that you have stated that foodgrains have been damaged not on account

of storage system but because of improper packing in polythene bags. I wanted to know also whether you propose to shift this storage capacity to some other corner of the country ?

Thirdly, whether you have taken any protective measures to ensure against such damage in future ? Has it been verified that the stocks will not get rotten in near future ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan has a storage capacity of 11.03 lakh tonnes.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is replying about the storage capacity in Rajasthan whereas she wants to know about the whole country.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Since she is from Rajasthan, she has asked about Rajasthan.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : You have not gone through my question.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have read the question in which you have asked about the storage capacity in Rajasthan, so I have told you that in Rajasthan the Food Corporation of India has a covered storage capacity of 11.03 lakh tonnes....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to the whole country. Just see the last para of the question.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You just read part (f) of the question....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : The reply has been given in the statement itself which has been laid on the Table of the House as to what effective steps have been taken to check damage of foodgrains. This has been stated in the reply which you might have read. You have asked about Rajasthan so I have told you that the storage capacity of foodgrains in Rajasthan is 11.03 lakh tonnes and godowns with a capacity 47,910 tonnes are being constructed in

Rajasthan. So far as the whole country is concerned we have a storage capacity of 269 lakh tonnes of foodgrain. If you want to ask about Rajasthan, I have already given you the reply.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKT-AWAT : I asked about the whole country and you have not given any reply about it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough. Now it is over.

Allocation of Controlled Cloth to M.P.

*549. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cloth is also being distributed in addition to wheat, rice and oil to the weaker sections of the people in States,

(b) if so, the total quantity of cloth distributed to such people in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) how Union Government ensure that these articles actually reach the people for whom distribution is meant ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the M.P. State Consumers Cooperative Federation, which is the State Agency for handling controlled cloth, 488 bales of controlled cloth were distributed in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87.

(c) The distribution of controlled cloth is the responsibility of the State Government. However, Govt. of India have been advising the States and Union Territories to ensure the distribution of controlled cloth to the people, for whom it is meant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that 488 bales of controlled cloth have been distributed in Chambal Division, but the poor do not get cloth because neither it is distributed against ration cards nor any notice board is dis-

played for this purpose. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would order an enquiry into the non-distribution of controlled cloth ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has approved S.C.C. as a nodal agency and it is the responsibility of the S.C.C. to allocate either to the State Consumer Federation or to the nominees of the State Government. After that it is distributed through the Public distribution system and the State Governments are responsible for its proper distribution. Whenever we get any complaint we write to the State Governments to ensure proper distribution. We have not received any complaint from Madhya Pradesh regarding such irregularities. If the hon. Member informs us about any irregularity, we will definitely write to the State Government to ensure proper distribution.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (a) of the question is—whether cloth is also being distributed in addition to wheat, rice and oil to the weaker sections of the people in States ? Keeping in view that Saurashtra and Rajkot district in Gujarat are affected by drought, may I know whether there is any scheme for distribution of more controlled cloth to the weaker sections of the people there ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this cheap controlled cloth is mainly for the poor and weaker sections of the people and in drought affected areas, it is the duty of the Consumer Cooperative Federation to distribute controlled cloth to the people belonging to the weaker sections. If the hon. Member has any complaint, we will write to the State Governments which has to make this arrangement.

[English]

Civic Law for Municipalities and Municipal Corporations

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*550. **DR. A.K. PATEL :**

DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to frame a model civic law for municipalities

and municipal corporations of the entire country and a committee has been constituted to consider and recommend the same ;

(b) whether Government have received recommendations of the committee ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Government of India have set up a Committee to consider and recommend a "Single Municipal Corporation Act" for the entire country. The Committee has yet to submit its report to the Government.

DR. A.K. PATEL : I am surprised to see that a single reply is given to all the four parts of my question. It is found that where the opposition parties are in charge of the municipal corporations, especially in my State where we have three corporations in the hands of the opposition, there is a step motherly attitude on the part of the State Government. Therefore, I want to know on what date this committee was constituted and if any time limit is mentioned to submit the report

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, a Major's Conference was held here in 1985 and in that it was recommended that there should be a single Municipal Corporation Act for the whole of India. It is wrong to say that some State Governments are discriminating against certain Municipalities. In that conference, the Mayors belonging to opposition parties also took part and a Joint-Secretary level Committee has also been set up. Again in 1986 the Mayors wanted to be included in that Committee. They also want to submit their views. Three or four meetings have already held and as soon as the report comes we will deliberate on it.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The multiplicity of enactments governing the construction of houses in the urban areas has become a fertile ground for corruption. The Municipal Act, the Urban Ceiling Act,

the Town Planning Act, the bye-laws, the building bye-laws, the zonal regulations, any number of enactments are there which a citizen has to encounter if he wants to construct a small house in any one of the urban agglomerations. As I said, it has become a fertile ground for corruption in almost all the States. There should be a uniform enactment consolidating all these Acts and a central authority wherein the citizen can go and get not only the civic amenities but also will be in a position to construct houses. Will the Minister assure us that such an enactment can be brought up within a quarter or within six months at least ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member has pointed out that so many organisations and bodies are engaged in this task. The Myers were of the view that this creates confusion in people's mind and therefore, there should be a single Act for the whole country. Taking into consideration the programmes of the respective States, the Mayors have met and given their suggestions. As soon as we get their recommendations, we shall look into them. Two meetings of the Committee were held in Delhi and one each in Calcutta and Bombay. The existing Acts in force in different big cities and the amenities being provided there are being studied. Municipalities are of the opinion that they are facing a lot of difficulties due to tremendous increase in urban population and abolition of Octroi duty. Their financial position is required to be strengthened. These are the aspects which will be looked into as soon as we get the report from the Committee.

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the hon. Minister kindly say how many municipalities are there in the whole country and how many of them have conducted elections and how many of them are nominated bodies ?

MR. SPEAKER : This does not come under this question.

[*Translation*]

For this you have to ask another question.

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Whether the Minister will consider, in all the Municipal elections, eighteen years of age for voting.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a different question.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. B.L. Shailesh... Absent.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri T. Basheer... Absent.

MR. SPEAKER : The question list is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Amount Allocated under Rural Development Programmes

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

(a) the amount allocated, released by the Centre and the States' share for each scheme of rural development during the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by each State/Union Territory and its percentage to total allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Statements showing the required information under the major Rural Development Programmes of this Department, viz., Integrated Rural

Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Rural Water Supply Programme are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—5853/88].

Management of Tourist Lodge,

Kaziranga

*533. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have handed over the management of tourist lodge at Kaziranga permanently to the State Government of Assam ; and

(b) if so, whether the employees of the tourist lodge initially appointed by the India Tourism Development Corporation have been absorbed with full pay benefits by the State Government of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) With a view to exercising better supervision and control by the State Government, Department of Tourism, Government of India, has transferred Forest Lodge at Kaziranga to the Government of Assam.

(b) The ex-employees of ITDC working in the Lodge who opted for employment in the Government of Assam have been allowed corresponding Scale of pay of the State Government and their pay has been protected.

Construction of Warchouses

*534. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct more warehouses in Public and Private Sectors during 1988 and 1989 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the allocation of funds made for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), the two Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Ministry, propose to construct storage capacity of 14.82 lakh tonnes during 1987-88 and 1988-89, of which a capacity of 4.52 lakh tonnes has already been completed upto February, 1988 during 1987-88. A capacity of 7.99 lakh tonnes is at present under construction by these two undertakings. The remaining capacity is proposed to be taken up during 1988-89.

No proposal for construction of storage capacity in the private sector is under the consideration of the Ministry at present.

(c) During 1987-88, the Government has released Rs. 38.00 crores to FCI to enable it to take up the construction programme. An outlay of Rs. 27.75 crores has been approved for FCI for 1988-89 for the same purpose. The CWC is financing its construction programme from its own resources and no budgetary support has been provided/is likely to be provided to the Corporation during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The CWC is expected to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 18.00 crores during 1987-88 and Rs. 20.00 crores during 1988-89 from its own resources to finance its construction programme.

Production of Fruits

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

(a) whether there has been increase in the area and per capita production of fruits during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details, State-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Land utilisation data is available upto 1984-85. It reveals that area under fruits has been showing an increasing trend. Official estimates of production of fruits, except banana, are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds to States for Urban Development

***536. SHRI A.J.V.B MAHESHWARA RAO:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government allocate funds for urban development to States ;

(b) if so, whether these funds are provided on ad hoc basis also ; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Allocation of funds by the Union Government to the State Governments is made under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Urban Basic Services (UBS), on matching basis.

(b) These funds are provided as per schematic pattern. A Special Central grant of Rs. 100 crores to the Govt. of Maharashtra, to be spent during the 7th Plan period, was, however, approved for tackling the acute problems of housing and slums in the city of Greater Bombay.

(c) The quantum provided is as under :

Year	Rs. in lakhs for IDSMT	Rs. in lakhs for UBS
1985-86	117.00	Nil (Scheme was not there)
1986-87	123.50	5.60
1987-88	108.70	13.60

Population and Production of Blue Green Algae

***538. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have been taken to popularise the production of very low cost blue green algae in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to ensure production and supply of this cheap fertilizer to the small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu since it is meant for use in rice fields ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) The Government is implementing a National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilisers under which the production of Blue Green Algae is being promoted.

(b) For the production and supply of Blue Green Algae to the farmers, 5 sub-centres were sanctioned in Tamil Nadu during the 6th Five Year Plan. The number of these centres has been raised to eight during 1987-88.

Allocation for Production of Certified Seeds

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

(a) whether there has been an increase of about 40 per cent in the budget allocation for agriculture during 1988-89 as compared to 1987-88;

(b) if so, whether there has been a similar increase in the amount allocated for accelerating production of certified seeds to achieve the target of production of 175 million tonnes of foodgrains; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b) Ycs, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Target set for Foreign Exchange Earnings

*541. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tourism has emerged as the single largest earner of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned from tourism during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the target set for foreign exchange earnings during the Seventh Plans; and

(d) the achievements made so far, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Tourism is the largest net foreign exchange earner in India.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned from tourism during the Sixth Plan period was Rs. 5,886 crores.

(c) The projected foreign exchange earning from tourism during Seventh Plan period is about Rs. 9,305 crores.

(d) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the first 3 years of Seventh Plan period were as follows :

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1985-86	1,460
1986-87	1,780
1987-88	1,890 (P)
	(P)—Projected

[Translation]

Alleged Illegal Constructions in the Walled City

*543. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal construction, both residential

as well as commercial, in the walled city areas of Delhi like Vaidwara Cheerakhana, Maliwara, Khari Baoli, Charkeawallan etc., as reported in the Jansatta dated 17 February, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these constructions satisfy fire fighting regulations and are safe from construction point of view and if not, the action or contemplated against the owners; and

(d) whether it is proposed to hold an enquiry into these constructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The relevant Jansatta news item has come to the notice of the Government.

As per details furnished by MCD in this behalf, the following three properties are involved.

1. Property No. 3749/VI, Gali Charan Dass, Delhi.
2. Property No. 3390, Gali Hakim Baga, Hauz Qazi, Delhi.
3. Property No. 936-41, Maliwara, Delhi.

(c) and (d) These constructions are violative of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Building Bye-laws and Fire Fighting Regulations. MCD have already taken cognisance of this and started action against the owners/builders of such properties. Since action is already in progress, it is not proposed to hold any enquiry.

[English]

New Dairy Scheme

*544. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of programmes undertaken to encourage small and marginal farmers to own and raise dairy animals;

(b) the outcome of these programmes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed for 1988-89 for different items under these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAIJAN LAL) : (a) Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are encouraged to own dairy animals under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other schemes like Special Component Plan, Tribal Development Programme. Credit facilities with refinancing from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural

Development (NABARD) are also available. Subsidy for rearing of heifers is available under Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLBP).

(b) Statements I to III showing state-wise position of disbursement of refinance to financial institutions for dairy development under and outside IRDP and the number of beneficiaries assisted for rearing of cross-bred heifers under SLBP, during the last three years, are given below.

(c) The targets for 1988-89 for these programmes have not yet been finalised.

Statement—1

State-wise Position of Disbursement of Refinance for Dairy Development under IRDP

Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Chandigarh	2	4	3
2.	Delhi	35	22	7
3.	Haryana	307	466	243
4.	Himachal Pradesh	119	71	101
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	137	117	103
6.	Punjab	578	512	464
7.	Rajasthan	280	321	277
8.	Assam and N.E. States	42	102	81
9.	Sikkim	1	1	1
10.	Bihar	1159	688	550
11.	Orissa	118	62	65
12.	West Bengal & Andaman Nicobar	97	189	219
13.	Madhya Pradesh	480	559	323
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1914	1620	1232
15.	Gujarat	587	599	408
16.	Maharashtra & Goa	457	637	431
17.	Andhra Pradesh	144	166	176

18. Karnataka	718	719	565
19. Kerala	405	370	348
20. Tamil Nadu	1482	1111	543
21. Pondicherry	—	23	5

TOTAL

9052

8359

6145

Statement—II

State-wise Position of Disbursement of Refinance for Dairy Development to Financial Institutions (outside IRDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Chandigarh	—	3	—
2.	Delhi	5	12	38
3.	Haryana	517	675	547
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6	9	72
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	23
6.	Punjab	700	463	1560
7.	Rajasthan	39	58	49
8.	Assam & N.E. States	10	10	16
9.	Sikkim	—	2	—
10.	Bihar	21	1	1
11.	Orissa	12	36	47
12.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar	14	9	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39	48	179
14.	Uttar Pradesh	55	136	169
15.	Gujarat	171	175	166
16.	Maharashtra & Goa	132	171	247
17.	Andhra Pradesh	195	218	258
18.	Karnataka	157	389	694
19.	Kerala	84	148	182
20.	Tamil Nadu	148	374	511
21.	Pondicherry	2	6	2
TOTAL		2309	2943	4773

Statement—III

Number of Beneficiaries Assisted under cross-bred calf-rearing Component of Special Livestock Breeding Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Years		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3371	1794	394
2.	Assam	N.A.	75	204
3.	Bihar	736	412	40
4.	Gujarat	1392	1218	1287
5.	Haryana	3382	3242	2044
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1015	732	655
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	933	817	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	3164	3584	3505
9.	Kerala	4024	1090	101
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2079	2267	825
11.	Maharashtra	3287	3148	3209
12.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	27
13.	Nagaland	2078	2200	500
14.	Orissa	296	871	2328
15.	Punjab	4308	2590	4182
16.	Rajasthan	3363	5438	4139
17.	Tamil Nadu	5000	3700	1702
18.	Tripura	—	7303	5821
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3316	3330	3349
20.	West Bengal	1433	669	670
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	327	165	343
22.	Pondicherry	1196	787	997
23.	Delhi	—————Not taken up—————		

N.A. = Not Available

Development of Tourist Centres in Hill Areas

***545. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK ;**
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop more tourist centres in hill areas;

(b) if so, whether Uttar Kannada district in Karnataka is being developed for promotion of tourism and whether Union Government are going to sanction more centres in this hill district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Karnataka, the Central Ministry of Tourism has approved in principle construction of a Beach Resort at Karwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.33 lakhs. Other proposals will be taken up for sanction of financial assistance as and when they are received from the Government of Karnataka.

Workers Participation in Management

***551. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :**

SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a follow-up of the announcement made by Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, extending 100 per cent exemption from income tax to companies on expenditure incurred in connection with the introduction of the workers participation in management schemes, Government have worked out any mechanism for determination of the representative strength of the Unions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the workers' representation on the companies is proposed to be determined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) No change is contemplated in the Scheme of Employees' Participation in Management notified by the Government vide Resolution No. L. 56011/1/83-Desk I (B) dated 30th December, 1983. The management is required to consult the concerned trade union leaders and evolve, through consensus, the mode for the representation of workers at all levels at which the Scheme would be implemented. Any expenditure incurred in the implementation of the Scheme would be covered by the Finance Minister's announcement.

Accident in Pandaveswar Colliery

5508. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any accident took place in Pandaveswar colliery's West section 'B' pit on 1 December, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the required minimum medical facilities and the primary safety equipments are not available at the colliery, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken against the colliery for violations of the rules ?

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

(b) An underground loader received serious bodily injuries owing to blasting at a working face and succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

(c) Medical facilities including primary equipment are provided at the colliery.

(d) The shotfirer who was held responsible for the accident was suspended.

**Pension and GPF cases pending
Finalisation in Government of India
Press, Minto Road, New Delhi**

5509. DR. C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pension and General Provident Fund cases pending finalisation in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons for these cases remaining pending;

(c) the number of cases pending for appointment on compassionate grounds in this office;

(d) the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to clear these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are 10 pension cases pending due to one or the other of the following reasons :

- (i) Pending authorisation by Pay and Accounts Officer.
- (ii) The case being sub-judice due to dispute about date of birth.
- (iii) Pending vigilance cases.
- (iv) Non-submission of pension papers by the retired officials.
- (v) Cases under process.

As regards the GPF cases, there are 20 cases pending finalisation due to one or the other of the following reasons :

- (i) Cases being in progress.
- (ii) Authority awaited from the Pay and Accounts Office.
- (iii) No claimant.
- (iv) Employee is missing—Police report awaited.
- (v) Question of successor pending finalisation.

(c) to (e) At present, 23 cases are pending where no final decision has been taken. It is, however, mentioned that

even after the applicant is informed about the non-acceptance of the request, appeals continue to be received. The employment to the son/daughter/near relative is given in direct recruitment posts and subject to the condition that the total reservation including that on compassionate grounds, does not exceed 50% in the posts. Moreover, the Govt. has since decided not to add further staff to Minto Road Press due to its modernisation, except in very exceptional circumstances.

[Translation]

HUDCO Assistance for Sagar City

*5510. SHRI NANDLAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide loan by HUDCO to Madhya Pradesh for construction of houses in Sagar city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is with the HUDCO as of now. However, the HUDCO has already sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 187.06 lakhs for 4 schemes in Sagar city for construction of 561 dwelling units. Sagar has been identified as one of the four medium towns in the World Bank assisted M.P. Urban Development Project and a loan sanction of Rs. 111.86 lakhs has been approved for area development of 867 plots and 660 core houses.

[English]

**Allotment of sites by DDA for
Dharamkantas**

5511. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOSLE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for allotment of sites for installation of weighing machines by the D.D.A. in West Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA has reported that there is no such proposal.

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

Increase in Price of Palmolien Oil

5512. SHRI C. SAMBU :

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

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

(a) whether the price of Palmolien Oil supplied through Public Distribution system has been recently increased;

(b) whether the consumers are agitating against the increase in price of Palmolien Oil; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reduce price of Palmolien oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such complaints have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Transfer of Civil Amenities of Mayapuri Colony to Municipal Corporation of Delhi

5513. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which transfer of civic amenities in Government Press Colony, Mayapuri in West Delhi to the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been withheld ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has demanded the requisite amount for taking over the

various services from the concerned C.P.W.D. office, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the civic amenities would actually be provided to the people of the said colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The final assessment of deficiencies in regard to Roads, Drainage, Sewerage system and Water Supply was pending. The final assessment has since been made and the sanction for payment of the requisite amount as deficiency charges to the MCD has been issued.

(c) As for the civic amenities, these are already being provided to the residents of the colony by the CPWD to the extent possible but full-fledged municipalisation will take place only after the services have been taken over by the MCD.

[English]

Help to Sugarcane Growers

5514. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cane growers in States have been left with sizeable standing crop at the end of the current crushing season ;

(b) whether Government propose to restructure the cropping pattern to avoid this situation in the coming years ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to help the farmers to avoid loss on account of glut of sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The current crushing season extends from 1st October, 1987 to 30th September, 1988. The State Governments generally ensure that all the bonded sugarcane is crushed by the sugar mills before they close down for the crushing. There is no likelihood of glut of sugarcane during the current year.

(b) to (d) As and when necessary, steps are taken to avoid glut situation by taking various measures including exemption from basic excise duty and recommending alternate cropping patterns suitable to an area.

Implementation of MNP

5515. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1731 regarding implementation of MNP and state :

(a) the quantitative targets under each head, scheme-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the achievement, State-wise and scheme-wise in quantitative terms during the last three years ;

(c) whether any comparison has been made about the unit cost under various schemes in various States/Union Territories ; and

(d) if so, the conclusions drawn therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The physical targets and achievements under MNP, head-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise during the last three years are indicated in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5854/88.]

(c) and (d) MNP is in the State sector. These schemes are implemented, by the State from their own funds. We are not aware of any unit cost study undertaken by them.

Designation of J.Es. in CPWD

5516. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Junior Engineers of CPWD were designated earlier as "Overseer" and then 'Sectional Officer' ;

(b) if so, when these changes were made and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the nature of duties and responsibilities for each change of designation have also been changed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(i) The designation was Overseer till early fifties.

(ii) It was changed to Sectional Officer in the fifties.

(iii) It was changed to Junior Engineer in 1970-71.

(c) and (d) The decision to call them Sectional Officers was based on the functional ground of their being incharge of a Section in a Sub-Division. The designation was changed to Junior Engineers when a representation by one of the Associations of Junior Engineers was made in this regard. The basic nature of duties and responsibilities remains the same.

Assistance to Building Agencies

5517. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any house building agencies like HUDCO have been given substantial assistance by Government for launching programmes of urban/rural housing during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount released to each one of these agencies, Statewise, during the past three years ;

(c) whether any stock has been taken of the amount spent and the number of housing units built by them during the past three years, State wise ; and

(d) whether the amount of assistance is proposed to be increased substantially during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the nature and size of the increase contemplated ?

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

Inland Fish Catch in Orissa

5518. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new programme was started during 1984-85 to evolve sampling methodology for estimating the total catch of inland fish in Orissa, if so, the collaborating agencies involved in the project ;

(b) the places where the survey was taken up ;

(c) whether any survey report was sent to Union Government ; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Assessment of Marine Wealth of Kerala Coast

5519. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study or survey has been conducted to assess the marine wealth of Kerala Coast ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are any proposals from the State of Kerala for the processing and preservation of fish, prawns, mussels etc. ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the decision of the Centre 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) Fishery resources of South West Coast, including Kerala Coast have been extensively surveyed. The coastal and pelagic surveys indicate that possibilities of augmenting

fish production from coastal region are very limited. However there is ample scope for exploitation of demersal fishery resources such as squids, cuttle fish, deepsea prawns, deepsea lobster, etc., in areas between 50 to 500 m. depth in the outer continental shelf and slope. The oceanic survey has also indicated availability of tunas, bill fish and sharks in the Kerala coast.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Government of Kerala has sent a project proposal for production of value added products from low priced fish, by the Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (MATSYAFED) at Cochin, at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.03 lakhs. The State Government has been asked to revise the project.

Civic Amenities in Group Housing Colonies in Pitampura

5520. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of housing colonies sponsored by the various Group Housing Societies are fast nearing completion at Pitampura on the Outer Ring Road, Opposite Mangolpuri, Delhi.

(b) if so, whether civic amenities like water/electricity telephone and sewerage lines have been laid down for these colonies ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the completion of the services before allotting the flats ?

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

(b) Water lines have already been laid and handed over to MCD. Peripheral electricity services are available at Pitampura and electricity has been made available by DESU to all societies which have approached them. For telephones the competent authorities may be approached. The peripheral sewerage lines are being laid by DDA and the work is expedited to be completed by December, '88. The sewerage

lines to which this sewer are to be connected are being laid by MCD and that work is in progress.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part 'b' above.

Revision of Norms of HUDCO Loans to States

5521. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing norms of giving loans to the backward States for construction of houses in the rural areas need revision ; and

(b) if so, the details of suggestions given by Government to HUDCO and LIC in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (**SHRI DALBIR SINGH**) : (a) and (b) There are a number of schemes with special focus on the Economically Weaker Sections and rural landless and artisans being implemented in rural areas. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation provides loan assistance for EWS and rural landless at subsidised interest rate of 6%. Under the 20-Point Programme of rural house sites-cum-construction schemes, free house sites are distributed and a construction assistance of Rs. 2,000/- is provided. In addition, the Indira Awas Yojana has been especially introduced for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where the cost of housing units with a ceiling of Rs. 10,200/- may be available to these category of population. The existing norms of giving loan for the rural house sites by HUDCO has been finalised in December, 1985 and for rural house sites in March, 1986. In addition, the Government has also set up a standing empowered committee to review the financing terms of HUDCO and approve modifications.

Palmolien Oil allotted to Kerala

5522. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the quota of Palmolien oil to Kerala for public distribution system ; and

(b) if so, the quantity reduced and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (**SHRI-SUKH RAM**) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerala has been allocated 4800 MTS of Palmolein in April, 1988 as against 4,250 MTS in March, 1988. The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories under PDS is adjusted to availability and prices of edible oils in the open market. The imported edible oils quotas for all States have been reduced since January, 1988 as price situation in the open market has improved.

High Powered Committee on Tourism

5523. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation management constituted a high-powered committee in order to boost the profitability in its different properties, activities ; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee, the names and designations of the members represented therein and the targets set for the said Committee and results achieved, if any, as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**) : (a) With a view to improving their operational efficiency and profitability ITDC constituted a High Powered Committee which inspected its various Hotel Units.

(b) The Committee was required to inspect various hotel units, study the various operational areas such as Hotel Operational, Marketing, Engineering, Personnel, Accounts and Store and take on the spot decisions where necessary. The Committee's recommendations covered inter-alia, defreezing of posts, reduction in expenditure on overtime, food cost control, reduction of inventories and sundry debtors, evolving marketing strategies for better capacity utilisation, repairs and maintenance, minor and major renovations,

etc. The names and designations of the Members of the Committee are given in the statement below.

Year	Net Loss of Profit (Rupees in lakhs)
1984-85	(—) 55.47

The Committee has contributed to the improved overall performance of the ITD hotels as well as profitability as indicated below :

1985-86	260.63
1986-87	436.25

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1984-85		
1.	Shri R.S. Jolly	Sr. Vice President (Hotels)
2.	Shri O.N. Verma	Vice President (Personnel)
3.	Shri N.N. Khetrpal	Vice President (Finance)
	(Replaced by Shri C.S. Jain on 14.12.1984)	General Manager (Accounts)
4.	Shri R.K. Puri	Vice President (Marketing)
5.	Shri S.C. Dwivedi	Chief Vigilance Officer
6.	Shri LSH Dacha	General Manager (Maintenance)
	(Replaced by Shri LR Pawa on 14.12.1984)	Vice President (Engineering-Hotels)
7.	Shri P.B. Mathur	Vice President (Operation-South and West) w.e.f. 14.12.84
1985-86		
1.	Shri R S. Jolly	Sr. Vice President (Hotels) Chairman
2.	Shri L.R. Pawa	Vice President (Engineering-Hotels) Member
3.	Shri B.K. Dhingra	Vice President (Accounts) Member
4.	Shri S.N. Sharma	Vice President (Coordination and Personnel) Member
5.	Shri C.K. Samuel	General Manager (Hotel Sales) Member Secretary
1986-87		
1.	Shri Rajan Jetley	Managing Director Chairman
2.	Shri R.S. Jolly	Sr. Vice President (Hotels) Member
3.	Shri R K. Puri	Sr. Vice President (Commercial) Member
4.	Shri N.N. Khetrpal	Sr. Vice President (Finance and Accounts) Member

1	2	3	4
5. Shri S.C. Dwivedi	Chief Vigilance Officer		Member
6. Shri Y.P. Kapoor	Sr. Vice President (Human Resources Development)		Member
7. Shri B.K. Dhingra	Vice President (Accounts)		Member
8. Shri L.R. Pawa	Vice President (Engineering- (Hotels)		Member

1987-88

1. Shri Y.P. Kapoor	Sr. Vice President (Human Resources Development)	Chairman
(Replaced by Shri S C. Diwivedi w.e.f. 4.12.87)	Chief Vigilance Officer	
2. Shri B.K. Dhingra	Vice President (Accounts)	Member
3. Shri L.R. Pawa	Vice President (Engineering- Hotels)	Member
4. Mr. A. Handa	General Manager (Housekeeping)	Member
5. Shri C.K. Samuel	General Manager (Hotel Sales)	Member
		Secretary
Area Vice President/Area General Manager of the concerned Unit.		Member

Programme of Spices Cultivation

5524. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to study the existing programmes of spices cultivation ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the study has been completed ; and

(c) if so, the details of recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) Government of India has set up a Committee on Spices to make suitable recommendations on short term and long term strategy for the development of spices. The Committee has been requested to make available its recommendations not later than 6 months from its first meeting.

Deep Sea Fishing

5525. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have acquired trawlers/vessels/mechanised boats to undertake deep sea fishing ;

(b) if so, the number of such vessels/trawlers/mechanised boats acquired during the last three years ;

(c) whether there are some bottle-necks in the procurement of these vessels/trawlers/mechanised boats ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove these bottle-necks ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Post of Labourer in Rashtrapati Bhavan Press

5526. SHRI NATVARSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain guidelines have been issued on the period of validity of panels for the candidates selected through direct recruitment ;

(b) whether these guidelines have not been followed in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment of labourer in Government of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The guidelines are being followed.

(c) Does not arise.

Comensation to Press Workers in Lieu of Public Holidays

5527. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public holidays were declared on 24 Decemler, 1987 and 22 January, 1988 to mourn the death of high dignatories ;

(b) whether Government of India Presses were also closed on these days ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any proposal is being contemplated to compensate the Press Workers by allowing them compensatory holidays in lieu of these days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, public holidays were declared on 24.12.87 and 22.1.88 under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. .

(b) and (c) Government of India Presses are Industrial Establishments and are governed by the provisions of the

Factories Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. Industrial Establishments of the Central Government are not to be closed on the death of any high dignitary except in the event of death of the President or any other dignitary specified by the Central Government. As such, the declaration of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 does not automatically cover Industrial Establishments. The Government of India Presses were, therefore, not closed on 24.12.87 and 22.1.88.

(d) In view of above, the question of allowing the workers of the Government of India Presses any compensatory holidays does not arise.

Social Insurance Scheme for Indians Employed in Gulf Countries

5528. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the social insurance scheme for Indians employed in Saudia Arabia and other Gulf countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the benefits under the scheme have not yet been extended to the expatriate workers ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for payment of the amount under the scheme to the expatriate workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian workers employed in Gulf countries are entitled to social insurance benefits as per respective local labour laws including those of Saudi Arabia.

(b) and (c) The expatriate workers who were earlier contributing to General Organisation of Social Insurance (GOSI) in Saudi Arabia have been exempted from such contribution since March, 1987. This decision was taken by Saudi authorities as majority of expatriate workers were unable to get the benefit of old-age pension because of their contractual employment. The question of refunding workers' contribution by GOSI of Saudi Arabia is yet to be decided.

**Suggestions from States Regarding
N.C.R.**

5529. DR. V, VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been received by Government from the participating State Governments on the draft plan of the National Capital Regions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, except from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi UT Administration.

(b) From the Haryana Government, the suggestions are for not clubbing Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) with Delhi for application of the policy of disincentives for economic activities ; location of large and medium industrial units in the DMA towns, ban on new industrial infrastructure in Delhi, location of major import-export clearing centre in DMA, declaration of entire NCR excluding DMA as industrially backward area, need for uniform sales tax in the region and levy of consignment tax in Delhi, availability of power in NCR at par as in Delhi Urban Area, rail and road links between Delhi and NCR towns, green buffer along expressway and highways, development of infrastructure and creation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

In the case of Rajasthan, the suggestions are with regard to inclusion of additional areas into the NCR, likelihood of more urban population than projected in Rajasthan sub-region by 2001 A.D. provision of road link to Alwar from Rewari, conversion of Delhi-Alwar railway line to B.G., provision of aerodrome at Alwar, need for additional education and health institutions in the NCR town under Rajasthan, proposal for a change in the share of investment funds between State and Central Government and dispersal of the activities to NCR towns outside DMA.

Setting up of Luxury Hotels

5530. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up some luxury hotels to promote tourism ;

(b) if so, whether any such hotels have been set up in Orissa ;

(c) if not, the steps taken to set up luxury hotels in Orissa to promote tourism; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The total No of hotels presently operated by ITDC and HCI is as under :

ITDC	24*
HCI	5** (Includes Indo Hokke Hotel Ltd at Rajgir which is a subsidiary of HCI).

*One is of 1 Star, Three of 2 Star, Six each of 3, 4 and 5 Star, One of 5 Star Deluxe and one of economy class.

**One of 3 Star and four of 5 Star.

(b) ITDC is operating a 2 Star hotel viz. Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar in Orissa.

(c) and (d) ITDC in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation is presently setting up a 3 star joint venture hotel at Puri. The revised estimated cost of the joint venture project is of the order of Rs. 278 lakhs. The hotel is likely to be completed/commissioned during 1988-89.

**Allotment of Flats/Plots on out of
Turn Basis by DDA**

5531. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from widows for transfer of registration for allotment of flats/plots on out of turn basis during the last three years by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) the number of applications accepted and flats/plots allotted on out of turn basis ;

(c) the number of applications which are pending consideration with the DDA ; and

(d) the number of applications rejected together with reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : 810 applications were received during the last three years from widows for allotment of flats on out of turn basis. As far as plots are concerned, no applications for allotment were called for.

(b) 117 widow registrants have been allotted flats.

(c) 47 applications are pending consideration with DDA.

(d) 646 applications have been rejected after taking into consideration all the facts of the case. Out of turn allotment is to be made in exceptional circumstances only.

Delay in Supply of seeds to Punjab

5532. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay on the part of the National Seeds Corporation in supplying seeds to Punjab ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the steps taken to avoid such delays ?

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.

Allotment of Houses/Shops by DDA on Fake Documents

5533. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether allotment of shops/houses on fake documents has been made by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases of allotment of houses/shops which have come to light during the last two years ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Only two cases of allotment of shops/houses have come to the notice of DDA during the last two years i.e. 1986 & 1987. In one case the matter is under investigation by the C.B.I. In the second case three officers of the DDA have been suspended and orders have been passed for initiating disciplinary proceedings against them for imposition of major penalty.

News Captioned "Delhi Facing Crisis of Urbanization"

5534. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Delhi facing crisis of urbanisation" which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated 8 February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken and schemes devised to check the inflow of rural population to the cities including Delhi by providing employment opportunities, recreational facilities and civic amenities in the rural areas ?

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

(b) and (c) Government is taking all steps to ensure planned development of Delhi. The National Capital Regional Plan now under finalisation aims at ensuring balanced development in the NCR to stem the tide of migration to the capital.

**Consolidation of Land in Hoshiarpur,
of Punjab**

5535. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director Consolidation had ordered for the consolidation of the land of village Bhavanipur, Tehsil Garh Shankar, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab;

(b) if so, whether these orders have been implemented;

(c) whether Girdawari of the land in the said village has not been done for the last five years which resulted in the non-payment of compensation to cover the loss of crops suffered due to hailstorms and drought in the year 1983 and 1985;

(d) whether 2700 cases of Mutation of the said village are lying pending ; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take to immediately eradicate the grievances of the inhabitants of the said village ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Kilabandi was ordered by the Director of Consolidation of Holdings, Punjab on 8th July, 1980.

(b) The orders could not be executed due to the non cooperative attitude of the majority of the villagers and subsequent stay order which they obtained from the then Hon'ble Revenue Minister, Punjab on 9th June, 1982. Thereafter, a Committee of the then Additional Director, Consolidation of Holdings, Chandigarh and the then Settlement Officer, Consolidation of Holdings, Jalandhar was formed to visit the village, hear the right holders and suggest remedial measures whereby the consolidation of the village could be put through. After all the pros and cons of consolidation were explained to the right holders by the above said officers, they were able to mobilise the public opinion in favour of continuation and completion of the consolidation proceedings in the village. After the committee sent its report to the Government on 22nd July, 1987 vacated the stay order.

Since the consolidation targets for the year 1987-88 had already been fixed and staff deputed for the purpose, this village could not be taken up in the year 1987-88. However, it is proposed to take up this village fixed as target for the year 1988-89,

(c) No Sir. As per the official record the Girdawari of the village has been carried out regularly which includes the period 1983-85. The claims, if any, concerning relief on account of hailstorms or drought could be taken up with the Revenue Department who are the concerned authorities.

(d) Only 283 mutation cases are pending for disposal.

(e) When the village is taken up for consolidation in the year 1988-89, villagers will get an opportunity to get their grievances sorted out.

**Loss to SAIL due to Import of Steel
Billets from Turkey**

5536. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has suffered a heavy loss in awarding contract to MMTC on M/s. Daval, France for import of 35,000 million tonnes of steel billets from Turkey for Steel Authority of India Limited; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the contract was signed at a higher rate than the ruling international price; if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the material supplied did not conform to the specifications asked for; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have reported a loss due to import of 35,000 tonnes of steel billets from Turkey through Minerals & Metals Trading Cor-

poration of India Ltd, (MMTC). After using bulk of the material, SAIL preferred a claim of Rs. 5.98 crores on MMTC on account of loss. This claim is likely to be reduced further since SAIL have utilised more of these billets after the claim was lodged.

(b) As reported by MMTC, the contract was finalised at the lowest price against a tender.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Up-to-date the entire material has been utilised. However, the claim has to be settled between SAIL and MMTC.

Indemnity Claims against GIC

5537. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of indemnity claims received by General Insurance Corporation of India from the farmers during Rabi and Kharif 1985 and Kharif 1986;

(b) the amount out of the claims made by the affected farmers cleared so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have directed the General Insurance Corporation of India to expedite the payments claimed by the farmers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by General Insurance Corporation of India in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The total indemnity claims received by General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) during Kharif 1985, Rabi 1985-86 and Kharif 1986 were of the order of Rs. 101 crores, Rs. 2.96 crores and Rs. 160.22 crore respectively.

(b) State-wise details regarding claims cleared so far are given in the statement below

(c) and (d) Under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme State Governments are required to submit to the GIC complete yield data within four months of the end of every season for insured crops. Thereafter, GIC processes indemnity claims.

Statement

(Fig. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U T.	Claims paid Kharif 1985	Claims paid Rabi 1985-86	Claims paid Kharif 1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.48	68.67	1125.18
2.	Bihar	1.23	0.59	No claim
3.	Gujarat	5471.25	26.48	929.07
4.	Karnataka	303.58	29.78	212.91
5.	Kerala	37.95	1.24	115.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5.08
7.	Madhya Pradesh	21.59	14.27	—
8.	Maharashtra	1978.85	88.60	3887.72
9.	Orissa	8.05	4.14	8.29
10.	Tamil Nadu	56.40	24.62	31.53

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Rajasthan	—	13.15	1932.72
12.	Uttar Pradesh	9.96	7.48	63.05
13.	West Bengal	23.31	13.04	212.94
14.	Tripura	—	3.93	1.28
15.	A & N Island	No claim	—	0.24
16.	Pondicherry	2.94	—	0.69
17.	Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	2.80
18.	Delhi	—	—	—
		8300.59	295.99	8528.71

[*Translation*]

Non-Availability of wheat at FPS in Delhi

5538. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was no wheat in some godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Delhi during the third week of February as a result of which the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited had to suffer loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees every day and the Fair Price Shops were not getting wheat and the consumers had to face the difficulty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measure being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*English*]

Capacity utilisation of cotton seeds processing units

5539. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of scientific cottonseed processing in the country;

(b) how much installed capacity is being utilised at present; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to improve the efficiency to make these units economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the information available from the concerned Association, the installed capacity for decorticated cottonseed crushing and extraction is about 25 lakh tonnes. At present production of cottonseed oil by scientific process is quite small.

(c) Government has allowed cash compensatory support of 10% of FOB prices of the export of extraction. The vanaspathi manufacturers are allowed excise rebate of Rs. 400/- per MT on usage of solvent extracted cottonseed oil.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Testing Centre in States during Eighth Plan Period

5540. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a testing centre in each State with

a view to raise the quality of goods produced by small scale industries during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the place where these centres are proposed to be opened at the initial stage and the facilities to be provided through these centres to small entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) propose to set up by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan a laboratory each in all those States where it has presently a Branch Office. The laboratories of the BIS are primarily meant for testing of samples of the BIS's licencees with a view to ensuring that the quality of products is upto the prescribed level irrespective of the fact whether the licencee is in large scale sector or small scale sector.

(b) BIS propose to establish testing laboratories during the Eighth Plan at Lucknow, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Trivandrum besides strengthening testing facilities at Guwahati and Bombay. The facilities extended by the BIS towards upgradation of quality of products of small scale industrial units are to:

- (a) provide assistance in the establishment of laboratories by providing information on the set up needed, equipment to be procured, sources of availability of equipment, etc.
- (b) provide training to their quality control personnel in methods and techniques of testing, and
- (c) undertake testing for special requirements.

[English]

Payment of Wages to Workers of Rohtas Industries

5541. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar (Bihar) have not paid arrears of salaries

and wages to their workers who had been out of jobs for about four years due to closure by the management; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to afford necessary relief to such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court by its order dated 27.4.1987, directed the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court to dispose of the stocks lying with the Company and pay the arrears of wages for the period May, 1984 to 8.7.1984 out of the sale proceeds. The Official Liquidator is taking further steps to comply with orders of the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Accidents in Coal Mines

5542. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of accidents in various coal mines in the country during the last three years, year-wise as on 31 January, 1988;

(b) the causes of the accidents;

(c) the number of persons killed in the accidents;

(d) the amount of compensation paid; and

(e) the number of cases in which safety rules were violated and the penal action taken by Government against the persons found responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) The details of accidents which occurred in various coal mines in the country during the last three years as on 31st January, 1988 and the number of persons killed in these accidents is given in the table below :

Year	Accidents		No. of persons killed
	Fatal	Serious	
1985	176	1007	204
1986	180	1167	214
1987*	163	890	177
1988*	17	63	17
(Upto 31.1.1988)			

***Provisional**

These accidents were caused due to reasons such as fall of roof, fall of side fall persons, fall of objects, ground movements, rope haulage, transportation machinery, explosives, electricity etc. Compensation is paid under the Workmen's Compensation

Act, 1923 which is administered by the State Governments and Union Territories. Information in this regard is not maintained.

(c) The required information is given below :

Year	Total No. of accident cases in which safety rules were violated	Action taken by DGMS against persons found responsible		
		Warning	Certificate suspension	Number of persons prosecuted
1985	137	123	8	35
1986	145	79	12	28
1987*	137	47	10	3
1988*	16	—	—	—

***Provisional.**

[English]

Scarcity Conditions in Tribal Areas

5543 SHRI BHADRILSWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarcity conditions prevail in many tribal areas of the country ;

(b) whether these areas have been declared as drought hit areas ; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to mitigate the sufferings of the tribal people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Identification of areas affected by drought is done by the respective State Governments on certain established norms. Among the districts identified by various State Governments as drought affected during 1987, there are tribal areas also.

(c) Central Government has extended assistance for various items under drought relief. These include agriculture inputs subsidy, employment generation programmes, supply of drinking water, special nutrition programmes etc.

The execution of relief operations is primarily the responsibility of the State

Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by extending Central assistance on receipt of specific memorandum from the affected States. State Governments decide the nature and volume of operations to be taken up in the affected districts on the basis of the severity of the scarcity conditions.

Delay in Implementation of Special Refractories Project in Quilon

5544 SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of Rs. 70 crore special refractories project in Quilon in Kerala in collaboration with Russian firm has been finalised ;

(b) whether the representatives of the Soviet firm who were at Trivandrum earlier this month expressed concern over the delay ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure the implementation of this project at Quilon which was originally mooted in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.63 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Fish

5546. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total production of fish and fish products in India and their demand in the country and also in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The Production of fish in India in 1985 is 2.82 million tonnes as against the demand estimated at 4.60 million tonnes. World fish production in 1985 is 84.95 million tonnes. The data on World demand for fish and fish products

is not available. However, the World import of fish and fish products data indicates an increasing trend in the demand of fish and fish products (9.86 million tonnes in 1980 to 12.47 million tonnes in 1985).

Finding of Committee on Imported Butter

5547. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two nobel laureates have doubted the findings of the committee which cleared the Irish butter, allegedly contaminated by the Chernobyl nuclear accident, as fit for human consumption ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) In the Special Leave Petition No. 15408 of 1987 filed in the Supreme Court of India by Dr. Shivarao Shantaram Wagle and Others, against the Union of India and Others, the petitioners had filed letters sent in reply by two Nobel Laureates tending to show that it is desirable to avoid foodstuffs containing low level radio-activity. However, their contention was accepted by Supreme Court on the ground that these letters were in general terms and only represented a particular school of thought. In its Order dated 8.3.1988 the Supreme Court also observed that surely, the Committee of Experts comprising of two eminent Scientists and an equally well known Agro-Economist was well aware of this point of view. The Special Leave Petition has been dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Sanction Limit Under RLEGP

5548. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any specific norms for fixing the sanction limit for each State under the RLEGP.

(b) the State-wise sanction limit fixed for the financial year 1987-88 under the RLEGP ; and

(c) the total amount provided State-wise upto March, 1988 out of the same ?

THE MINISTER of STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The ceiling for approval/sanction of new projects during a year is worked out after reducing from 200% of the State allocation for the year the spill over costs of the incomplete/pending projects. The spill over costs is the excess of the total costs of approved

projects over the releases during the previous year. This mechanism of fixing the sanction limit has been devised to ensure that there are always enough projects available with the State Governments for implementation and the work under the programme does not get interrupted because of lack of approved projects. Because of this procedure, the sanction limit fixed for a State is generally more than the allocation during the year. A statement showing State/UT-wise sanction limits fixed for approval of projects under the RLEGP for the financial year 1987-88 and the total amount, including the value of foodgrains at subsidized rates, provided during the year is given below.

Statement

State/UT-wise sanction limits fixed for projects under RLEGP for 1987-88 and total amount including the value of foodgrains provided during the year

Sl. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Sanction limit for projects for 1987	Amount provided including value of foodgrains
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7617.24	6199.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122.16	30.03
3.	Assam	934.16	920.17
4.	Bihar	2230.97	8525.36
5.	Gujarat	1615.13	2377.40
6.	Haryana	1166.32	616.09
7.	Himachal Pradesh	560.24	399.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	740.73	489.10
9.	Karnataka	4604.15	3097.83
10.	Kerala	2567.57	2502.85
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7561.40	5353.65
12.	Maharashtra	4595.85	4094.45
13.	Manipur	127.43	88.68
14.	Meghalaya	72.75	96.50
15.	Mizoram	37.46	39.53
16.	Nagaland	180.75	113.48
17.	Orissa	3752.54	2938.96

18. Punjab	653.63	693.21
19. Rajasthan	3185.87	2739.59
20. Sikkim	62.21	101.76
21. Temil Nadu	7447.30	5452.80
22. Tripura	430.30	228.20
23. Uttar Pradesh	16152.48	11623.71
24. West Bengal	5662.33	4249.76
25. A & N Isands	160.99	62.81
26. Chandigarh	46 86	16.62
27. D & N Haveli	74.18	30.64
28. Delhi	41.53	52.03
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	157.74	36.74
30. Lakshadweep	20.52	31.55
31. Pondicherry	105.47	60.27
All India	78686.76	63292.96

Inclusion of Sanchi in Buddhist Circuit Route

5549. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee met in Delhi for including Sanchi in the Buddhist circuit route ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Task Force for identifying Buddhist Centres in the States other than Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Task Force held detailed discussions with the State Government officials regarding inclusion of Sanchi in the proposed Buddhist Circuit.

Amendment to the Delhi Rent Control Act

5550. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act in view of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission in its report on rent control laws and also the recommendations of the working group on private housing ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, in the context of recommendations made by various Commissions/Committees including Economic Administration Reforms Commission, is under consideration of the Government with a view to strike a balance between the interest of landlord and tenant.

[Translation]

Relaxation of Land Ceiling for Horticulture

5551. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to relax the land ceiling in respect of horticulture crops with a view to encourage big farmers to take up tree plantation on a massive scale at their own expense, since small and marginal farmers are not able to take up these ventures ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Land being a State subject, States have enacted legislations imposing ceilings on agricultural land holdings and inter-alia have made provisions for exemptions from ceiling limits in respect of certain categories. Under the initiative of the Central Government National Guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers conference on ceilings on agricultural holdings in July, 1972. These guidelines were evolved with a view to bring about certain uniformity in the ceiling laws in various States. In respect of orchards, the National Guidelines recommended to States that for the purposes of ceiling the existing orchards may be treated as dry land and no additional land should be allowed. Coconut and arecanut gardens, banana orchards, guava gardens and vineyards will not be treated as orchards. There is no proposal to relax guidelines in this regard.

(b) The ceiling limits already permitted for orchards under national guidelines are sufficiently high. Besides, any further relaxation in these limits would run counter to the policy of distributive justice which has been pursued since Independence.

I.T.D.C. Branch Offices

5552. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where India - Tourism Development Corporation have opened or closed its branch offices separately during the last two years ; and

(b) the reasons for closing the offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) During the last two years i.e. 1986-87 and 1987-88, ITDC has not opened any branch office. A transport unit at Gwalior was closed on 15.11.87 as it was not economically viable on account of various reasons which included provision of transport facilities by State Tourism Development Corporation, Private Operators etc.

[English]

Inadequate Central Aid to Maharashtra

5553. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has to tackle over six thousand villages under scarcity relief programme ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have sanctioned a meagre amount of Rs. 9.43 crores against the estimated requirement of Rs. 54 crores for deepening of wells, supply of drinking water through tankers etc. ; and

(c) if so, whether the shortfall of Rs. 44 crores is also proposed to be made good by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The State Government, in their memorandum submitted to Central Government, had proposed to cover 6170 villages and 5930 villages in the period October, 1987 to March, 1988 and April-June, 1988 respectively ;

(b) The primary responsibility of undertaking relief measures lies with the State Government. The Central Government only supplements efforts of the State Government by providing Central assis-

tance taking into severity of the calamity and resources available with the State Government. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 9.43 crores has been approved for rural water supply programmes, duly following the established procedure.

(c) No, Sir.

Profit Earned by Indian Farmers and Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.

5554. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the net profit of Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Cooperative Limited, New Delhi has been fast dwindling over the last few years ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the net profit/loss by Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Cooperative Limited during 1984-85, 1985-86 and from July, 1987 to December, 1987 ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the profitability of Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Cooperative Limited and make it a more viable unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The profits of Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Limited for the cooperative year 1984-85 to December 1987, year-wise are given below :

Years	(Rs. in crores) Net Profit
1984-85	36.27
8985.86	33.92
1986-87	10.18
July to Dec., 1987	7.54 (Provisional)

The profits for 1986-87 are lower than those of 1985-86 mainly due to low off-take on account of unfavourable weather conditions ; higher storage costs and interests on working capital, higher discounts, etc.

(c) The profits are expected to increase with higher off take in normal weather conditions, reduced inventory holding costs, etc.

Agricultural Universities

5555. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural Universities in the country ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a common enactment to govern all these universities ; and

(c) whether there are any proposals to improve agricultural research by allocating specific fields of research to specified universities, 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) There are 26 agricultural universities in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Sir

[Translation]

National Oilseeds Development Schemes in States

5556. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Ministure of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether State Governments are introducing National Oilseeds Development Schemes with the help of Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise 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) Yes, Sir. National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is being implemented by 17 Oilseeds growing States. The project is being

financed on 50 : 50 share basis between the Central and the State Governments. The scheme provides for assistance on various critical inputs for increasing the production

of oilseeds. The amount released to different States under NODP as Government of India's share during 1987-88 is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Amount Released to States under National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) during 1987-88 as Government of India's Share

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221,038
2.	Assam	33.709
3.	Bihar	14.810
4.	Gujarat	144.537
5.	Haryana	11.800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.55
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.015
8.	Karnataka	148 203
9.	Madhya Pradesh	141.846
10.	Maharashtra	81.58
11.	Orissa	35.697
12.	Punjab	9.150
13.	Rajasthan	93.974
14.	Sikkim	3.184
15.	Tamil Nadu	129.91
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.909
17.	West Bengal	13 69
		Total : 1172.602

[English]

Credit Requirement of Gujarat

5557. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the credit requirement of the drought hit farmers of Gujarat has

been assessed by any Government agencies, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the quantum of credits provided to Gujarat during the year 1987-88 and proposed to be given during 1988-89 ; and

(c) the rate of interest of the loans and ratio of different loans provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) sanctions credit limits for seasonal agricultural operations to the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) through State Cooperative Bank after assessing their credit requirements and on receipt of the applications from the banks. During the year 1987-88 (upto 31st December 1987) short-term credit limits sanctioned by NABARD to DCCBs in Gujarat were of the order of Rs. 90.75 crore.

The short-term loans disbursed by co-operatives in Gujarat during 1987-88 (upto December, 1987) were 93.42 crore. Level of disbursement of credit in 1988-89 will depend on several factors like seasonal conditions, level of overdues by the end of 1987-88 etc.

A statement indicating the rate of interest for short-term agricultural loans is given below.

Statement

*Rates of Interest on short-term agricultural loans effective from
1-3 1988*

Range of advances	Rate of Interest (P.A.)—%
(a) Upto Rs. 7,500/-	10.00
(b) Over Rs. 7,500/- and upto Rs. 15,000/-	11.50
(c) Over Rs. 15,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/-	12.50 to 14.00
(d) Over Rs. 25,000/-	14.00 to 15.50

Shifting of Paradeep phosphate from
New Delhi to Bhubaneswar

5558. SHRI SOMNATH RATH ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has been requesting the Union Government and the authorities of Paradeep Phosphate to shift the corporate office of the company

from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar as the plant is located at Paradeep ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the location of the Head Office in Orissa would facilitate liaison with State Government on various matters ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However, on a careful consideration of all the aspects of the matter, including the facility of liaison with the State Government, it has not been considered advisable to shift the corporate office of M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) to Bhubaneswar, at this stage.

Revamping of ITIs with World Bank Assistance

5559. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had discussions with the World Bank authorities recently for revamping the technical training facilities ;

(b) if so, whether the discussion revolved round a project to raise capabilities of the Industrial Training Institutes ;

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

(d) the number of the I.T.Is to be covered under the project and location thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The discussions are at a preliminary stage and details have yet to be worked out.

A.P. Cess for Animal Breeding

5560. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of animal breeding research schemes under the Agriculture Produce Cess Fund sanctioned during the last three years ;

(b) whether the Funds sanctioned for the animal breeding research projects/schemes remained unutilised ;

(c) if so, the details of such projects during last three years, State-wise and year-wise ; and

(d) the amount that remained unutilised and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned 22 animal breeding research schemes during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 under Agricultural Produce Cess Fund.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Intercom System in G.O.I., Press,
Minto Road, New Delhi**

5561. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether intercom system has been introduced in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the name of the company which executed the above job and the total expenditure incurred thereon ;

(c) whether these intercom equipments are functioning smoothly ; and

(d) if not, the steps contemplated to bring about an improvement in this regard?

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

(b) M/s Gap Bridges executed the job at a total cost of Rs. 1,05,927.00.

(c) At present, the intercom system is not functioning smoothly.

(d) Action has been initiated to rectify the defects and make the system work well.

**Development of Ayodhya as Tourist
Centre**

5562. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Ayodhya as tourist centre is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for construction of a Stage for Open-air Theatre and Wayside amenities at Ayodhya at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.80 lakhs.

[*English*]

Consumer Protection Councils

5563. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of States which have set up State level Consumer Protection Councils under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 and the States which have not set up these councils so far ;

(b) whether any State have constituted State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission ; and

(c) whether these councils have commenced work to provide protection to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Information available from the States, so far show that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have set up State level Consumer Protection Councils.

(b) Government of Bihar has notified establishment of a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. In addition, some States have also finalised action for establishing the redressal machinery under the Consumer Protection Act.

(c) Some of the States have held meetings of State level Consumer Protection Councils.

I.L.O. Conventions

5564. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of I.L.O. Conventions which have been adopted/not adopted by Union Government so far ; and

(b) the reasons for not adopting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The I.L.O. has so far adopted 166 Conventions. Of these, India has ratified 34 Conventions out of which two were denounced later

(b) The next of a Convention together with a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken, including reasons for non-ratification or denunciation is placed before the Parliament in each case

[Translation]

Allocation of Essential Commodities in Bihar

5565. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of essential commodities allotted to Bihar in December, 1987 and January 1988 ;

(b) the extent to which this allotment was less than the demand ; and

(c) the quantity demanded by Government of Bihar for the coming months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) Allocations of various essential commodities to the States/UTs are decided from time to time taking into consideration the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs and demand of various States, market availability, past lifting and other relevant factors. Allocation of these commodities are supplementary in nature and is not intended to meet the full requirements of a State/U.T.

2, The position about allocation of essential commodities to Bihar for December, 1987 and January, 1988 is indicated below :

(In tonnes)

	Wheat	Rice	Levy Sugar	Imported Edible Oils	K. Oil
December, 1987	1,10,000	40,000	33,459	3,100	34,327
January, 1988	1,10,000	40,000	33,459	2,100	36,327

Release of Controlled Cloth (in bales)

	Cotton Cloth	Polyester Shirting
December, 1987	230	—
January, 1988	—	398

[English]

Convenience of Panama and Singapore for Fishing

5566. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 50 per cent Taiwanese vessels flying flags of convenience of Panama and Singapore have been given clearance for fishing in our territorial waters ; 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 foreign fishing vessels have been given clearance for fishing in our territorial waters. However, permits are valid in respect of the 43 chartered foreign fishing vessels for fishing in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone outside the territorial waters and other restricted areas, out of which, 40 vessels are of Taiwanese origin with 38 vessels registered in Panama and the remaining 2 vessels registered in Taiwan. The other three chartered vessels are of Japanese registration.

Wage Revision in F.C.I.

5567. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no wage revision of workers of the Food Corporation of India since 1979 ;

(b) whether he had a meeting with their union leaders in January, 1988 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in revising wages of FCI workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal was sent by FCI for wage revision of its Category III & IV employees based on the Memorandum of discussions signed on 10.8.87 by its management and the National co-ordina-

tion Committee and now the same is under consideration of the Government.

Safety Rules for Stone Quarries in Delhi

5568. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that proper safety rules are not being enforced in stone quarries in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted about the working of the stone quarries ; and

(c) if so, when the rules are expected to be properly enforced in the stone quarries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) The provisions regarding safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. These provisions are required to be complied with by the management of mines. Inspections of stone quarries in Delhi are made regularly by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety to enforce the statutory provisions. In four stone quarries where conditions were found to be dangerous, prohibitory orders under section 22 of the Mines Act have been issued. 10 prosecution cases have also been instituted against the managements of stone mines for various contraventions revealed during the inspections.

Development of Oilseeds and Cereals

5569. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work done to evolve new and improved varieties of oilseeds and cereals in the country ;

(b) the achievement made so far ;

(c) whether the seeds from foreign countries were also obtained to develop oilseeds and cereals ; and

(d) if so, the variety thereof and the progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, concerted efforts have been made to evolve high yielding varieties of oilseeds and cereals possessing inbuilt resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses. The details of the most important high yielding varieties of oilseeds and cereals developed are given in Statements I and II respectively

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) A large number of improved varieties and germplasm materials have been introduced for direct exploitation and also for use in breeding programmes. These accessions have been evaluated under different agro-ecological situations for various economic and other desirable attributes. In oilseeds, sunflower accessions such as EC 68414, EC-68415, Modern, Improved Peredovic and in case of Soybean varieties such as Davis, Hardee, Bragg, Improved Pelican have been introduced and these are now under commercial cultivation. Likewise in cereals, Lerma Rajo-64, Senora 63, Senora 64, and Mayo 64 in wheat ; IR 8, Pankaj, IR 5, IR 20, IR 36, Mahsuri in rice were approved for general cultivation in the country. Besides direct use, a number of exotic lines such as Siam-29, Leaung 142, Lab Muey Nahng in rice have been extensively used in breeding improved varieties. In wheat, amber seeded varieties such as Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, Safed Lerma and Chhoti Lerma were selected from the breeding materials obtained from Mexico.

Statement

List of Important Improved Varieties/Hybrids of Annual Oilseeds Crops

1. Groundnut

JL-24, Kadiri-3, Kadiri-71-1, ICGS-11, ICGS-44, Co-1, TMV-2, TMV-7, TMV-10, TMV-12, DH-8, DH-3-30, GG-2,

GG-11, UF-70-103, TG-1, TG-3, TG-17, M-13, M-197, M-37, RSB-37, RS-138, Kaushal, Chitra, Chandra, SG-84, AK-12-24, RSB-87, Kisan, ALR-1, VLR-1.

2. Rapeseed Mustard

Torta—M-27, TS-29, Agrani, BR-23, T-9, T-36, Bhawani, PT-30, PT-303, Sangam, ITSA, TL-15, DK-1.

Brown Sarson—BS-2, BS-70, BSH-1, Pusa Kalyani, KOS-1

Yellow Sarson—Benoy, T 151, K-88, PS-66, YSpb-24.

Mustard—Seeta, Bhagirathi, Laha-101, Varuna, Shekhar, Kranti, Krishna, Vaidhav, Vardan, Rohini, Patan Mustard 67, Durgamani, Pusa Bold, Prakash, RH-30, RLM-198, RLM-514, RLM-619.

Taramira—T-27, ITSA.

Gobhi Sarsaon—GSL-1.

3. Sesame

Gauri, Madhavi, Krishna, Pratap, Soma, Surya, Thilothama, E-8, Phule Til-1, Tapi, JT-7, N-32, Vinayak, Kanak, Kalika, TC-289, TC-25, TMV-6, Co. 1, Punjab Til-1.

4. Soyabean

MACS-58, MACS-13, Ankur, Alankar, Bragg, Punjab-1, Shilajeet, PK-308, PK-327, PK-262, PK-472, JS-2, Gaurav, KHSb-2.

5. Sunflower

Peredovic, Improved Peredovic, Modern, Surya, EC-68415, Co-1, Co-2, BSH-1, KBSH-1, MSFH-1, MSFH-8, MSFH-10.

6. Safflower

A-1, A-300, S-144, Bhima, Neera, N-7, Manjira, Sagar Mutyalu, JSF-1, Type-65.

7. Niger

IGP-72, IGP-76, N-12-3, N-5, N-71, RCR-18, GA-10.

8. Linseed

K-2, LC-185, LC-54, Himalini, T-397, Hira, Mukta, Neelum, Jawahar-17, Jawahar-7

Jawahar-552, Jawahar-1, C-429, Chambal,
Neela, Pusa-2, Pusa-3, Jawahar-23, Garima,
Gaurav, Sweta, Shubra.

9. Castor

Aruna, Bhagya, Sowbhagya, GAUC-1,
GAUCHA-1, GCH-2, GCH-4, RC-8,
SA-2, TMV-5.

Statement—II*List of Important Improved Varieties/ Hybrids/Composites in Cereals***A. Rice**

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) <i>Rainfed uplands</i> | Subhadra, Suphala, Tripti, Triveni, Vijay, Sona, Satthri, Shakti, Suhasini, Surya, Annada Parasanna, Pushkala, Swarna Prabha, Bhagya, Onam, SKL-6, ACK-5, Neela, Pathara TPS-1, Ashwani. |
| (b) <i>Rainfed Lowlands</i> | Jayashri, Savitri, CN 539, CN 540, Swarandhan, PLA 1100, Suganda, Manasarovar, Seshu, Mahendra, Abhilash, Avinash, Mandya Vijaya, SYE-75, Mandira, Jogen, Sabita. |
| (c) <i>Rainfed deepwater-areas</i> | Janaki, Baku. NC 490, NC 491. Birat, Suresh, Jaladhi, Sarasa, Udaya. |
| (d) <i>Salt affected areas</i> | CSSR 2, CSSR 3, CSSR 4, IET-6694, IET 6695, IET 8117, Usar-1, CSSR-5. |
| (e) <i>High Altitude areas</i> | Himalaya-1, Himalaya-2, VL Dhan-39, HPU-2171, Shafee, Shinbol, VL Dhan-16. |
| (f) <i>Irrigated areas</i> | CR 4, CR 101, Mandyavani, Kunti, Khitesh, Vikas, IGP-1-37, CO 43, Dhanya Laxmi, Sambga Mahsuri, Srinivas, Pratibha, Sonasali, Vamshi, Vikramarya, Birsadhan 202, Ratnagiri-1, Ratnagiri-II, PR 108, PR-109, Manhar, Narendra-80, Pant Dhan-6, GR 202, Himalaya-741. |
| (g) <i>Resistance to gallmidge</i> | Usha, Asha, Samelei, Vikram. |
| (h) <i>Resistance to stemborer</i> | Sasyashree, Vikas, Rama-Krishna. |
| (i) <i>Resistance to bacterial blight</i> | PR-4141. |

B. Wheat :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Northern hill zone</i>
(Parts of J & K, HP, UP) | CPAN 1796, HB 208, VL 421, VL 616, HS 207, HD 2380, UP 1109. |
| 2. <i>Northern Plains zone</i>
(Punjab, Parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Delhi, MP, J & K) | HD 2204, HD 2329, DWL 5023, PBW-34, HD 2285, WL 410, IWP-72 WH-311, Kundan, HD 2428, PBW 154, PBW 175, |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. <i>North Western Plains zone</i>
(Rajasthan, Parts of Haryana
Gujarat) | WH 147, HD 2009, Raj 1972, WH
283, Raj 1555, WH 291, Raj 2184
VW 120, Raj 3077. |
| 4. <i>North Eastern Plains zone</i>
(Eastern UP, Bihar) | HP 1102, UP 262, HUW 55, HUW
206, HP 1206, HD 2307, HUW 213,
HUW 234, K 8020 (Triveni). |
| 5. <i>Far Eastern zone</i>
(West Bengal, Far Eastern
States, Chhutanagpur) | UP 262, HP 1209, HD 2402, HD
2385. |
| 6. <i>Southern Eastern zone</i>
(Orissa, Coastal AP, Chhatis-
garh region (MP) Parts of
Maharashtra) | Lok-1, WH-147, Swati, Sujata, Mukta,
Hyb 65. |
| 7. <i>Central zone</i>
(MP, Bundelkhand region (UP),
parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan) | Lok-1, WH-147, HD 2278, HD 2236,
Raj 1555, HI 1123, HI 1077, J 405,
HD 2327. |
| 8. <i>Peninsular zone</i>
(Maharashtra, Plains of
Karnataka. A.P., Tamilnadu) | HD 2189, HD 2278, DWR 39, HD
4502, NI 5439, 5439, Bijaga Yellow,
HI 977, Pragati. |
| 9. <i>Southern hill zone</i>
(Hilly areas of Tamil Nadu
and Plain hills) | HW 741. |
| C. Maize : | NLD White, Hemant (Composite)
Kanchan Co-1, Diara-3, D-765, Swan
(composite), Pratap-I, Navjot, Sangam,
Navin, Farm Sameri, MCU 508, Arun
VL Makka 41. |
| D. Barley : | VL-Barley-I, Jagrati, Lakhan, BH-75,
Kedar, BHS-46, PL 172, BHS 169. |

**Steps to Bring Marine Fish to
Hinterland Areas**

5570. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
take steps to bring marine fish to hinter-
land areas both as a food supplement
and also to give economic incentives to
trawler owners to broad-base their opera-
tions;

(b) whether it is a fact that representa-
tions have been made to Government to
construct cold storages and also arrange
purchase of fish at reasonable rates at
various harbours; and

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

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

(b) A suggestion has been received recently for the establishment of a chain of cold storages linking the fishing harbours with consuming centres in order to promote domestic fish marketing.

(c) A view will have to be taken on the suggestion in consultation with State Governments and considering the economic viability of such a project.

Employment of Indsams in the Soviet Union

5571. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for sending to the USSR on quota basis Indians specialised in professions like medical, engineering, and skilled in trades like carpentry, plumbing, black-smithy, is proposed to be entered into with USSR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Employees Provident Fund cases Pending in Courts

5572. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of cases under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 pending before courts for more than one year/two years and more than two years;

(b) the reasons for delay in their finalisation; and

(c) the details of steps taken for their early disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The available information as on 31.3.1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) The delay has been mainly due to the workload in the Courts, which attend to cases filed under various laws and are unable to give priority to the provident fund cases.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has approved a proposal for setting up two Special Courts in West Bengal for trial of offences committed under the E.P.F. Act and the Schemes framed thereunder. The Trustees have also decided that similar courts may be set up in Maharashtra and Bihar, where there was a large pendency of cases. The proposed special courts are expected to ensure speedy disposal of the provident fund cases.

Statement

Region	Employees' Provident Fund		Family Pension Fund		Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund	
	1-2 years	Over 2 years	1-2 years	Over 2 years	1-2 years	Over 2 years
Andhra Pradesh	41	219	20	53	21	45
Bihar	92	5184	—	810	66	282
Delhi	77	297	—	75	—	—
Gujarat	75	390	14	63	87	41
Haryana	346	209	346	209	68	125

Karnataka	386*	480*	—	—	—	—
Kerala	108	13	91	9	46	17
Madhya Pradesh	117*	761*	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	766	4012	518	1822	434	1676
N. E. Region	87	—	—	61	—	26
Orissa	129	923	35	41	35	173
Punjab	119	171	55	99	22	171
Rajasthan	16	144	1	8	2	37
Tamil Nadu	96	989	43	305	43	227
Uttar Pradesh	320	143	—	—	142	353
West Bengal	5534	5963	1420	3502	501	1512
TOTAL	8,319	19,898	2 543	7,087	1,467	4,685

*Including cases relating to Family

Pension Fund and Employees' Deposit

Linked Insurance Fund.

Raising of Balcony-walls in Vasant Vihar Flats

5573 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some requests for raising height of balcony-walls of ground floor flats in Vasant Vihar CPWD Complex, New Delhi have been received by the CPWD from the Area Welfare Associations;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) when the said requests are likely to be acceded to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The technical and architectural feasibility of the request is under examination. It is hoped that a decision will be taken soon.

Production of Coconut

5574. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the coconut producing States;

(b) whether production of coconut in the country is fast deteriorating;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other measures being taken to increase the production of coconut in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The coconut producing states are Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, Goa, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

(b) The production of coconut in the country for the years 1983-84 to 1986-87 is given below :

Year	Production (million nuts)
1983-84	5808
1984-85	6913
1985-86	6770
1986-87	6404

(b) The productivity of coconut is low because (i) farmers do not generally adopt improved cultivation practices; (ii) there are large number of old and disease affected palms (iii) lack of irrigation facilities; (iv) use of inferior genetic stock for planting; and (v) cultivation even in marginal and unproductive lands.

(d) During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Coconut Development Board is implementing various programmes such as project for production of quality coconut seedlings and the project for improving productivity of coconut in the major coconut growing states for increasing the production of coconut in the country.

Working of Rice and Flour Mills

5575. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey of working conditions of rice flour mills affected by drought in the country in 1987;

(b) if so, the number of rice and flour mills closed due to poor supply of rice and wheat, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for re-opening of these mills ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

High prices of Building Materials

5576. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in scarcity of building materials like bricks;

(b) whether the scarcity and consequent high prices of these materials is affecting the pace of housing construction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make construction material available in plenty ?

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

[Translation]

Cattle Development Schemes in Bihar

5577 SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where the Centrally Sponsored cattle programme was introduced;

(b) the main achievements of the programme, State-wise;

(c) the average national level milk production per cattle-head in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(d) the details of development work carried out under these schemes in Chotanagpur; and

(e) the steps taken to make this programme more effective and to increase per cattle-head milk production 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 (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Setting up a Study Group of Horticulture

5578. **SARIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a study group on horticulture and marketing to examine the possibilities of horticultural development in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the main features of the study group; and

(c) the time by which the group is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A study team on the development and Marketing of horticulture produce in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya has been constituted by the Government of India.

(b) The main tasks of the study team are :

- (i) Identification of suitable horticultural crops and their potential for development and production.
- (ii) Suggesting measures for marketing and processing of these crops.
- (iii) Preparation of an action plan for the remaining years of Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan.

(c) The Study Team is expected to submit its report during 1988-89.

Increase in Production of Steel

5579. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan has been drawn out to raise steel output during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof enumerating and identifying the new steel plants to

be set up and expansion of the existing ones with capacity to be added in each case;

(c) the estimated total cost for increasing the annual output; and

(d) the resources to be mobilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The envisaged production of crude steel in the integrated steel plants during 1988-89 is planned to be as under :

	(Million Tonnes) Target	
	SAIL	TISCO
Crude Steel	8.94	2.40

While it is expected that the on-going expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to 4 MT each will be completed during the current year, the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, under execution at present, is also likely to go into production towards the end of the current year. In addition, Government is also planning to modernise Durgapur, Rourkela, IISCO and Bokaro to upgrade technology and optimise existing facilities. While substantive action on these modernisation schemes will be initiated during the current year, it will take some time before capacities are restored/added.

(c) and (d) The investment envisaged on the various capital schemes in the SAIL plants including IISCO for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 855.50 crores. The resources of SAIL, Steel Development Fund and borrowings.

Quality of DMS Milk Pouches

5580. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether polythene pouches being used by the Delhi Milk Scheme burst while handling; and

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the quality of these pouches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The polythene pouches do not burst during the process of handling. However some leakage has been reported sometimes. When the leaky pouches are detected, the same are replaced.

Khanij Bhavan, Hyderabad

5581. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

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

(a) the estimated cost of the 'Khanij Bhawan' of National Mineral Development Corporation at Hyderabad and when the construction work was originally scheduled to be completed;

(b) the date on which 'Khanij Bhawan' was actually completed, the reasons for delay in its construction and the extent of cost escalation, if any, as against the estimated cost; and

(c) whether any other public sector unit shared the cost of construction; 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 estimated cost of the 'Khanij Bhawan' of N.M.D.C. was Rs 251 lakhs, and the building was originally scheduled to be completed in September, 1984.

(b) 'Khanij Bhavan' was fully completed by March, 1985, but was occupied for use 3 months earlier. There was some delay in completion due to non-availability of cement, delay in supply of mosaic tiles, etc. Cost as completed was Rs. 273 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 22 lakhs more than original sanctioned cost, largely due to statutory increase in prices of cement and steel and

due to provision of fire fighting equipment not provided for in the original estimate.

(c) Two other public sector undertakings shared in the cost of this building, as under :

Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India Ltd.) (MECON)	: Rs. 30 lakhs
Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL)	: Rs. 30 lakhs.

Increase in Number of Milk Booths of Mother Dairy

5582. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy is having less number of milk booths as compared to the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more Mother Dairy milk booths during the current year 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) Yes, Sir. The system of distribution of milk by Mother Dairy is different from that of Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of Yatrikas

5583. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 667 regarding construction of Yatri Niwas and Yatrikas and state :

(a) the latest progress regarding the construction of Yatrikas and Yatri Niwas sanctioned, as mentioned therein;

(b) the likely date of completion of the construction work in respect of those which have not been completed so far;

(c) whether any other Yatrikas/Yatri Niwases have also been sanctioned in these States; and

(d) if so, the details of progress made thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yatrika at Kampil has been completed and commissioned. Yatrika at Vrindaban is in two blocks, one block has been completed and commissioned. Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra has been completed and commissioned. The work on remaining Yatrikas and Yatri Niwases is in various stages of completion except that of Naina Devi (Himachal Pradesh) work on which has not yet started.

(b) As the work on construction of Yatrikas is carried out by Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered Society and that of Yatri Niwases by various concerned State Governments the likely date of completion of each project cannot be indicated.

(c) In addition to the Yatrikas and Yatri Niwases referred in the answer to the Lok Sabha Question No. 667 on 7-11-1986 following Yatrikas and Yatri Niwases have been sanctioned :

Yatrikas one each at Mayapur, (West Bengal), Dwarkaji (Gujarat) and Maheshwar (Madhya Pradesh).

Yatri Niwases one each at Nagapatnam (Tamil Nadu), Konarak (Orissa), Pahalgam (J&K), Quilon, Trivandrum, Cochin, Trichur (Kerala), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Shegaon (Maharashtra) Allahabad (U.P.), Aizwal (Mizoram), Agartala (Tripura), Kohima (Nagaland).

(d) The Yatrikas and Yatri Niwases mentioned in para (c) above are at various stages of construction.

Panchayati Raj

5584. PROF. NARAIN CHAN PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the action taken by State Governments on the Singhvi Committee's Concept Paper on Panchayati Raj circulated to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to persuade the State Governments which have not taken action in this regard to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Draft Concept Paper on "Revitalisation of Panchayati-Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development" prepared by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.M. Singhvi was circulated for comments to State/UT Governments. The Draft Concept Paper was also discussed in a meeting of the Chief Ministers of selected States held under the Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister on 7th August, 1987. While most of the States were in favour of holding of Panchayati Raj elections on a regular basis and also delegation of sufficient powers to them, there was no unanimity on the question of amending the Constitution for the purpose.

Foreign Assistance to States for Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes

5585. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign assistance has been provided to the States for augmentation of rural drinking water supply schemes during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of the States which are likely to be benefited with the foreign assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement giving State-wise details of externally assisted rural water supply projects which were approved in 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

Statement***Bilaterally Assisted Rural Water Supply Projects Approved in
1986-87 & 1987-88***

States	Assisting Bilateral Agency	Name of Scheme	District	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Other Details
2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Netherlands	Prakasam Rural Water Supply Project	Prakasam	7.36	For coverage of 70 villages
"	"	Medak RWS Project	Medak	6.40	For coverage of 64 villages
"	"	Mehboobnagar RWS Project	Mehboobnagar	7.73	For coverage of 27 villages Includes irrigation component also.
"	"	Kurnool RWS Project	Kurnool	7.41	For coverage of 67 villages
"	"	Darsi RWS Extension Project	Prakasam	2.99	For coverage of about 30 villages
Gujarat	"	Santhalpur Extension Regional Water Supply Scheme	Janaknatha	10.44	Piped water supply for coverage of 48 villages
		Lathi-Lijha Regional RWS Scheme	W. Reli	7.27	For coverage of 36 villages & 1 town. Fluorosis affected area.

2	3	4	5	6	7
"	"	Sami-Harij Regional Rbis Scheme	Masehmana	24.81	For coverage of 111 Villages and 1 town
Himachal Pradesh	"	Improvement of Longwathi Bamson RWS Scheme	Hamirpur	0.63	Piped water supply improvement in coverage of 82 villages
Kerala	"	Comprehensive WS scheme to Pavarathu and adjoining Panchayats	Palghat	17.50	To benefit a population of 5.22 lakhs
"	Denmark through Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	C.W.S.S. to Kolacherry and adjoining Panchayats	Cannanore	7.94	To benefit a population of 2.49 lakhs
"	"	C.W.S.S. to Edappal and adjoining Panchayats	Malappuram	3.70	To benefit a population of 2.14 lakhs
"	"	C.W.S.S. to Cheekode and adjoining Panchayats	Malappuram & Kozikode	2.64	To benefit a population of 3.82 lakhs
Madhya Pr.	Federal Republic of Germany	Rural Water Supply Project Phase-II	Several Zones	45.00	Coverage of 379 villages. contribution 50% through FRG
Orissa	DANIDA	Integrated Rural Water Supply Project-Phase-II	Puri Cuttack Balasore	36.00	Handpump schemes Emphasis on tackling problems of excess iron & salinity in water integrated Health Education & Maintenance.

2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Sweden (Swedish International Authority through UNICEF)	Integrated Guinea worm Eradication, Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Projects	Banswara Dungarpur	12.00	Emphasis on community involvement, conservation of step-wells, installation of hand pumps etc.
Uttar Pradesh	Netherlands	Rural Water Supply Sub-Project IV	Allahabad Varanasi	11.93	Handpump Schemes
"	"	Sub-Project V Integrated Rural Sanitation Health Education, etc. project.	Allahabad Varanasi	3.73	Extension of software activities with emphasis on environmental sanitation.

- NOTE :**
1. Most of the Projects take between 2 to 4 years for completion. Project cost would get distributed over this period.
 2. Assistance is made available to States by Government of India mostly as reimbursements of expenditure incurred by States on scheme implementation.
 3. Normally, 70% of the Externally Assisted Project cost is reimbursed to implementing States.

**Provision of Electricity and Water
at Coal Depots by D.D.A.**

5586. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not provided electricity and water at coal depots sites which were allotted five years ago on licence fee basis under JJR scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of coal sites which are without electricity and water till date;

(c) whether the DDA has recently provided authority letters to the allottees to take electric and water connections in their names; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA has reported that 'No Objection Certificate' for grant of individual electric and Water connections for coal depot sites are given to the allottees on their request. Water is available in most of the resettlement colonies and whosoever applies for water connections, he is given by DDA. Individual electric connections, are to be obtained by the individuals from DESU.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) DDA has denied it.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

ICAR Units

5587. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ICAR units functioning in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of units opened or proposed to be opened during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the main achievements of the ICAR units in Goa during the last three years; and

(d) the future plan envisaged for Goa in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHAN SHASTRI) : (a) The Statement showing the different projects in various States is given blow.

(b) 39 more projects have been added during the Seventh Five Year Plan,

(c) ICAR Units of crops, livestock, fisheries and Transfer of Technology are operating in Goa. The main achievements of these Units are :

I. Crops

Food Crops The following promising varieties were identified.

Paddy. Bhavani and IET 6623.

Malze. Ganga-5.

Groundnut. Spanish Improved.

Sugarcane. Co-7527.

II. Horticulture Crops

Promising varieties of cassava, sweet potato, coconut, pepper and cashew identified. Fruit varieties in mango, banana, sapota, pineapple identified.

III. Fisheries

(i) Studies have shown that dusk operations are more effective than dawn operations on encircling gillnets for capture of macherets.

(ii) Gears fitted with pappering jibs land more shrimps and fish than net fitted with straight jibs.

Traditional gear improvement led to the introduction of Chinese dipnets for the first time in Goa.

IV. Transfer of Technology

(i) 148 crop demonstrations have been conducted through National Demonstrations in which 3394 farmers and farm women participated.

(ii) Highest paddy yield on the demonstrations plots ranged between 78 q/ha to 112 q/ha.

(iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendra organised 121 training courses in which 2381 farmers, form women and the rural youth were trained,

V. Livestock

In rabbits, 'Russian Chinchilla' showed good adaptability. Several breeds of poultry, ducks quails were evaluated.

(d) The following are the future plans :

(i) To identify better vrieaites crops including fodder breeds of animals, birds, and cropping systems to be adopted.

(ii) Monitoring and assessment of marine fishery resources and improvement of indigenous gear designs.

(iii) To organise on-farm and institutional training programmes through Krishi Vigyan Kerdra.

(iv) National Demonstrations.

Part—(a) State-wise break-up of Projects

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Institute	National Research Centre	Project Diretorate	All India Total Coorid-nateed Research Project	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	3	4	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	1
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	1
4.	Bihar	1	—	—	1	2
5.	Gujarat	—	1	—	1	2
6	Haryana	5	3	1	7	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	4	6
8.	Kerala	4	1	—	2	7
9.	Karnataka	1	2	1	7	11
10.	Maharashtra	4	1	—	3	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	—	6	10
12.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	1
13.	New Delhi	3	1	2	17	23
14.	Nagaland	—	1	—	—	1
15.	Orissa	2	1	—	2	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	2	2
17.	Rajasthan	2	1	—	3	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	—	1	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	9	4	2	7	22
20.	West Bengal	3	—	—	1	4

Labour Welfare Scheme in Goa

5588. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) the details of the labour welfare
schemes in force in the State of Goa;

(b) the nature and scope of each of
the schemes, separately;

(c) the achievements made under each
of the schemes during the last three years;
and

(d) the machinery through which the
schemes are implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
JAGDISA TYTLEK) : (a) and (b) The
schemes framed under the Iron Ore,
Managanese Ore & Chrome Ore Mines
Labour Welfar Fund are being implemented
in Goa. These primarily relate to provision
of medical, educational, housing, water
supply and recreational facilities

(c) The achievements made under the
schemes during the last three years are
given in the statement below.

(d) The administrative machinery for
implementation of the schemes is headed
by the Welfare Commissioner with head-
quarters at Nagpur. He is assisted by and
Assistant Welfare Commissioner posted in
Goa.

Statement

*Details of welfare activities undertaken by the Welfare Fund in Goa for iron
ore/manganese ore miners and their dependents during last 3 years*

Head	Years			Remarks
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
HEALTH				
a) Payment of grant-in-aid to mines-managements for maintenance of their dispensaries	47,450.00	3,38,900	3,90,000	
b) Payment of grant for purchase of Ambulance Vans to mines-managements.	—	55,000	1,05,659	
c) Financial assistance to cancer patient.	—	—	4,906	One patient

1	2	3	4
d) Financial assistance to dependents/ widow or iron ore miners under Fatal & Serious Accident Benefits Scheme	363,00	1,184	4,177
In addition to a 60 bedded Central Hospital at Tisca and a State-cum-mobile Dispensary at Curchorme (Sanwarde) exists for providing medical facilities to mine workers and their families.			

HOUSING*No of houses constructed*

Under Build Your Own House Scheme	---	---	4
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EDUCATION

1. Award of scholarships to the children of iron ore/ manganese ore miners.	1,12,540.00	1,27,590.00	1,43,430.00
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RECREATION

1. Payment of financial assistance to mines-managements for organising social, cultural and sports	5,860.00	7,437.00	8,876.00
2. Grant of management for purchase of sports materials.	1,060.00	---	4,178.00

Development of Fisheries in Goa

5589. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan of large-scale development of fisheries in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the Central Schemes in regard to the development of fisheries in force in Goa; and

(d) the details in respect of each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) Centrally Sponsored Schemes launched by Government of India during VII Five Year Plan in Goa are indicated below :

(1) A brackishwater aquaculture farm with an estimated cost of Rs. 19.70 lakhs to cover an area of 35 ha. and a brackish water Prawn Seed hatchery with an estimated cost of Rs. 96.00 lakhs have been sanctioned in 1986 and 1987 respectively under the Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development" scheme.

(2) 9,500 Fishermen have been insured under the "Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen." Government of India's share for this scheme upto 1987-88 has been released.

(3) Construction of 100 houses, 1 Community Hall and 5 tubewells for one Fishermen village has been sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Welfare Fund for Fishermen". An amount of Rs. 3,15,600 has also been released during 1987-88.

(4) For motorisation of 20 Craft under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Motorisation of Traditional Craft" an amount of Rs. 75,000 has been released during 1987-88.

Supply to Food Articles to Goa

5590 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted and lifted by Government, of Goa during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether any complaints regarding the supply of poor quality foodgrains have been received from Government of Goa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) For Public Distribution System, the following quantities of wheat and rice were allotted to and lifted by the Government of Goa during the last three years :

Figs. in '000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat		Rice	
	Allotted	Lifted	Allotted	Lifted
1985	27.6	12.7	44.5	39.4
1986	27.6	12.6	54.8	41.6
1987	22.8	13.3	51.7	51.4

(Figures are inclusive of Daman and Diu as well till July, 1987).

(b) and (c) During 1987, no complaint regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains has been received in this Ministry from the Govt. of Goa. However, a few such complaints were received earlier, which were duly investigated, and remedial measures were taken by the Deptt. to ensure supply of only good quality foodgrains to the State Govt. of Goa for Public Distribution System.

F.C.I. Godowns in West Bengal

5591. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Food Corporation of India godowns in West Bengal and their location; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more godowns in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) As on 1.1.1988, the number of centres in West Bengal where the Food Corporation of India (FCI) had owned and hired storage godowns, was 155. A statement showing the location of these centres is given below.

(b) A storage capacity of 10,000 tonnes is at present under construction by Food Corporation of India at Dhankuni (Distt. Howrah).

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Centre/ location	Revenue District
1	2	3
1.	Bankura	BANKURA
2.	Beliatore	
3.	Bishanpur	
4.	Indus	
5.	Indpur	
6.	Meghia	
7.	Ranibandh	
8.	Somamukhi	
9.	Shankartee	
10.	Saltora	
11.	Ahmedpur	BIRBHUM
12.	Abinaspur	
13.	Bolpur	
14.	Dubrajpur	
15.	Mollarpur	
16.	Rampurhat	
17.	Sainthia	
18.	Suri	
19.	Asansol	BURDWAN
20.	Burdwan	
21.	Gushkara	
22.	Galsi	
23.	Katwa	
24.	Kalna	
25.	Memari	
26.	Raniganj	
27.	Ramjibanpur	
28.	Sitrampur	
29.	Sehrabazar	
30.	Gopalpur	
31.	Durgapur	
32.	Shyamnagar	CALCUTTA
33.	Agarpara	
34.	Barrackpore	
35.	Khardah Jute Mill	
36.	Kelvin Jute Mill	
37.	Suburban	
38.	Cossipore	
39.	Ambica Jute Mill	
40.	Bengal Jute Mill	
41.	Foreshere	
42.	Hanumangarh Jute Mill	
43.	Howrah	
44.	Shalimar	
45.	Behala	
46.	Lake	
47.	Calcutta Silo Plant	
48.	Brooklyn	
49.	Jinjer Pool	

1	2	3
50.	Cooch Bihar	COOCH BIHAR
51.	Dharabaha	
52.	Dinahata	
53.	Gossairhat	
54.	Haldabari	
55.	Tufanganj	
56.	Changrabandha	
57.	Anta	HOWRAH
58.	Andul	
59.	Anantpur	
60.	Bagnan	
61.	Munshirhat	
62.	Panchpara	
63.	Arambagh	HOOGHLY
64.	Belmuri	
65.	Bhadreswar	
66.	Champadanga	
67.	Chinsurah	
68.	Chanditola	
69.	Jangipara	
70.	Khankul	
71.	Mogra	
72.	Mandal	
73.	Pandua	
74.	Rishra	
75.	Serampore	
76.	Tarakeswar	
77.	Alipurduar	JALPAIGURI
78.	Birpara	
79.	Berubari	
80.	Debgram	
81.	Dhupguri	
82.	Falakata	
83.	Haldibari	
84.	Jalpaiguri	
85.	Malbazar	
86.	Maynaguri	
87.	Oodlabari	
88.	Sourani	
89.	Sukhiapokri	
90.	Algarrah	DARJEELING
91.	Darjeeling	
92.	Ghoom	
93.	Kurseong	
94.	Kalimpong	
95.	Kamakahyaguri	
96.	Bulbul Chandi	MALDA
97.	Harishchandrapur	
98.	Mangalbari	
99.	Samshi	

1	2	3
100.	Belda	
101.	Balughata	
102.	Balichak	
103.	C.K. Road	
104.	Garbeta	
105.	Ghatal	
106.	Contai	
107.	Jhargram	
108.	Midnapore	MIDNAPUR
109.	Kharagpore	
110.	Panshkura	
111.	Terrapokhia	
112.	Tamluk	
113.	Andi	
114.	Beldanga	
115.	Berhampur	
116.	Dhulian	
117.	Cossimbazar	MURSHIDABAD
118.	Jaiganj	
119.	Kandi	
120.	Raghunathganj	
121.	Bhatjungla	
122.	Bagula	
123.	Nabadwip	
124.	Karimpur	
125.	Plassey	NADIA
126.	Tehatta	
127.	Krishnagar	
128.	Kalyani	
129.	Balrampur	
130.	Charrah	PURULIA
131.	Jhalda	
232.	Adra	
133.	Ashoknagar	
134.	Bonganon	
135.	Basirhat	
136.	Barasat	24-PARGANAS
137.	Canning	
138.	Harbour	
139.	Kakdwip	
140.	Mathurapur	
141.	Naihati	
142.	Hasnabad	
143.	Santoshpur	
144.	Mograhat	
145.	Joka	
146.	Budge-Budge	
147.	Buniadpur	
148.	Belurghat	
149.	Bangalberi	
150.	Dalkolha	WEST DINAJPUR
151.	Gangarampore	
152.	Hill	
153.	Islampore	
154.	Raiganj	
155.	Debgram	GOPALPUR

Allocation for Fish Landing Centres in Kerala

5592. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-ACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation has been made to the State of Kerala for setting up fish landing centres in the State for 1987-88 and 1988-89 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the proposed location of these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Statewise allocations are not made but expenditure on fish landing centres sanctioned for Kerala is met out of the respective annual budget allocation for the scheme of fishing harbour facilities at minor ports.

(c) No proposal for the fish landing centres in Kerala was sanctioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89. However a list of fish landing centres sanctioned and presently under construction is given in the statement I below.

Statement-I

List of fish landing of centres sanctioned and Presently under Construction

Kerala

1. Kasaragode
2. Cheruvathoor
3. Neeleswaram
4. Palacode
5. Dharmadam
6. New Mahe
7. Munakkakadavu
8. Chettuvali
9. Thottappally
10. South Paravoor

11. Vallikkunnu
12. Chalil Gopaletha
13. Vellayil beach
14. Pallithottam (Quilon Port)
15. Vizhinjam North
16. Vizhinjam South

Outstanding Performance of FACT

5593. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), (Kerala) has received any international award during 1987-88 for outstanding performance; 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) Yes, Sir. M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT) were selected by the Trade Leaders Club, Madrid for presentation of the Hind International Europe Award, 1988. The award has been instituted by the Trade Leaders Club, Madrid in association with the Editorial Office, an international publishing Company and is given annually to selected companies from 120 European countries based on performance. Nominations for this award are made on the basis of information received from the Chambers of Commerce, International Organisations and surveys and market research carried out periodically by the Editorial Office.

Setting up of Fisheries Cooperative Societies in Kerala

5594. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of grant/assistance allocated to Kerala for setting up of fisheries cooperative societies and fisheries villages in the State during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the quantum of funds utilized during the last two years ;

(c) whether Government have any agency to monitor the proper utilization of these funds ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) N.C.D.C have allocated Rs. 222.224 lakh in 1986-87, Rs. 119.333 lakh in 1987-88 and Rs. 177.193 lakh for 1988-89 (provisional) for development of Fishery Cooperatives in Kerala.

Kerala Government utilised an amount of Rs. 234.607 lakh (Rs. 162.94 lakh as loan and Rs. 71.667 lakh as subsidy) in 1985-86 and Rs. 92.086 lakh (Rs. 77.068 lakh as loan and Rs. 15.018 lakh as subsidy) in 1986-87. N.C.D.C is monitoring utilisation of the funds by obtaining quarterly progress reports and by periodic field visits by officers of Head Office and Regional Office at Bangalore. A Project Office at Trivandrum has also been established in December, 1987 for closer monitoring of the projects.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen, an amount of Rs. 400 lakh has been earmarked as grant in the Seventh Plan for extending welfare activities to the fishermen. Under this scheme six Fishermen Villages have been allotted to Kerala in 1987-88 to provide welfare activities at a

cost of Rs. 76.94 lakh. Pattern of assistance being 50 : 50 for sharing between the Central Government and State Government. Rs. 10 lakh has been released as Central Government Share to Kerala in 1987-88 for providing facilities to 3 fishermen villages.

Foreign Assistance For Fisheries Development

5595. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for fisheries development with foreign assistance in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details of projects, the countries extending help and the quantum of assistance proposed to be granted by such countries ;

(c) whether prawn culture, fresh water fish culture and deep sea fishing are also proposed to be undertaken ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (b) A Statement is given below

Statement

Details of the Project proposals received from the Government of Kerala for Fisheries Development with foreign assistance in the State of Kerala are as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Project	Foreign funding Agency	Total outlay	Main components of the project	Action taken by the Government
1. Fisheries Development Project for prawn culture.	Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development	Rs. 123.5 lakhs.	To develop brackishwater Aquaculture for prawn farming.	Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development have agreed in principle to Fund the project.
2. Expansion of MATSYAFED net complex.	Government of Japan.	Rs. 328 lakhs.	Import of 15 net making machines from Japan.	Project posed for Japanese assistance ; response awaited.
3. Kerala Reservoir Fisheries Development Project.	Federal Republic of Germany.	Rs. 663 lakhs.	Net cage fish culture in Vazhani reservoir in Trichur Distt.	Project posed to Government of Germany, A German team Visited Kerala in November, 87, report awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
4. Brackishwater fisheries project.	International fund for agricultural development (IFAD)	Rs. 2365 lakhs	Brackishwater fish and prawn farming	Recommended for posing to IFAD.
5. Pilot project for brackish-water farm hatchery.	Japan	Rs. 116 lakhs.	To set up prawn hatchery.	Received recently.
6. Project for diversification of artisanal fishing.	Japan	Rs. 786 lakhs	Introduction of deep sea fishing vessels.	Received recently.
7. Welfare of fishermen.	Denmark	Rs. 1439 lakhs.	Sanitation facilities in fishermen villages.	Received recently.

International Convention on Food Technology

5596. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

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

(a) the impact of food technology imports on self-reliant development in Africa was discussed at the Second International Food Convention held in Mysore on 23 February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, whether India has also agreed to have a technology to employ it in the food production ; and

(c) the countries that have agreed to transfer technology for the agriculture production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned Department/Organisations.

Sale of Asiad Flats

5597. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to sell the remaining Asiad flats ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the criteria proposed to be followed for their disposal ?

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

Pension Scheme for Journalists

5598. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary details of the scheme for a 'pension scheme' for the working journalists, as announced by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech, have been worked out ;

(b) if so, what are the details ; and

(c) when the scheme will be introduced ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various suggestions have been received, as already stated by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. The process of consultation with all concerned will have to be completed before the scheme can be introduced.

Personnel of New Housing Bodies in Delhi

5599. SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the officials to man the Delhi Housing Board and Delhi Slum Improvement Board will be drawn from the present DDA itself or from various other Departments and States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to man the Delhi Housing Board, Delhi Slum Improvement Board by re-deployment of the existing staff working in the present DDA and there is no proposal at present to draw any staff from other

departments and states for the Delhi Housing Board and Delhi Slum Improvement Board. Details of the scheme are, however, yet to be worked out.

**Amount Allocated to States for
Tourism Schemes**

5600. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay in the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of tourism;

(b) the amount spent so far out of that outlay; and

(c) the details of schemes taken up by State Governments for development of tourism and the amounts allocated and released to them so far for these schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRI-
DHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) and (b) An allocation of Rs. 68.68 crores has been made by the Planning Commission for Seventh Five Year Plan for the Department of Tourism. The following amount has so far been utilised out of this allocation :

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount utilised</i>
1985-86	12.85
1986-87	18.42
1987-88	18.81 (upto 25.3.88)

(c) A statement giving details of amounts sanctioned and amounts released to States/Union Territories for various schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. see No 5855/88].

Bonded Labour in Orissa

5601. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated in Orissa during 1987-88 ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes out of them ; and

(c) the amount spent on their rehabilitation during the 1987-88 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH
TYTLER) :** (a) and (b) The required information as received from the State Government of Orissa on identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour during 1987-88 is given below :-

Position as on 31.12.1987

<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Identification</i>			
438	741	575	1754
<i>Rehabilitation</i>			
669	1215	616	2500

(c) Information about amount spent on rehabilitation in a particular year is maintained by the State Government. However, a sum of Rs. 840,875 has been released as Central share, to the Orissa Government during 1987-88.

High Rates of Fertilizers

5602. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilisers are being sold to farmers at a very high rate mainly because the tax component is very high and this has discouraged the use of more fertilisers in the country ;

(b) is so, the real cost of fertilisers per bag (50 kg.) and the tax levied on it in different States ;

(c) the total amount Government collected by way of tax during 1986 and 1987 all over the country and the total subsidy given on fertilisers during this period ; and

(d) the reasons why the tax component is not being reduced and whether any exercise is being made in this direction, 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.

(c) The Central Government do not collect any tax on fertilisers. Sales tax being the State subject of Taxation under the Constitution, different States have the powers to levy different rates and adopt different procedures in respect of assessment and collection.

The total subsidy paid on fertilisers by the Central Government during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is about Rs. 1900 crores and Rs. 2200 crores, respectively.

(d) The State Governments, where fertilisers are subject to tax under the State Sales Tax Act, have been requested, time and again, to exempt fertilisers from the purview of sales tax and other levies or to reduce their rates to the minimum possible. The State Governments concerned are not in favour of any reduction due to financial constraints.

Assistance From International Agencies For Housing

5603. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance received from the international institutions during the last two years to solve housing problem in the country ; and

(b) the places in the country where housing development activities were under-

taken with the help of the money received from these institutions and the number of housing colonies for houses constructed in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of financial assistance received from international agencies for housing and related programmes are as below :

Institution	Programme	Foreign country/ agency	Amount
1. HUDCO	HUDCO-I	United Kingdom	£ 14.75 Million
2. HUDCO	HUDCO-II	„	£24.0 Million
3. HUDCO	KFW-Phase-I	West Germany	Rs. 69.1 Million
4. HDFC	—	United States (USAID)	\$40.0 Million (Rupee equivalent)

The details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO under these programmes are indicated in Statements I, II & III below. The HDFC by itself does not undertake construction activities directly as it offers only financial assistance for house construction to individuals, Cooperative Societies companies etc. Details of housing units constructed through this assistance are hence not available.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO Under RTA Assistance (Phase-I Urban/Rural & S & S For EWS)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	No. of Scheme	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Dwellings Sanctioned	Dwellings Completed	Dwellings in Progress
Andhra Pradesh	9	216.79	171.70	2787	2664	113
Gujarat	6	690.27	306.70	16579	13878	679
Haryana	4	197.35	123.07	4065	1423	172
Karnataka	20	762.64	221.85	20918	20562	466
Kerala	13	1600.00	800.00	40000	32176	3099
Madhya Pradesh	1	7.63	6.52	100	—	100
Maharashtra	4	215.62	183.33	2840	2822	—
Punjab	3	198.90	99.46	5000	5000	—
Rajasthan	11	203.24	175.40	2988	2650	260
Tami Nadu	1	74.55	63.35	1584	1584	—
Uttar Pradesh	11	670.32	569.11	8392	3463	3075
Pondicherry	2	14.83	12.38	193	193	—
TOTAL	85	4852.14	2732.96	105446	86414	7964

Statement-II

Details of Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO Under RTA Assistance Phase-II/Rural and S & S for EWS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Dwelling Sanctioned	Dwellings Completed	Dwelling in Progress
Andhra Pradesh	17	967.21	530.38	28640	25580	1702
Bihar	2	200.00	100.00	5000	3339	1285
Gujarat	19	1251.04	511.27	31015	23305	3039
Haryana	1	58.88	50.78	736	500	236
Jammu & Kashmir	2	20.62	17.87	273	—	—
Karnataka	14	470.88	176.07	11268	10382	1240
Kerala	3	521.40	407.63	10000	8905	1095
Madhya Pradesh	6	128.82	77.99	5226	2452	1653
Maharashtra	10	404.34	343.28	5255	2833	2366
Orissa	10	762.68	572.58	20375	11800	5483
Punjab	5	505.98	300.30	11029	8985	1136
Rajasthan	14	548.44	469.35	6925	5993	912
Tamil Nadu	12	793.06	414.46	18877	17396	1382
Uttar Pradesh	10	270.28	229.91	3393	1000	1686
West Bengal	1	15.43	12.06	200	200	—
TOTAL :	126	6919.04	4213.93	158212	122670	24115

Statement-III
Statewise Schemes Sanctioned Under KFW Phase-I

State	No of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	No. of Units (Sanctioned)	No. of Units (Constructed)
Kerala	9	1348.39	807.50	14100	2367
Tamil Nadu	6	419.50	354.68	5445	1507
Uttar Pradesh	2	55.27	49.03	1085	512
Rajasthan	3	93.36	51.39	801	172
Tripura	1		12.81	193	—
TOTAL :	21	1916.52	1275.41	24849	4558

[*Translation*]

**University Status for National Dairy
Research Institute**

5604. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal is proposed to be given the status of a University ;

(b) whether any committee has been appointed by the U.G.C. in this regard and if so, the salient features of its report ;

(c) whether Government propose to open branches of the National Dairy Research Institute in various parts of the country ; and

(d) if so, whether Dairy Department under Udaipur (Rajasthan) University would be affiliated with this University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The proposal is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(b) A Committee has been constituted by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal to grant the "Deemed to-be University" Status to the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (NDRI). The Committee has already visited NDRI and the report of the committee is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Development of Tourist Spots in
Madhya Pradesh**

5605. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tourist centres opened during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh and the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(b) whether proposals to develop the Shanidev and Shihonia-Kankan Math of Chambal division have been received from the State Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision would be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake opening of tourist centres in States but provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure. During the first three years of the 7th Plan so far, the Ministry has released Rs. 78.98 lakhs for various ongoing and new projects in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Procurement of Foodgrains in
Andhra Pradesh**

5606. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the normal procurement target of foodgrains for Andhra Pradesh and how much is released back to that State for public distribution system ;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh not to procure grains during the coming rice season in view of drought and flood conditions there ;

(c) if so, whether Government have acceded to their request ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Annually, about 15 lakh tonnes of levy rice are procured in Andhra Pradesh, out of which more than 10 lakh tonnes are allotted to the State Government for the public distribution system.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Threat to Sheep Production and Livestock Development

5607. SHRI H.A. DORA :

DR. B L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether high concentration of nitrate and magnesium in well waters is posing a serious threat to sheep production in the arid tracts of Rajasthan according to studies undertaken by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur ;

(b) whether the problem of nitrate toxicity is also posing serious hazards to livestock development in some border districts of Rajasthan ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

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) Although no investigation on the effect of high concentration of nitrate and magnesium on other livestock has been carried out, it is presumed that it will have similar effect, as in the case of sheep.

(c) Animals, especially, sheep can tolerate concentration of these two salts upto 1.0 gm per litre and 4.0 gm per litre of water respectively. To meet the situation dilution with fresh water will be helpful. CAZRI is working on methods for desalinization of water using solar energy.

ICAR Projects

5608. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of projects which started functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the number of projects added to them in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the States which have been benefited by these projects ; and

(d) the funds spent so far on these projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The total number of projects which started functioning during the Sixth Plan is 19-

(b) 39 more projects have been added during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The projects are for the benefit of all the States in the country.

(d) The funds spent so far on these projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan are Rs. 1097.20 lakhs.

Consumer Awareness Training

5609. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

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

(a) whether Government have prepared any consumer awareness training programme to educate the voluntary consumer organisations and the public of their rights and protections under the various laws ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) Several measures have been taken by the Government to create awareness amongst consumers and consumer organisations of their rights and obligations. Such measures include holding of seminars, workshops, publication of brochures, etc. Mass media, particularly TV and AIR are creating awareness through their various programmes on consumer protection. However, Government has not prepared

any formal training programme to educate the voluntary consumer organisations for this purpose.

Shortage of Funds for National Capital Region Plan

5610. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Capital Region Plan is not making any progress due to shortage of funds ;

(b) whether the National Capital Region Board has prepared any revised plan in view of the shortage of funds if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the revised plan has been cleared by the Planning Commission ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any measures to expedite the implementation of the National Capital Region Plan and provide adequate funds for its timely implementation ?

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

(b) and (c) The N.C.R. Planning Board had prepared a project having an estimated cost of Rs. 305.58 crores—Rs. 146.11 crores in the Central sector for railways, telecommunications and national highway and Rs. 159.47 crores in the State sector for urban development schemes including regional roads for the period 1987-90. The Planning Commission is exploring the possibility of providing additional funds to the NCR Planning Board.

(d) The matter is being reviewed from time to time.

Tourist Complexes in Delhi

5611. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist complexes constructed by the Delhi Development Authority near Nehru Place have not so far been made functional ;

(b) if so, the details of such tourist resorts in Delhi ;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into this matter and if so the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to make such tourist resorts fully operational ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tourist Resorts constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi which have not so far been made functional are as under :—

(i) Restaurant and Picnic Hut Complex at District Park, Kalka Ji (Nehru Place)

(ii) Restaurant and Picnic Huts etc. at Woodland Area, Mehrauli

(c) and (d) Delhi Administration has proposed that the above complexes may be handed over to Delhi Tourism Development Corporation for operation.

National Housing Policy Draft

5612. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that March, 1987 draft of India's National Housing Policy was placed before U.N. Commission on Human Settlements in April, 1987 ; and

(b) whether Government will place the National Housing Policy draft finalised after discussions in Parliament, before the next U.N. Commission on Human Settlements scheduled to meet at Delhi on 6th April, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir. The March 1987 preliminary draft of the National Housing Policy was not placed before the UN Commission on Human Settlements but its copies were circulated among the delegates who had come to attend the 10th Session of the Commission held in April, 1987 at Nairobi (Kenya) as a part of the exchange of ideas and experiences.

(b) No Sir.

Clearance of Irish Butter Consignment

5613. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the consignment of 3,000 tonnes of Irish butter is proposed to be released by the National Dairy Development Corporation, following clearance by the Supreme Court ;

(b) the remaining shelf life of the butter ;

(c) whether it was received as gift or purchased by Government ;

(d) the price at which the butter is proposed to be sold ; and

(e) whether the fact that butter is imported shall carry any label along with the date of its manufacture and expiry of the shelf life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The butter is being released by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to Dairies for reconstitution into liquid milk.

(b) The butter is of good quality and its quality is periodically checked and monitored.

(c) The butter was received as gift.

(d) The current NDDB issue price of butter is Rs. 20,000/- per M.T. for Metro Dairies and Rs. 30,000/- per M.T. for Non-Metro Dairies.

(e) The date of manufacture is mentioned on the cartons and quality of butter is periodically checked.

Lease Rent of Meridian Hotel

5614. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT propose to take to realise the outstanding lease rent amount due from Hotel Meridian, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The NDMC have entered into a licence agreement with M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd. for constructing a five star hotel at Windsor Place. They have reported that in order to facilitate the completion and commissioning of the hotel and taking into account the availability of cash liquidity with the hotel they have granted moratorium to the hotel from payment of licence fee upto September, 1988. The entire amount due from the hotel as licence fee for the period of moratorium alongwith interest will be recovered from them by the NDMC after the period of moratorium is over.

National Water-Shed Development Programme

5615. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has prepared comprehensive schemes for soil conservation work in catchment of upper Kolab and Indrawati ; if so the estimated cost thereof ;

(b) whether scheme for integrated water-shed management of flood-prone river Subarnarekha has been prepared by Orissa Government and sent to the Union Government ; if so, the details of the estimated cost ; and

(c) whether Orissa Government has written to Union-Government for providing funds in the Central sector for implemen-

tation of these schemes during the Seventh Plan ; if so, details of action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the year 1985, Orissa Government had furnished proposals for Soil Conservation works in the catchments of Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.03 crores, Rs. 32.10 crores and Rs. 18.85 crores, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The new catchments proposed by Government of Orissa were considered in consultation with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the 7th Plan by extending the coverage under the two on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects' and 'Integrated Watershed Management in the Flood Prone Rivers of Gangetic Basin'. However, due to resource constraints it was not possible to include these catchments in the 7th Plan schemes.

Inland Fish Production

5616. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the inland fish produced vis-a-vis target fixed in the country during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken for producing quality spawn and fry and providing facilities for pisciculture, to the fishermen, particularly in Orissa, and its achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) State-wise inland fish production targets and achievements during the last three years are furnished in the statement below.

(b) In Orissa, for production of quality fish seed, 4 commercial fish seed hatcheries are under operation and one hatchery is under construction, under the World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project. These fish seed hatcheries are designed to produce about 93 million fish seed per annum on full production level.

For development of pisciculture 13 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FEDAs) have been sanctioned in 13 districts of Orissa under the World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project. These FFDA's have so far brought under fish culture about 22,432 ha water area benefiting nearly 33,000 fishermen/fish farmers

Statement
State-wise Inland Fish Production Targets & Achievements

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	(In '000 tonnes)					
		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Target Achievement *		Target Achievement *		Target Achievement *	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145.0	104.6	160.0	107.5	160.0	108.0
2.	Assam	58.5	48.2	63.8	50.1	68.0	52.4
3.	Bihar	120.0	110.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	135.2
4.	Gujarat	30.0	23.8	30.0	24.0	35.0	24.8
5.	Haryana	10.0	10.0	13.5	13.5	15.0	15.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.5	11.1
8.	Karnataka	55.3	39.6	55.0	39.0	55.0	36.0
9.	Kerala	29.0	27.6	30.0	28.2	31.0	46.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.0	24.0	26.0	32.4	28.0	27.2
11.	Maharashtra	40.0	22.0	45.0	30.3	46.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	7.0	5.0	6.0	5.5	7.0	5.8
13.	Meghalaya	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.6
14.	Nagaland	Neg.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
15.	Orissa	54.0	51.9	60.0	51.3	60.0	59.6
16.	Punjab	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	5.0	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Rajasthan	17.0	16.0	17.0	12.6	15.0	16.4
18.	Sikkim	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
19.	Tamil Nadu	210.0	160.0	215.0	140.0	180.0	131.0
20.	Tripura	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	50.0	49.7	54.0	67.3	80.0	83.8
22.	West Bengal	375.0	369.5	400.0	389.5	415.0	412.3
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.3	Neg.	0.4	0.5	0.5
24.	Goa	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.2
25.	Mizoram	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3
26.	Andamans	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
27.	Chandigarh	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
28.	Delhi	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
29.	Daman & Diu	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
30.	Lakshadweep	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
31.	Pondicherry	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
GRAND TOTAL		1264.1	1103.1	1340.9	1160.0	1374.4	1229.0

P=Provisional.

* = Targets proposed by the Planning Commission.

Neg. = Negligible.

Annapurna Variety of Grain

5617. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the National Bureau of Genetic Plan Research, regional station, Simla, has recently developed a high-yielding drought-resistant variety of grain called Annapurna ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Government has made use of this grain, 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 Annapurna variety of grain Amaranth developed by Regional Station of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) located at Shimla, is drought resistant and has a potential to yield of 20-25 q/ha. It has been recommended for release in 1986.

(b) The seed of Annapurna has been multiplied and supplied to farmers and other agencies for further multiplication and cultivation in the hilly regions of north India.

Per Capita Consumption of Edible Oil

5618. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of edible oil in the country ;

(b) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in the requirement of edible oil ;

(c) whether priority is given to self-reliance in oil-seeds under the technology mission to boost its production ; and

(d) whether there is a shortage of edible oil and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The average per capita consumption for oil

years 1985-86 to 1986-87 is about 6.6 Kg. per annum.

(b) The various measures taken/to be taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds/oils are given below :

- (i) Introduction of special Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme (OPTP) with 100% assistance to States for rendering help to oil-seed farmers regarding seeds, plant protection and extension of technology, in addition to the implementation of National Oilseeds Project.
- (ii) National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Projects.
- (iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support price.
- (iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc,
- (vi) Setting up of a Technology Mission on oilseeds production under orders of the Prime Minister.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a gap between demand for and supply of indigenous edible oils. The main reasons for the shortfall are (i) lower production of oilseeds during the last two years and (ii) way-ward behaviour of monsoon

Uniform Prices of Edible Oil in States

5619. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern India Oil Industry has made suggestion to Union Government recently for uniform prices of edible oil ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No such suggestion has been received recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in Maharashtra

5620. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state : the schemes taken up or proposed to be taken up and the amount released for development of tourism in Maharashtra during the current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : During the current Five Year Plan so far, the Central Ministry of Tourism has provided financial assistance for the following tourism projects in Maharashtra :

Name of the Project	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount released
1. Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabod	2.56
2. Provision of toilet and drinking Water facilities at Elephanta, Ajanta and Ellora	3.00
3. Beach Cottages at Canpatipule	5.00
4. Beach Resort at Velneshwar	10.00
5. Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	10.00
6. Development of Ajanta Foothills	2.00
7. Wayside amenities at Khopoli	15.00
Total	47.56

The Ministry provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Govern-

ments. The proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra will be considered for financial assistance subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Indian Labourers in Foreign Countries

5621. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the demand of Indian labour in foreign countries during 1987-88 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether there was a fall in the demand of Indian labour in foreign countries during 1984-85 ;

(c) the total number of Indian labourers working in foreign countries including Gulf area and increase expected in their number in near future ;

(d) whether the Indian labourers are getting the wages as settled at the time of recruitment ;

(e) whether the service conditions and welfare of Indian labour abroad are fully ensured ;

(f) whether some cases of misbehaviour with Indian labour have come to the notice of Government ; if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard ; and

(g) the total number of Indian labourers waiting clearance by Government during 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes Sir, Indian manpower export registered 10% increase in the year 1987 as compared to 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About nine lakh Indians are working abroad including Gulf area. Some increase in overseas employment is expected during 1988.

(d) to (f) Wages settled at the time of recruitment are generally paid to workers besides adequate service conditions and welfare. However, a few complaints are received regarding ill-treatment/misbehaviour and less payment of wages etc. On receipt of such complaints, the matter is taken up with foreign employers through Indian Missions in respective countries.

(g) Emigration clearance is granted on receipt of an application furnishing necessary information.

Tourism at par with Export Industries

5622. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of representatives of tourism industry, comprising of Government, private and public sector officials, have submitted a memorandum and urged the Prime Minister to put tourism industry at par with other export industries for incentives and support measures ;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum and whether Government are considering their proposal ; and

(c) the time by which a decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir The Executive Committee of Pacific Asia Travel Association (India Chapter) which comprises Government, private and public sector officials, submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister last month.

(b) The memorandum contained, among other things, proposals for the placement of tourism industry at par with other export industries, grant of fiscal reliefs, augmentation and improvement of tourism infrastructure facilities in the country. Consideration of such proposals is continuing process in the Ministry of Tourism

(c) The decision of various proposals will depend on the concurrence of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Horticulture Crops in Bangalore

5623. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether wasteland could be used to grow horticultural crops in Bangalore as suggested by the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this work ;

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started ; and

(d) whether it would help in doubling the crops in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Some of the wasteland in and around Bangalore could be used for growing horticultural crops.

(b) to (d) No proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard by the Ministry of Agriculture.

District Cooperative Banks

5624. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts, State-wise, where District Cooperative Banks were found ineligible for financial assistance by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development ;

(b) the financial assistance given by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development during 1987-88, State-wise ;

(c) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has received any complaint regarding the mismanagement in extension of loans to the farmers and the mal-administration of the primary cooperatives ; and

(d) if so, whether National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure that their assistance is properly utilised ?

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 House.

**Mandays Lost Due to Lock Outs,
Strikes and Closure in Organised
Industrial Sector**

5625. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mandays lost due to lock outs, strikes, closures and lay offs in the organised industrial sector during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the number of industrial units which remained closed due to labour problems for more than 90 working days during these years, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to review the institutional machinery for settling industrial disputes and for minimising production loss ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) According to latest information received from the Labour Bureau, the loss of mandays due to strikes, lock-outs and lay-offs was 29.86 million in 1985, 36.09 million in 1986 and 31.08 million in 1987.

(b) The number of industrial units which were affected for more than 90 days due to strikes and lockouts was 259 in 1985, 279 in 1986 and 293 in 1987.

(c) and (d) In order to restructure the industrial relations and the disputes-settlement systems, a number of amendments are proposed to be made to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The proposed amendments among others provide for the establishment of highpowered Tribunals.

Housing Shortage in Urban Areas

5626. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1719 regarding housing shortage in urban areas and state :

(a) the actual achievement under the three schemes of rural housing for which targets were fixed, year-wise ;

(b) the total amount invested under these schemes, year-wise ; and

(c) the names of the funding agencies involved and the break-up of the investment, agency-wise ?

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

**Bihar's Request For Revision of
Royalty Rates**

5627. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested for a review of the royalty payable on coal and other minerals/orers mined in Bihar ;

(b) the date of their last fixation ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in reviewing the royalty ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) For revision of royalty on minerals Government of India had set up two Study Groups in 1984 - one by the Department of Mines for minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing ; and the other by the Department of Coal in regard to coal. Government of Bihar had sent their suggestions for revision of royalty rates on various minerals including coal.

(b) and (c) The revised royalty rates for minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing was notified on the 5th May, 1987 ; the royalty rate for coal and sand for stowing was last notified on 12th February, 1981 and the recommendations of the Study Group regarding revision of royalty on coal are under consideration.

Modernisation of Rice Mills

5628. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved by Government to compulsorily modernise the rice mills in the country ;

(b) whether any directions were issued to the State Governments to ensure compulsory modernisation of rice mills ; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) The modernisation of rice mills is provided for, statutorily, in the Rice Milling Industry

(Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959. An extract of the relevant portion of the Rules is laid on the table of the House [Placed in library .See No LT-5856/88). The enforcement of the Rules is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) A statement, which is based on the information received from the State Governments, is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of rice mills	Modern/Modernised rice mills
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19730	11728
2.	Assam	3287	1016
3.	Bihar	4872	51
4.	Gujarat	3394	1052
5.	Haryana	1887	1090
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1181	313
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not received	—
8.	Karnataka	10855	1370
9.	Kerala	14796	1303
10.	Manipur	169	1
11.	Maharashtra	4623	890
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3674	94
13.	Meghalaya	93	—
14.	Nagaland	Information not received	—
15.	Orissa	743	289
16.	Punjab	5940	1789
17.	Rajasthan	441	86
18.	Sikkim	—No rice mill	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	20847	2728
20.	Tripura	703	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5485	2216

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	9462	250
23.	Chandigarh	29	27
24.	Delhi	33	26
25.	Pondicherry	220	30
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	— No rice mill	—
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	— No rice mill	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32	23
29.	Lakshdweep	— No rice mill	—
30.	Goa	685	17
31.	Mizoram	— No rice mills	—
TOTAL		1,13,181	26,390

[Translation]

poultry and fisheries development, during the last three years is as under :

Aid To U.P. For Poultry and Fisheries Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Poultry	—	5.0	1.50
Fisheries	0.611	82.00	43.64

5629. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for promoting poultry and fisheries in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) whether the entire amount sanctioned therefor has been utilised ; if so, the way in which it has been utilised ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided to promote the aforesaid industries during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The amount released, as central share, on aid to Uttar Pradesh for

(b) The central share is utilised—(i) towards the establishment of backyard poultry production units for the benefit of rural poor and providing employment opportunities to women in backward / tribal and other remote areas ; and to provide financial assistance to national and State-level poultry corporations/federations and other similar organisations to streamline marketing of eggs and poultry and supply of feed.

(ii) towards development activities on fish pond development and first year inputs as subsidy, training of fish farmers and cost of incremental staff salary etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A tentative allocation of Rs 105.30 lakhs is proposed to be made for Uttar Pradesh during the next two years.

Compensation Paid Under Crop Insurance Scheme

5630. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers in Uttar Pradesh who are to be paid compensation under the Crop Insurance Scheme for their crops which had got damaged due to drought in the state ;

(b) the amount of compensation to be paid to the farmers in the State ; and

(c) the time by which compensation amount is likely to be paid to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) In Kharif 1987 season, 4.58 lakh farmers were covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Uttar Pradesh. Details, regarding number of such farmers whose insured crops have been damaged due to drought and the amount of indemnity claims payable to such farmers have not been finalised by the General Insurance Corporation of India. No time frame for payment of compensation to the farmers has been fixed.

Assistance to Uttar Pradesh for Drinking Water Supply Schemes

5631. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central assistance sanctioned for the rural drinking water supply schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the current year ;

(b) the number of villages to be included in these schemes ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining villages will be included in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central assistance for implementing rural drinking water supply

schemes is provided to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 37.50 crores has been provided to U.P. under ARWSP.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs each has been given under the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water for Mini-Mission Project areas (districts) of Agra ; Sultanpur and Unnao.

As part of drought relief assistance, ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 8.70 crores were approved for tackling drinking water supply situation in rural areas apart from Rs. 53 lakhs approved for purchase of rigs and geophysical equipment.

(b) During 1987-88, the target for coverage of Problem Villages with safe drinking water facilities in U.P. under ARWSP and State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is 9700.

(c) It is expected that all residual Problem Villages will be covered with safe drinking water supply facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan period (March, 1990).

[English]

Cases Against Travel Agents

5632. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases taken up by the Protector General of Emigrants against the travel agents and other persons for violating the rules for recruitment of labour to work in foreign countries during 1987; and

(b) the effective steps taken by Government to prevent exploitation of labour by such agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) During 1987, 31 cases were registered against the recognised recruiting agencies on the basis of which, 8 persons were arrested. Similarly, 268 cases were registered against the un-recognised recruiting agencies in which 252 persons were arrested and 5 convicted. Besides police action, the re-

gistration certificates of 6 erring recruiting agencies have been suspended and 1 cancelled after verification of complaints.

Man-Hours Lost in Karnataka due to Power Shedding

5633. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of man-hours lost in Karnataka due to power shedding in 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto-date ; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Information on loss of mandays due to lay-offs resulting from power shortage is maintained by calendar years. According to information received in the Labour Bureau, the loss of mandays in Karnataka due to lay-offs on account of shortage of power during 1986 and 1987, respectively, was 310,854 and 229,751.

Karnataka gets its share of power from the Central Sector stations of Ramagundam STPS, Madras Atomic Power Project and Neyveli second mine cut in addition to which assistance is also provided to the State from the neighbouring systems to the extent possible. During the Seventh Plan Period, a capacity of 593.25 MW is programmed to be commissioned in Karnataka.

Coconut Trees along Gujarat Sea Shore

5634. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiment has been made on the Gujarat sea shore to plant coconut trees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider to plant coconut trees along the Gujarat sea shore to increase the production of coconut in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) Government of India appointed an Expert Committee to study the feasibility of raising coconut plantation on the saline fallow lands of Khambhat in Gujarat in 1986. According to the report submitted by the Committee in 1987 this land in Gujarat is only marginally suitable and extensive coconut cultivation will be risky. The Committee, however, recommended to start a pilot plantation in ten hectares to study the performance of coconut by the Coconut Development Board. The Coconut Development Board has requested the State Government to alienate ten hectares land for the purpose.

Conversion of Indian Institute of Advance Study Building into Hotel

5635. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the proposal to take over the existing building housing the Indian Institute of Advance Study at Shimla to convert it into a Five Star/Four Star Hotel ;

(b) the likely date by which the building would be taken over and Class III and IV employees will be absorbed in the new establishment ; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements proposed to be made for rehabilitating the existing staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Seventh Plan for setting up a Five Star/Four Star Hotel in the building housing the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Shimla.

Aid to Pilgrimage Centers in Assam

5636. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of pilgrimage centres in the State of Assam which have received aid during the last three years ; and

(b) the amount earmarked in the Eighth Plan for the development of tourism and pilgrimage centres in the State of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has not received any specific proposal from the Government of Assam for aid to any pilgrimage centre in the State.

(b) Allocations in the Eighth Plan for development of tourism and pilgrimage centres have not yet been finalized.

Houses for Low Income Group in Assam

5637. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses built for lower income group people/weaker sections in Assam under the various housing schemes during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(b) whether such houses have been built in rural areas of Assam and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The schemes of Allotment of House-site-cum-Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers and Indira Awas Yojana are in operation in rural areas of Assam. Similarly in urban areas of Assam houses are built under the schemes of EWS Housing and L.I.G. Housing. Year-wise achievement in respect of the above schemes in Assam during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88 is as below :

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
			(upto 31.12.87)
(a) Allotment of House-sites (Families)	9551	10000	5476
(b) Provn. of Constn. Assistance (Families)	9551	10000	5476
(c) Indira Awas Yojana (Dwelling Units)	N.R.	N.R.	215
(d) E.W.S. Housing (Dwelling Units)	2589	2285	1757
(e) L.I.G. Housing (Dwelling Units)	N.A.	N.A.	74

N A.—Net Available. N.R. Net Reported.

Vanaspati Quota to Assam

5638. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual allotment of Vanaspati made to Assam during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether the allotted quantity is adequate to meet the demand ; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) Government does not make any allotment of vanaspati to States. However; no shortage of vanaspati in Assam has been reported.

Steps to Sell Commodities at Fair Prices

5639. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are taken by Government to ensure that traders sell their commodities at fair prices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) Government is making available seven essential commodities, namely, wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, controlled cloth, kerosene and soft coke to the people at reasonable prices through the PDS.

Following are some of the measures taken by the Government to ensure that traders sell their goods at reasonable prices :

- (i) States/UTs have been asked to gear up their enforcement machinery and launch drives against hoarders, black-marketeers, speculators, etc. to prevent cornering and hoarding of stocks.
- (ii) The States/UTs have been advised to constitute Advisory Committees consisting of elected representatives, representatives of consumer organisations, industry, trade, voluntary organisations, etc. at the State, district, sub-divisional and fair price shop levels for surveillance and monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities.
- (iii) District Collectors have been asked to (a) review the availability and prices of essential commodities on a continuous basis ; (b) undertake a constant dialogue with the Trade and Industry to ensure the availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices; (c) closely review the availability and prices of selected essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, pulses, meat, tea, coffee, sugar.

- (iv) A Control Room has been set up in the Deptt. of Civil Supplies for the continuous monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities. States/UTs have also been advised to set up such Control Rooms

Fishing Harbours

5640. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to expedite the construction work of the fishing harbours under construction in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Implementation of minor fishing harbours according to schedule is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF) provides advice on technical matters to State Governments during the period of construction.

Major Port Trusts are responsible for timely implementation of fishing harbours at major ports.

The progress of implementation of fishing harbours is regularly monitored through field visits, reports and discussions.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

5641. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the benefit of small and marginal farmers are under implementation ;

(b) the amount contributed by Union Government and State Governments for implementing the programme ;

(c) whether State Government which have requested Union Government to increase the Central contribution for this programme ; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production is in operation in all the States/ Union Territories.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 73 crores has been released to the States/Union Territories during 1987-88 as Central share. The scheme provides for equal contribution by the State Governments.

(c) and (d) Funds are released to the State Government based on the utilisation of funds and the matching grants provided by the State Governments in their budget for the implementation of scheme.

Proposal Submitted by Orissa under RLEGP

5642. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposal submitted by Government of Orissa under the RLEGP are pending clearance by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to approve those proposals; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) There is only one project relating to canal and river embankment roads over right bank of Daya West branch canal etc. in Puri district which is under consideration of the Government of India. The additional details called for from the State have only recently been received.

(c) and (d) For each State, there is a ceiling for approval of new projects during a year. This is worked out after reducing from 200% of the State allocation for the year the spill over costs of the pending/

incomplete projects. The spill over costs is taken to be the excess of the total cost of approved projects over the releases during the previous year. The ceiling limit for Orissa for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 37.52 crores. Against this, the Government of India approved the projects worth Rs. 52.85 crores during the year. This is far in excess of what could be done during 1987-88. Nothing more could accordingly be approved during the year.

Rural Sanitation Programming in Orissa

5643. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned to Orissa under the Rural Sanitation Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether the programme needs expansion;

(c) if so, the allocation made under this programme to Orissa for 1988-89; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase this allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Rs. 37.10 lakh was released to Orissa in 1986-87, and Rs. 23.00 lakh in 1987-88.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Under CRSP, a provisional allocation of Rs. 71.40 lakhs has been made for the State for 1988-89.

(d) The provision at allocation for 1988-89 has been increased substantially compared to allocation for 1986-87 and amount released in 1987-88.

U.G.C Scales for Teachers of Agricultural Universities

5644. SHRIMATI BIASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Association of Teachers of the University of Agricultural Sciences has urged State Governments to implement the revised pay scales of the UGC for teachers of agricultural Universities in their States;

(b) if so, whether Union Government also propose to extend Universities Grant Commission's Pay scales to all agricultural universities in the country;

(c) the number of States which have agreed to and implemented the decision;

(d) whether Karnataka Government has not so far taken any action in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Karnataka State,

(b) The Government of India/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have already agreed to provide necessary financial assistance to all the State Governments for implementing the revised University Grants Commission (U.G.C.) pay scales in their respective State Agricultural Universities, subject to the State Governments accepting the terms and condition of the UGC scheme. All the State Governments and State Agricultural Universities have been informed by the ICAR accordingly.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from the Government of Karnataka State.

Salem Steel Plant

5645. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has finally cleared the second Sendzimir mill of the Salem Steel Plant of the Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent on this mill; and

(c) the capacity of the plant ?

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

(b) Rs. 69.37 crores (base first quarter 1987 prices).

(c) 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel per annum, including 32,000 tonnes from 1st Sendzimir mill.

Allocation of edible oil, sugar, kerosene oil in Punjab

5646. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oil, sugar, kerosene oil in Punjab due to acute shortage for the last year;

(b) the additional quantity of these commodities allotted and lifted by that item-wise, and month-wise;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued for fair distribution of the above and other essential commodities to that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d) Allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories is decided from time to time keeping in view the availability of stocks with the Central Government, relative needs of various States/UTs, market availability, etc. The allocation of imported edible oils is supplementary in nature and is not expected to the entire demand of a State.

Allocation of kerosene oil to Punjab, like in other States, has been made at a rate of 7 to 7½% over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year. Suitable ad-hoc releases,

as and when asked for, are also made to States/UTs to meet specific situations like drought, floods, shortage of LPG etc.

The monthly sugar quota is allotted to States/UTs on uniform basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.86 and not on the basis of demand or requests received from them.

Guidelines have been issued to all the States including Punjab, to strengthen and streamline the PDS to ensure adequate

supplies of PDS items. Among other suggestions, it has also been impressed upon the States/UTs that enforcement measures should be intensified to ensure that the fair price shops function properly and essential commodities reach the people for whom these are meant.

The month-wise position regarding allocation and lifting imported edible oils, levy sugar and kerosene oil in respect of Punjab for the last one year is given in the statement below.

Statement

(figures in tonnes)

	Imported Edible Oils		Kerosene Oils		Levy Sugar Allocation
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	
March '87	1050	1481	20865	23369	7245
April '87	1050	270	20865	20674	7945
May '87	1050	166	20865	20297	7945
June '87	1250	948	20865	20419	7945
July '87	1150	1388	22890	23094	7945
August '87	2000	910	22890	22856	7945
September '87	2000	1188	22890	22918	9141*
October '87	2400	1087	22890	22886	9141*
November '87	2400	2767	22940	22949	7945
December '87	2400	1046	22940	22913	7945
January '88	2300	1240	22940	22915	7945
February '88	2000	769	22940	N.A.	7945

*This includes festival quota of 1196 tonnes.

Action Plan for Development of Paddy

5647. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Action Plan has been formulated by Union Government for the development of paddy cultivation;

(b) if so, the names of the States that are included within the purview of this plan;

(c) whether Kerala has not been included in this Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir, an Action Plan for Special Foodgrain Production Programme for increasing Foodgrain production including paddy during the remaining two years of Seventh Five Year Plan has been formulated

(b) 13 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been selected for Special Foodgrains Production Programme on rice.

(c) Yes, Sir, Kerala has not been included in this Programme.

(d) The States have been identified on the basis of their production potential and the contribution they can make for enhancing foodgrain production during the remaining two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the case of Kerala, there is declining trend of paddy production for the last five years, and it has come down from 13.06 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 to 11.34 lakh tonnes during 1986-87. The contribution of this State to the total Rice Production in the country during 1986-87 was hardly 1.8 percent. Comparatively there is lesser potential for increasing the rice production spectacularly in the next two years in this State and as such it has not been included for the implementation

of the programme. However, the normal programmes to promote the production of foodgrains in Kerala is being continued.

Project for Wells under NREP/ RLEGP

5648. **SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a project for one million wells under NREP with 20 per cent funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for construction of a million wells for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the year 1988-89 has been formulated. Over 30% of the allocations under the two programmes are likely to be utilised on this scheme.

(b) A copy of the Scheme is laid on the table of the House. *Placed in library See. No. LT-5857/88*

Revival of token System in D.M.S.

5649. **KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the token system for distribution of milk from the booths under the Delhi Milk Scheme was discontinued; and

(b) whether Government propose to revive the token system of the acute mal-distribution in DMS milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The token system was discontinued in 1978. The system was, however, reintroduced in a

few areas in 1983 but was discontinued in 1985. As the present system is working satisfactorily, there is no proposal to revive the token system.

Krishi Mela

5650 SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the important features of the annual *Krishi Mela* organised by the ICAR in New Delhi :

(b) whether the ICAR invites farmers and agriculturists only from agriculture institutes or invitation is also extended to village Panchayats to send their representatives to visit the *Mela*; and

(c) the approximate expenditure incurred on the *Mela* ?

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 Mela* is organised annually by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute functioning under the ICAR, to popularise the important advances made in agricultural science and technology especially among the farmers and agricultural extension workers. Keeping in view the policy of the Government in the field of agriculture, a focal theme is selected every year to highlight the importance of a particular aspect requiring attention to achieve the targetted goals. The focal theme for this year's *Krishi Vigyan Mela* was 'Low Cost Agricultural Technology for Higher Production'

(b) The Institute extends invitation not only to farmers and agriculturists from agricultural institutions, but also to village-level workers and farmers through the District Agricultural Officers in the country. Wide publicity is given to the *Mela* through mass media such as Television, Radio, Newspapers for larger participation of the agricultural clientele.

(c) The approximate expenditure incurred on the *Mela* in 1987-88 was Rs. 39,000/-.

Hoarding of Food Items in Delhi

5651. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has formulated a separate wing to conduct raids to unearth essential food articles hoarded by the dealers;

(b) if so, the details of the functions of that wing and the number of cases checked by it during the last six months;

(c) the number of cases filed and the action taken against the defaulters; and

(d) the details of food articles recovered and seized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) The Enforcement Branch and Anti-hoarding/Anti Profiteering Cell of the Crime Branch of Delhi Police functioning under the control of Commissioner of Food, Supply and Consumer Affairs of Delhi Admin. are the agencies responsible to conduct checking/raids on licencees, hoarders and black-marketeers of essential commodities. During the last six months from September, 1987 to February, 1988, 1,711 checkings/raids were conducted by these agencies.

The following action has been taken as a result of these checkings/raids :

(i) Departmental action leading to forfeiture of security amount in 611 cases.

(ii) Stern departmental action amounting to suspension/cancellation of licence was initiated in 40 cases.

(iii) FIRs were lodged in 55 cases.

(d) The following food articles were seized :

items	Quantity
Groundnut oil (15 kg)	439 tins
Edible oil (imported loose tins)	7560 tins
Rapeseed oil (2 kg pack)	78 packs

Rapeseed oil (15 kg)	46 tins
RBD palm oil (15 kg)	05 tins
Pulses	316 bags
Edible oil	1500 Kg.

**Construction Activities in Andaman
and Nicobar**

5652. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to monitor and review the construction activities in the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government has constituted two Apex Bodies for the purpose, one each for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands. A copy of Government of India Resolution No. 28812/124/85-W 4/W.3 dated 2nd February, 1988 in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5858/88*]

Assistance to Soviet Union in Construction of Houses

5653. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union have sought Indian expertise for construction houses in their country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received. However, for construction of three hotels in USSR, contracts have been awarded to Indian firms.

Percentage of Cholesterol in Palmolein Bleached Oil

5654. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given on 17 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1528 regarding percentage of cholesterol in palmolein bleached oil and state :

(a) the other major constituent in refined, bleached and deodorised palmolein apart from minor constituents;

(b) the reasons for not printing these constituents on the containers;

(c) whether it is a fact that regular consumption of Palmolein is harmful to the health;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the medical advice on the constituents of the refined bleached and deodorised palmolein oil and the remedial measures supposed to be taken by the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The other major constituents in refined, bleached and deodorised palmolein are glycerides of palmitic and oleic & linoleic acids.

(b) The chemical composition of ingredients in food products is not required to be given on the label as per the provision of P.F.A. Rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The palmolein is an edible oil and no precaution is required when used by the consumers.

Distribution of Palmolein in Delhi

5655. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of 2 Kg. tins of Palmolein supplied to Fair Price Shops in Delhi between September, 1987 and March, 1988, month-wise;

(b) whether the tins supplied bear the names of packers from Kandla in Gujarat.

(c) whether the quality of these tins as compared to the tins packed and supplied by the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation was found to be sub-standard;

(d) if so, the reasons for such a difference in quality;

(e) whether it is a fact that all Fair Price Shops in Delhi are getting supplies of Palmolein after 20 to 25 days from the date of making payment; and

(f) if so, the action Government propose to simplify the existing practice to ensure supplies at a shorter time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Delhi Administration supplied the following quantities of Palmolein (2 kg. small packs) to the Fair Price Shops during September, 1987 till 25th March, 1988 :

September, 1987	—	143000 Tins.
October, „	—	86000 „
November, „	—	193000 „
December, „	—	156000 „
January, 1988	—	72172 „
February, „	—	57800 „
March, „	—	20000 „
(upto 25.3.88)		

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) According to Delhi Administration, it is not correct.

(f) Does not arise.

Simplification of Procedure for Import of Iron and Steel

5656. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to simplify the procedure for import of iron and steel?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the difficulties being felt under the existing procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The New Import Policy announcement of Ministry of Commerce for the years 1988-91 takes care of the simplification in procedure to the extent necessary. Difficulties, if any, under this Procedure will be known only after the new Policy/Procedure has been given adequate trial.

[Translation]

Oilseeds Production

5657. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken by States to encourage production of oilseeds with the help of Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred, targets fixed and oilseeds produced during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the States where the production of oilseeds was below the targets together with the reasons therefor during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) During the last three years seventeen oilseeds growing States are implementing the National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) sponsored by the Government of India for increasing the production of oilseeds. The project provided 100% Central assistance during 1984-85 to the States. From 1985-86 onward, the assistance has been provided to the States on 50 : 50 basis.

In addition, another Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (GTPP) with 100% Central assistance has been put into operation during 1987-88

in thrust areas of 14 oilseeds growing States. Under these projects, financial assistance is given on various critical inputs.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise expenditure, production targets and

achievements during the last three years, is given below.

(c) In most of the States, the targeted production of oilseeds could not be achieved due to the continuous drought during the last three years.

State ment

State	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Production Targets (Lakh tonnes)		Achievement (Lakh tonnes)		
	1983-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88
1. Andhra Pradesh	373.27	222.2765	464.073	19.25	19.50	18.00	14.4
2. Assam	7.15	29.3080	66.219	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.5
3. Bihar	29.98	36.8565	54.431	1.25	1.45	1.50	1.3
4. Gujarat	436.96	180.9000	377.447	27.50	30.00	18.00	8.8
5. Haryana	27.15	133.0370	58.0	1.70	1.90	3.00	2.8
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.42	3.9600	3.55	*	*	*	*
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1.52	2.5150	2.015	0.55	0.60	0.75	*
8. Karnataka	171.88	117.9300	362.015	11.25	12.00	15.50	9.9
9. Madhya Pradesh	274.32	52.6760	324.496	13.75	15.50	16.00	14.2
10. Maharashtra	489.29	159.3500	282.915	15.00	15.75	16.50	9.8
11. Orissa	132.00	61.700	102.597	7.50	7.50	9.00	8.5
12. Punjab	9.57	26.8800	107.42	1.20	1.40	3.00	2.0
13. Rajasthan	89.55	51.8260	244.964	9.60	9.85	12.50	9.1
14. Sikkim	1.82	3.6800	3.184	*	*	*	*
15. Tamil Nadu	444.00	150.6400	302.295	12.50	13.00	13.50	12.3
16. Uttar Pradesh	142.36	94.8650	292.539	13.50	14.15	13.00	10.1
17. West Bengal	24.08	29.6500	46.449	1.94	2.10	3.00	2.3
18. Others	—	—	—	0.40	0.60	0.60	1.3
ALL INDIA :	2696.12	1404.3500	2868.463	138.00	147.00	145.00	108.3
							144.5

*—included others.

Crops Insured under Crop Insurance Scheme

5658. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the different crops insured in Orissa under the Crop Insurance Schemes ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring groundnut under Crop Insurance Scheme as it has emerged as the second crop in the State ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring groundnut under the Crop Insurance Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme covers Wheat, Paddy, Millets (including maize), Pulses and Oilseeds (including Groundnut). However, the State Government of Orissa has so far covered only Paddy crop under the Scheme.

(b) and (c) The State Government is free to cover groundnut under the Scheme provided the required yield data could be given by them,

New Technology for Fertilizer Plants

5659. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to adopt new technology in some fertilizer plants in the country ;

(b) whether the adoption of new technology is a part of the modernisation programme of the fertilizer plants ;

(c) if so, the names of the fertilizer plants where new technology is going to be adopted ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no proposal to adopt a new technology for fertilizer plants, at present.

(b) Modernisation programmes of the existing plants involve upgradation of technology by retrofits aimed at energy conservation and improved efficiency and not necessarily replacement of the existing technology by new technology.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Discount Package Tours to Middle Class Tourists

5660. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation have introduced a cheaper tourist package scheme to encourage middle-class tourists ;

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

(c) the response to the new tourist package scheme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has introduced cheaper package tours to promote tourism (domestic) as well as to cater to non-affluent tourists. The details are as under :

(1) Economy local sight seeing tour : Inclusive of guide and entry fee for Rs. 20/- for full day.

(2) Same day Tour to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri : Inclusive of Guide and entry fee for Rs. 125/- per head.

(3) Museum and Appu Ghar Tour : For Rs. 25/- to encourage children and students.

(4) Picnic Tours : For school students.

(5) Delhi by Evening Tour : Showing Birla Mandir, India Gate, Appu Ghar, Sound and Light Show at Red Fort.

(6) LTC Tours are made available to Srinagar-Gulmarg. Badrinath-Kedarnath, Badrinath, Shimla-Kulu-Manali, Nainital, Bombay-

Goa, South India, Kathmandu at reasonable rates in the months of April, May, June, July, September, October and December.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has received encouraging response to their package tours. The details are as follows :—

- (1) Local Sight Seeing Tour (Economy) : This tour has been introduced with effect from September, 1987 and so far 5,752 tourists have availed of this tour.
- (2) Same Day Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Tour is a regular tour and since 1.4-1987, 6,281 tourists have availed of it.
- (3) Delhi by Evening Tour : 1,909 tourists have availed of this tour since 1.4.1987.
- (4) Museum and Appu Ghar Tour : 405 tourists have undertaken this tour since 1.4.1987.

- (5) Haridwar-Reshikesh Tour : 420 tourists have undertaken this tour since 1.4.1987.

Production Target of Bharat Aluminium Company

5661. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of aluminium by Bharat Aluminium Company in 1987-88 ;

(b) the achievement made in the production of aluminium by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited during that year ;

(c) whether higher target has been fixed by Bharat Aluminium Company for aluminium production in 1989-90 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b) The target and actual production of saleable aluminium products of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) during 1987-88 at its Aluminium Complex at Korba in Madhya Pradesh are as under :—

Year	Installed Capacity	Target	Actual
1987-88	1,00,000 tonnes	97,000 tonnes	i) 82,629 tonnes (up-to Feb. 88) ii) 91,100 tonnes (expected upto 31st March, 1988,)

The target and actual production of saleable aluminium products at Fabrica-

tion Unit of BALCO at Bidhanbag in West Bengal during 1987-88 are as under :—

Year	Assessed capacity on take over in 1978	Target	Actual
1987-88	6400 tonnes	3000 tonnes	i) 1497 tonnes (up-to February, 88) ii) 1610 tonnes (expected upto 31st March, 1988)

The Sick Unit at Bidhanbag which has old and worn-out plant and equipment was nationalized and vested with BALCO in June, 1984.

(c) and (d) The target of production of saleable aluminium products for the year 1988-89 at Korba Complex of BALCO has been kept at 95,000 tonnes.

The target of production of saleable aluminium products for the year 1988-89 at Bidhanbag Unit of BALCO has been kept at 2,000 tonnes.

The target of production of BALCO for the year 1989-90 has not been fixed.

Exploitation of Salt Workers

5662. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether salt workers in salt producing units in various States are being exploited ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for their Protection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Information which is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Energy Conservation Measures taken by Bharat Aluminium Company

5663. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company has taken some energy conservation measures ;

(b) if so, the success achieved by Bharat Aluminium Company in fuel saving ; and

(c) the details of the energy conservation measures taken and success achieved by Bharat Aluminium Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c) With the assistance of UNIDO, Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) has

undertaken modification of one of the two rotary alumina calciners of Aluminium Complex at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) to conserve fuel oil. The modifications are likely to be completed in June, 1988 which is expected to reduce fuel oil consumption by about 21%, resulting in an annual saving of about Rs. 1.4 crores. Besides, in an attempt to conserve electrical energy in smelting operation, plant scale experiments are proposed to be conducted in 1988-89 to study the efficacy and economics of use of Lithium Carbonate in conservation of energy and to establish the process parameters.

The Company had launched an energy conservation drive in 1987-88 which has resulted in 19% saving in fuel oil consumption in the Foundry shop of its Plant at Korba. The annual saving in this regard is estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs.

Construction of a Tourist Lodge at Rewalsar, H.P.

5664. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for the construction of a tourist lodge at Rewalsar in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost, other details of the Project, the date of commencement of the construction work and the likely period of completion ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the project would be finalised, sanctioned and taken up for construction ?

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

(b) On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Central Ministry of Tourism sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12.05 lakhs for construction of a Tourist Inn at Rewalsar. The project comprises eight dormitories, six suites, a kitchen, a dining room and a cloak room. The construction work commenced on 16th June, 1987 and is likely to be completed by March, 1989.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Status of Kudremukh Iron ore Project

5665. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the profit and loss account of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) has incurred the following losses during the last three years operations -

Year	Loss Rs./crores
1984-85	22.27
1985-86	11.03
1986-87	14.92

Indo-German Talks on Modernisation Rourkela Steel Plant

5666. B. L. SHAILHSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the Indo-German Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation held on 14 March, 1988 in New Delhi, any discussion was held regarding the modernisation programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the financial package offered by the German Government in this behalf ?

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

(b) No financial package has yet been offered by the West German Government for Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation.

Dandia Assistance for Animal Husbandry

5667. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) which visited Orissa in 1985, advised the State Government to formulate a project report on development of animal husbandry scheme for Koraput District ;

(b) if so, the objectives of the project;

(c) whether Union Government have received the survey report ; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Basic developmental objectives of the project proposal are :

(i) to progressively develop uniform types of cattle and buffaloes with improved production efficiency for milk and draught capacity.

(ii) to build a cooperative milk marketing structure on Anand pattern.

(iii) to improve the economic status of livestock owning farmers in general and those among the poorer strata of rural population in particular, in the project area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project proposal together with the survey report has already been sent to the Danida Mission. The Danida authorities are expected to mount an Appraisal Mission in due course, based on the report of which the project proposal may be finalised jointly by the Government of India and Danida Mission, in consultation with all concerned.

Cattle Development in Orissa

5668. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether artificial insemination with frozen semen is more beneficial than inse-

mination with liquid semen, for the battle breeding programmes ;

(b) the places in Orissa where frozen semen banks are situated and the names of animals which are or being inseminated ;

(c) whether any proposal has been submitted by State Government for cattle breeding programme ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Frozen Semen Banks are located in Cuttack, Kalahandi Koraput, Bolangir, Phulbani and Sambalpur. Both cattle and buffaloes are being inseminated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Central assistance of Rs. 7.15 lakhs and Rs. 9.67 lakhs has been released to the State Government during 1987-88,

“Own Your Flat Scheme” in Delhi

5669 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal like ‘own your flat scheme’ has been introduced by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, how many members of group housing societies have benefited under the scheme so far ; and

(c) the number of new group housing societies registered during 1987-88 ?

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

(b) In view of reply to part (a) question does not arise.

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

Allocation for Housing Schemes

5670 SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made by the Centre under the various housing schemes in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan period so far year-wise ;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation ; and

(c) if so, the targets achieved, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by State Governments and U.T. Admns. as per their requirement and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular schemes or head of development.

The seventh Plan allocation and allocation made for housing in Kerala for the first three years of Seventh Plan are as follows :—

Seventh Plan 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
6500	1000	800	889

(b) and (c) The targets are fixed for M.N.P. schemes namely Rural House-Sites-cum Construction Assistance schemes by the Planning Commission in consultation with State Governments. The targets are fixed on year to year basis and the details for the last three years and the achievements are as under :

	1986-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	T.	A	T.	A	T.	A.
(a) Allotment of house-sites (Families)	8000	11039	6000	7892	5000	4013*
(b) Provision of construction Assistance (families)	8000	3237	3000	3656	15000	16606*

*upto 29.2.88

T—Target.

A—Achievement.

Visit of Foreign Tourists to Kerala

5671. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kerala during the years 1986 and 1987 ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists to the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) As per the statistics available from the State Government, the foreign tourists visiting some of the centres in Kerala during 1986 and 1987 are as given below :

Centre	1986	1987
Kovalam	44,626	39,526
Cochin	34,488	26,813
Trivandrum	6,215	12,287
Thakkady	10,238	10,213

The State Government has not yet started the collection of statistics in other centres.

(b) The steps taken by the Union Government to increase the flow of foreign tourists to Kerala include wide publicity of places of tourist interest in that State and strengthening of tourism infrastructure.

Relief Work in Kerala

5672. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the districts of Kerala, affected by drought, where relief programmes are being run ; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on providing financial assistance for various items viz. irrigation drinking water, agriculture, food grains etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of Kerala reported that 14 districts were affected by drought in 1987. The State

Government decides the nature and volume of relief programmes in various districts keeping in view the severity of drought in each district.

(b) The expenditure reported by the State Government as on 15th January, 1988 in respect of various items is given below :—

Item	(Rs. in crores) Expenditure
1. Employment generation works (including irrigation works)	3.16
2. Drinking water	12.25
3. Special nutrition programme	1.50
4. Cattle conservation	0.73
5. Gratuitous relief	1.05
6. Agriculture input subsidy	3.90

Proposed Master Plan For Pepper Productivity

5673. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a master plan is being prepared to set up production and productivity of pepper ; 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) Does not arise.

Import of Milk Products

5674. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether milk products imported as gifts or on commercial basis by NDDB are supplied to State Governments as is done to Mother Dairies operated by NDDB ;

(b) if so, the quantity of milk products imported as gifts or on commercial basis by National Dairy Development Corporation, during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the quantity of milk products supplied to the States in the above period, year-wise, and State-wise; and

(d) the price charged and the purpose for which these product were supplied to the States ?

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 House.

International Conference on Tourism

5675. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any international Conferences on tourism in which India participated have been arranged during 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the venue of the international conferences and the names of the countries who participated ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

U. K. Assistance for Drinking Water Schemes in Urban Areas

5676. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether U. K. Government have agreed to provide assistance for drinking water scheme in the Urban areas ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed ;

(c) the amount of aid that will be provided ; and

(d) the schemes that are proposed to be undertaken with this aid ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of Ammonia and Urea Projects at Paradeep in Orissa

5677. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government had recommended to the Industrial Development for issue of Letter of Intent to an Industrial unit to establish a 900 TPD ammonia and 1,500 TPD Urea project at Paradeep in Orissa, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the proposed project has the facilities of the raw material and finished product being transported by sea thereby reducing the burden on the rail transport ;

(c) whether the report of the Expert Group has been received and is under consideration ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

An application for issue of a Letter of Intent to M/s. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Limited for setting up of a 500 mtpd Ammonia plant and 1500 mtpd Urea plant at Paradeep in the State of Orissa was forwarded to the Department of Fertilizers by the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) on 12-5-1986. The Government of Orissa has also recommended to the Department of Fertilizers for issue of Letter of Intent to the Company.

The cost of the project is estimated to be around Rs. 600 crores. The project envisages transportation of feedstock (naphtha) by sea as also despatch of urea by coastal shipping to Vishakapatnam and Calcutta.

With regard to the setting up of new projects during VIII plan the Government of India constituted a Study Group in June 1986 to indicate suitable locations, num-

ber(s) and size(s) and nitrogenous fertilizer plants and their feedstock. The Report of the Study Group has since been received and is under the active consideration of the Government. The Government has yet to take a final view in the matter.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

5678. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the principle of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or the work of similar nature "as embodied in the Constitution and various judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court" ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The principle of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature is incorporated in Section 4 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides that no employer shall pay to any worker, employed by him in any establishment or employment, remuneration, whether payable in cash or in kind, at rates less favourable than those at which remuneration is paid by him to workers of the opposite sex in such establishment or employment for same work or work of a similar nature.

Production of Pepper

5679 PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of pepper in 1987-88 ;

(b) how much was exported last year ;

(c) whether the productivity of pepper has increased ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) According to the latest available statistics the production of black pepper in 1986-87 was 32,900 tonnes.

(b) According to the tentative figures available for the year 1986-87 the quantity of pepper exported was 36,879 tonnes.

(c) and (d) The productivity of black pepper has increased from 167 kgs./ha. in 1984-85 to 240 kgs./ha. in 1986-87.

Cultivation of Black Pepper in Phulbani District of Orissa

5680. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the climate of Phulbani district, Orissa is favourable for black pepper cultivation ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to grow black pepper in that area ; and

(c) the total hectares of land in that area brought under black pepper cultivation ?

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

(b) Government of India sanctioned a scheme for establishment of 2.5 ha. pepper progeny garden during 1978-79.

(c) The estimates of area brought under black pepper cultivation in Phulbani district of Orissa are not available.

11.55 hrs

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have one submission to make. The situation in Punjab is very serious. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I am going to raise a very important matter. The massacre in Punjab during the last one week is an extremely serious matter. The Government is in possession of evidence

that Pakistan has got a direct hand in it. Why is not the Government lodging a protest with Pakistan ? We want a discussion. We want the Government to respond this, *(Interruptions)*

Sir, by the way the Opposition has behaved by opposing Fifty Ninth Amendment Bill and spread disinformation, they have encouraged the terrorists. The terror in Punjab is the direct result of that... *(Interruptions)*. Throughout the country disinformation is spread by the opposition parties *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHANTARARAM NAIK (Panaji) : The opposition is responsible. They are encouragin...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to submit that the situation in Punjab is extremely serious. There seems to be involvement of foreign arms and the terrorists have actually destroyed. Article 21, I mean, the protection of life and liberty is not there. Therefore, we should have a discussion 'on' this subject under Rule 193...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : You are indirectly giving support to them *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order Order please.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today probably the attendance in thin. You may fix it up on some other day *(Interruptions)*.

The House is not divided on this issue. Let us not divide the House on this issue. We all want a discussion on this issue *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I know.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER ; Let me also speak Now you sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to say something ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I wish to submit that the Government would very much like the situation in Punjab to be discussed in this House as quickly as possible. We can agree on the time and date and we can have a discussion on Punjab. The happenings in punjab do require a discussion-*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : In my opinion it would be better if you take it up unitedly. See that Punjab is not lost sight of.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not want to devide the House. We are glad that there will be a discussion *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANTARAM NAIK : Let them speak with some sense *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Life is dear to everyone. You have guaranteed security of life.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Restrain this Member please *(Interruptions)*. When we say that the entire House is united, one Member has the temerity to say, let them have a sense of...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Why did you oppose the Fifty Ninth Amendment ?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You are against democracy (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Okay. We will do it.

(*Interruptions*)

— — —

11.58 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Ltd New Delhi for 1986-87 and National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. New Delhi for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, 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 National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5839/88]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, 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 National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5840/88.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperatives Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, 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 National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5141/88].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, 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 All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5842/88].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank's Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LS-5843/88].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperatives Banks' Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Coopera-

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

tive Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5844/88].

Notification under Essential Commodities Act 1955

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 a copy of the Fertiliser (control) (Amendment) Order, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1988 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5845/88]

Notification under Consumer Protection Act 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : On behalf of Shri D.L. Baitha.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 50(131)/86-F&S/CA in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th September, 1987 under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5846/88]

— — —
 [(Interruptions)]

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Today's news has come that the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka has revealed that lakhs of rupees were paid to Mr. Prabhakaran in order to have a secret deal on Sri Lanka. This is a serious matter (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. I shall get the facts.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them make a statement on this (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to find out.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If a secret deal has been arrived at, it is a serious matter (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to find out.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you direct them to make a statement on this ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, Haldia Petro Chemicals Project in West Bengal is a long pending project. Ministry of Industry have already stated that they have cleared this project. But it is not cleared. The Finance Minister should clear this project as early as possible because it is an important project of my State (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary-General.

12.00 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 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."

— — —

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, Sri Lanka issue has to be discussed...(Interruptions).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, in Pakistan, there is forcible and full conversion of Hindu Scheduled Castes women. This is a violation of Human Rights. It is not the internal problem of Pakistan. So, I have given a notice. Kindly allow it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister about the information.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take one minute. We have got an enquiry conducted into the fertilizer sample which was displayed some days ago in the House by some hon. Members belonging to Punjab. The enquiry report would be placed on the Table of the House with your permission. A formal case has been registered against two manufacturers, the society concerned and other persons found guilty. Arrest has been made and stern action has been taken. (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): How can he just get up in the House and make a statement? He has to give a notice under the rules and then make a statement...(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Under the rules, he has to give a notice for making the statement...(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: First ask him to read the rules.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You do one thing, you give me in writing and then you make the statement in the House.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had asked to furnish the information within a week.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. But you give me in writing so that it is done under the rules. Thereafter, you can make a statement in the House accordingly.

[English]

We should not break the rules.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: About Sri Lanka I have given a motion, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it, I am getting the facts. I told you also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our High Commissioner has made a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether he has made a statement or not. I have to find out. Whether he has said it or not. I have to confirm it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our High Commissioner in Colombo...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have said. He might have said it, he might not have said it. I have to get the facts and then come to you.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is said that billion dollars...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Might be, whatever it is.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are paying even for peace agreement!

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is achieved in this world without paying a price. Even life has to be sacrificed for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have sacrificed lives and are also paying money.

MR SPEAKER : How can we say whether money has been paid or not ?

[*English*]

That is something else which has to be found out.

— — —

12.03 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. INCIDENTS AT
AIZAWL ON 29TH AND 30TH
MARCH, 1988**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram was affected on the 29th and 30th March by two unfortunate incidents involving the personnel of 22nd Battalion of Assam Rifles and local civilians resulting in the loss of ten lives. These were sparked off by misbehaviour of an Assam Rifles jawan under influence of liquor with the Superintendent of Police, Aizawl. The situation is returning to normal. Reinforcements of para-military forces were provided to assist the State Government in restoring normalcy. A magisterial enquiry has been ordered into the incidents by the State Government. The Army authorities have also ordered a court of Inquiry. The concerned Assam Rifles jawan has been placed under arrest. I would like to inform the Honourable Members about the details of the incidents,

On the evening of March 29, 1988 around 7 p.m. Superintendent of Police, Aizawl who was proceeding in his vehicle found an Assam Rifles jawan misbehaving in a drunken state in front of Assam Rifles Battalion Headquarters located in Aizawl. There was an altercation between the bodyguard of the S.P. and the Assam Rifles jawan. Meanwhile more Assam Rifles jawans came from the nearby Battalion Headquarters and in the scuffle that ensued, the S.P. was manhandled as a result of which he was hospitalised. The S.P. bodyguard who was seriously

injured was also removed to the hospital where he later succumbed to the injuries. Local people rushed to the spot soon after the incident and surrounded the Assam camp area. The mob indulged in heavy stone throwing, damaged a portion of the compound wall and the Unit temple. The mob also tried to set fire to JCO's club and the temple. Reputedly, there were attempts at snatching weapons from the sentries and rushing in the camp area. At about 10 p.m. the Assam Rifles personnel opened fire. They again resorted to firing late at night. In the firing, 34 civilians injured, 13 of them seriously, 21 persons were discharged after first aid. Orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were clamped in the area thereafter. However, defying ban orders, a mob surrounded and tried to storm the camp area again on the morning of March 30, 1988. As a result thereof, the Assam Rifles personnel had to resort again to firing in which 3 persons were killed and 14 injured. The total number of persons who died in these incidents is now ten. These include 3 Mizoram Armed Police personnel. Two personnel of Assam Rifles have also received head injuries. Curfew was imposed by the State Government in Central Aizawl. Additional reinforcements of para-military forces were moved in and placed at the disposal of the State Government of Mizoram. Director General, Assam Rifles reached Aizawl around noon on the 30th March. He visited the Assam Rifles camps and ordered that the troops would be confined to the Unit lines and would not move out. The Assam Rifles jawan who misbehaved on the 19th has been placed under arrest. Director General, Assam Rifles met the Chief Secretary, IGP and other officers. He also called on the Chief Minister of Mizoram and explained to him the action taken by him including ordering of a Court of Inquiry. He assured the Chief Minister that the 22nd Battalion of Assam Rifles now located in Aizawl would be replaced. He held detailed discussion with civilian authorities to work out the modalities for defusing the situation. The Corps commander, 3 Corps also arrived at Aizawl on 31st March, 1988. He called on the Chief Minister and assured him that 22nd Assam Rifles would be replaced

by another Battalion in phases. The situation, improved on 31st March when schools were functioning, shops were open, vehicles were plying and Government Offices were functioning normally.

We are in touch with the State Government of Mizoram and are closely monitoring the situation. The night curfew is continuing as a precautionary measure and no untoward incident has been reported after 30th March. The State Government of Mizoram have announced ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000/- each for the kith & kin of those killed and Rs. 20,000/- each for those injured in the incidents

I express my heartfelt sympathies to the unfortunate victims. While the enquiries ordered by the State Government and the Army will bring out the circumstances leading to the incidents resulting in loss of lives and fix the responsibility, the need of the hour is that the State Government and the Assam Rifles authorities should make all possible efforts to defuse the situation. The State Government and the Assam Rifles authorities are working in close coordination and the situation has shown considerable and steady improvement.

PROF. G.G. SWELL : There should be a discussion on the Statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th March, 1988."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, we could not hear what he said.

Could you hear, Sir ? (Interruptions).

From his lip movement, you could imagine what he had said.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th March, 1988."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay, North Central) : Sir, I want one clarification. According to this Business Advisory Committee Report, Friday the 15th is going to be a holiday, no sitting of the House and for that day Private Members Resolutions are already balloted. My Resolution has also come in the ballot. Therefore, I would seek a clarification from you. I request that they may be carried over to the next Private Members Resolutions day. Subject to that, this may be passed. I have written a letter also to this effect.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: (Mavelikara) : Sir, questions were also balloted and my question has come in the ballot.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : The Private Members Resolutions may please be carried over to the next Friday.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It can be done only if the House agrees to do so. Mr. Bhagat, they are asking that if 15th is going to be a holiday, when would the Private Members' Resolutions be taken up ?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : My Resolution has already come in the ballot. Let it be carried over to the next Friday fixed for Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your view, Shri Bhagat ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : If the House wants it, I am in your hands. No problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House agree to this ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th March, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Commissioning of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Nagpur.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Nagpur city consists of four Telephone Exchanges namely, Main, Itwari, Hingna and Kamptee, with a total installed capacity of 20100 lines.

12.10½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Against this, there is a waiting list of about 15,000. This clearly indicates the backlog and the urgency to commission more Exchanges at Nagpur. Even the existing exchanges are very old and outdated Electro-Mechanical type. It is understood that there is a proposal to instal 10,000 line Electronic Exchange which is pending since long. It is essential that this Exchange is commissioned immediately. In addition, there are proposals to open new Exchanges at Sakhardhara, V.R.C.E., Hingna and Kamptee. Due to the delay in setting up new exchanges, the old equipments are allowed to continue thereby adversely affecting the service to the public. Even this waiting list of 15,000 is not a real indication of the actual telephone demand at Nagpur as people hesitate to block their money, there being no scope for new connections being given in the immediate future.

In view of the position mentioned above, I earnestly urge upon the Government to immediately implement the propo-

sal of commissioning of 10,000 lines electronic exchange at Nagpur. Action should also be initiated to open New Exchanges at Sakhardhara, VRCE, Hingna and Kamptee.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to build a memorial for Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and to declare March 25 as National Integration Day.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : The metropolis of Kanpur occupies a glorious place in the history of the country for the role it played in the national freedom struggle and also in maintaining and strengthening the national unity, integrity and communal harmony. The great martyr, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi ranks among those front line martyrs who laid down their lives for the cause of nation. He was a man of undaunted courage who valued his principles and ideals higher than his life. As an irrepressible journalist, he always held the torch of freedom high. He made relentless efforts to make people aware of their duties towards the nation. Vidyarthiji displayed indomitable courage in frustrating the despicable conspiracy of the foreign rulers when they tried to give a communal colour to the violence which erupted following the hanging of the great son of the nation, Bhagat Singh on March 23rd, 1931. In the wake of this violence, he tried to maintain communal harmony and even laid down his life on 25th March, 1931 in this pursuit. On being impressed by his sacrifice, Mahatma Gandhi had commented that his sacrifice inspired the countrymen to follow his path. But it is highly regrettable that no memorial has so far been raised in the memory of this great martyr.

Therefore, the Government is requested to raise a memorial in the memory of the immortal martyr Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi at the site where he laid down his life and declare 25th March as the communal harmony and national integration day. If possible, 25th March should also be declared a holiday and the people should be inspired to follow the ideals of late Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in order to maintain communal harmony.

[English]

(iii) Financial Assistance to Goa for purchase of Ferry Boats

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Since the collapse of Mandovi Bridge on the river Mandovi in Goa on 5th July, 1986, the Department of River Navigation in Goa has been operating additional ferry services across the River to ferry passengers and vehicles. On an average, the River Navigation Department is operating round the clock 10 ferry boats and 3 motor launches per day to transport about 1 lakh passengers and 20,000 vehicles across river Mandovi. To meet this huge demand of traffic at least 25 ferry boats were assured by the Transport Ministry to the Goa Government when an official team visited Goa immediately after the collapse of the Bridge. The Ministry had also assured a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the purchase of 2 motor launches, 4 ferry boats and 4 R.P.L. vessels provided by the Transport Ministry to the Goa Government to meet the situation are found to be inadequate. The R.P.L. vessels are lying practically unused as they have been found not to be in good working condition. The River Navigation Department had also requested the Transport Ministry to utilise/reinvest monthly revenue of Rs. 3 lakhs obtained by the Department from the sale of tickets on ferry services.

In the circumstances, I request that the transport Ministry should provide necessary funds to the Goa Government for the purchase of new ferry boats and also allow them to utilise or re-invest the monthly amount of Rs. 3 lakhs obtained from the sale of tickets.

(iv) Need to take steps for modernisation of Visvasvaryya Iron and Steel Ltd.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Sir, the Visvasvaraya Iron and Steel Limited was started by the great statesman Bharat Rataa, Sir, M. Visvasvaraya in the year 1922 and was the first public sector steel plant in the country.

It has grown up to the level of highest alloy and special steel plant in the country and enjoys reputation for its quality in the market.

The factory is jointly owned by the Government of India through SAIL and State Government in the ratio of 40:60 respectively. Due to paucity of funds, steps for its modernisation have not been taken so far.

The State Government is not in a position to invest more funds for modernisation of the plant.

Ten thousand people are working in this plant. I, therefore, request the Government of India to take steps for its modernisation and take over.

(v) Conversion of highway between Hyderabad and Ramagundam into a National highway.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Sir, Ramagundam is an important industrial area with large potential for growth. It has large coal reserves. Offices of N.T.P.C., Fertilizer Corporation of India and cement factories are located here. Ramagundam being such an important industrial centre, the road between Hyderabad and Ramagundam which is a State highway is inadequate to cater to the needs of such an important industrial centre.

I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Surface Transport that the State highway may be taken up by the Centre as a National Highway.

(vi) Need to provide drinking water and other basic amenities in Rohini Residential Scheme, Delhi.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur) : Sir, in 1979, Delhi Development Authority invited applications for the plots developed by it in the Rohini Residential Scheme, Delhi. As per information given by the Minister of Urban Development, the number of plots were more than the number of applications received by the DDA for this scheme. 1982 onwards, DDA started allotting plots to the applicants. The allottees were given 3 years' time to construct the houses on the plots. A large number of houses have come up in sectors 3, 7 and 8 but the DDA has failed to provide the basic amenities of water, road, electricity and sanitation. Those who have not built

[Shri Purna Chandra Malik]

their houses within 3 years, have been penalised for not constructing the houses. Those who have constructed their houses, are not being provided with water connections on the ground that water is not available. People have spent lakhs of rupees on the construction of these houses and it is impossible to live there without the basic amenities.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Urban Development to ask DDA to provide water connections in all the above sectors without any further loss of time. If the DDA is not in a position to provide water, the concerned authorities should be asked not to levy any penalties or charge the house tax etc., till water is made available to them.

(vii) Needs to set-up a tribunal to resolve the boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have been repeatedly drawing the attention of the Government of India from the floor of Parliament to the festering boundary dispute between UP and Bihar involving in particular Balia and Bhojpur districts of the respective States.

There is an Act of Parliament on the boundary settlement between the two States. It was in pursuance of this Act that an independent Body called Trivedi Commission was appointed and it submitted its report deliaeting the broad parameters and guidelines for the final settlement of the claims and counter-claims of the States concerned.

In the light of the Trivedi award, all disputes should have ceased but despite a series of meetinns between the Chief Ministers and also officials of the two States, no solutions have been found.

In the continuing uncertainty, the farmers of Bhojpur in Bihar along the course of the river Ganges which acts as the natural boundary between U.P. and Bihar in this area are the worst sufferers. They cultivate their land which legitimately belongs to them but during the harvasting season their crops are forcibly harvested by UP farmers. Almost every year this leads to tension and killings.

Only last week a farmer from Nainijore village in Bhojpur was killed in indiscriminate firing. Following this incident, serious fension is building up and is bound to result into more violence.

I urge upon the Central Government to appoint a Tribunal with independent authority to give its final award on the dispute and as a short-term measure, ensure that the Bihar farmers harvest their ripe crops without further harassment and violence.

[Translation]

(vii) Demand for taking over of Orient Power Cable Limited Kota

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAK-TAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Labour towards the miserable condition of workers working ih the Orient Power Cable Limited, Kota (Rajasthan).

Sprawling over an area of 375 acres, the Orient Power Cable Limited was set up in 1962 with the Japanes Collaboration. This was one of the seven leading cable manufacturing companies of India at that time. But it was declared sick and closed down in 1986 by its management. Workers of this company are on the brink of starvation. They have not been paid any remuneration for the last two years.

Even the colony of workers named 'Cable Nagar' is deserted. Water and electric supply to the colony have been cut.

In gross violation of all industaial and labour laws, the company and its management have usurped the dues of the workers. The company is not only trying to misappropriate the money it owes to the Nationalised Banks, but has also usurped 375 acres of fertile land of Kota, a fertile district of Rajasthan. The Government is requested to interfere in the matter and take over this factory so as to revive it and to save its workers and their families from starvation.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to read whatever you have written. Only the approved text will go on record.

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1988-89
Contd.

[English]

(i) Ministry of Human Resource
Development - Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion has been going on this House on the Demands for Grants relating to the Departments of Education and Culture and several hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. Without going into details, I would like to elaborate only one of its aspects. A lot of discussion has already taken place during question hour in this session on the primary education, of which secondary education is a part. During the discussion on Budget, several hon. Members raised questions about Navodaya Vidyalayas and Central Schools also.

In 1985, the total number of secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the country was 66290, whereas the number of Primary schools was 5 lakhs and 28 thousand. The number of students in Secondary Schools was approximately 169 lakhs. In Middle Schools, the number was 281 lakhs and in primary schools it was 864 lakhs. There can be a slight variation in the figures as they pertain to be period upto 30.9.85 only. The number of teachers in Secondary schools is 11 lakhs, in Middle

schools, it is about 10 lakhs and in Primary schools the number is 15 lakhs and 10 thousands ; i.e. about 25 lakhs teachers are teaching in Primary and Middle Schools and 11.5 lakh teachers are teaching in Secondary schools.

Now the question before us is as to what modifications are being introduced in the existing education system under the New Education Policy. Are efforts being made for its qualitative and quantitative improvement ? Age of 18 years has been accepted as an international standard by almost every county of the world to pass secondary course. In our own country also the students who are eligible to get admission in the Secondary course belong to the same age group. But the Government cannot afford to provide free education to all of them. They are, at present concentrating on the universalisation of primary education. Universalisation of secondary has been achieved only by the developed countries like America and Russia. Since our emphasis is on universalisation of primary education, a large number of children of school going age are still deprived of getting secondary education. But through the New Education Policy, it is our endeavour to improve the standard of education, increase the resources for betterment of schools, introduce reforms in examination system, and prepare such text-books which could be helpful in giving a new outlook to their education.

The matter of disparity between schools is often raised here. We are of the view that disparity can be removed only by providing better teaching facilities in all schools and by improving their standard.

Next comes vocationalisation of education which provides an opportunity to the students to learn some practical work along with their regular studies, so that they could find themselves in a position to do some work after completion of school education and might not feel that they would become educated unemployed. The target for introducing vocational education in High Schools by 1990 is 10%. Vocational Education is in vogue in schools of Tamilnadu for quite some time. Vocational Education council is proposed to be set up at National and state level and a number of courses are

[Shri L.P. Shahi]

being designed for this purpose. It is believed that one can learn as many as 600 trades in different fields like agriculture, horticulture, commerce, craft and industry through various courses being taught under this scheme.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Proper sitting arrangements is not there in schools in rural areas. The schools do not have even mats for the students to sit on. First of all, you give priority to making proper sitting arrangement in primary schools.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : You were not present on the day when discussion on this subject took place.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Sir, the same is the situation in Uttar Pradesh. Neither black-boards nor mats are there in the schools in rural areas.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : Improvement in Science Education is the third point. We shall try to bring uniformity in schools by providing them science kits in a phased manner.

Fourth item is class project which is primarily meant for removing mysticism about computer or imparting knowledge about it. This is called class project. 1200 computers have already been supplied to High Schools and some more are likely to be provided in the near future. Moreover, brilliant students do not come from a particular class or parentage. They are the wealth of society and the country. We are paying special attention towards their education. Government bears the expenses on education of students selected on competitive basis under the National Talent Scholarship Scheme. In Navodaya Vidyalayas also, admission is given on competitive basis and the Government is obliged for the admission of even the poorest student holding the desired level of talent. We want the education of talented children to get such a practical shape through these two schemes that they neither have to face any obstacle nor poor financial background could deprive them from their proper development. This is our endeavour to provide every talented child an opportunity to blossom. Besides, overall improvement also matters a lot. Further improvements

are being brought about in the College of Teacher Education. These improvements are being effected by strengthening its physical assets and improving the quality. NCERT has been charged with the responsibility of suggesting changes in text books. We are going to prescribe new text books in a planned manner and for this purpose we shall pursue the State Governments to adopt these new text books

So far as administrative front and school complex system is concerned, it has not yet been implemented. But there is a proposal to give supervision duty in respect of 5-10 Middle schools or 25-50 Primary Schools located adjacent to a secondary school, to the Principal or the concerned staff of the Higher Secondary school. The School Complex System Scheme was introduced some 10-12 years ago, but it could not be implemented properly except in some states where it was started on experimental basis. But now we propose to extend it gradually to more and more schools or areas.

The other important issue is that of examination reforms. In the present system of marking, the examiner feels satisfied by awarding different marks to the students—say 73 to one and 73½ to the other. The students attain first division or second division with a very slight difference of marks. Sometimes even half a mark makes all the difference. But the question is that there are a number of examiners and the level of concentration of different examiners varies during actual checking of papers. Therefore, it has been decided to reduce the under importance of examinations for the present system. It can be done by making regular assessment in place of terminal examinations in schools. It will yield two benefits. On the one hand the students will be regular in attendance and on the other teachers will also be regular in teaching. The note books will indicate whether a particular lesson has been taught or *not* or whether the students have grasped it or not.

Moreover, it is quite difficult to find out who is more intelligent from amongst those who score marks with a difference of one or two. Therefore, if the present system of awarding marks is converted into gradation it will help in forming an exactitude and

there will be very little scope of under-evaluation in a deserving case which results in depression to the concerned student.

Another issue concerns semester system and Credit Learning System. Semester system will bring about improvement in the present examination system. Formal assessment of a student in 5-8 subjects is done under the present system of examination. Therefore, it does not reflect the overall talent of an individual. Credit Learning System is a way to judge what qualities does an individual possess. Present examination system does not provide any opportunity to reveal the capabilities of person in extra curricular activities like, NCC, Debates, participation in social service camp or sports. Therefore, we are of the view that Credit Learning System is supposed to include all these things so that the total personality of an individual could be reflected. We want to make further progress in this direction.

During the discussion on Navodaya Vidyalayas in this House, many hon. Members suggested that we should not make haste in this matter. They said that we should go slowly and make efforts at consolidation. Their suggestion is good and it sounds plausible in the wake of drought, because due to drought, our allotment has been reduced which has already slowed down our progress. We were planning to open more schools, but due to drought, we are not able to do so. In the meantime, the pay scales of the teachers were revised upwards and we had to divert some funds from the plan to Non-Plan, although our hon. Minister has made it clear on the very first day that we did not surrender any funds. We had a Budget of Rs. 1210 crores in the Plan and Non Plan out of which more than 1209 crores have already been spent. This figure too is based on the reports received four days back. It is not true that the scheme was stopped midway. Actually speaking, we have exhausted all the funds. For these reasons, we had to divert Rs. 85-86 crores from Plan to Non-Plan. So far as admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is concerned, it is given on merit. Some hon. Members have raised doubts as to the number of students belonging to poor families, or socially backward classes getting admission in these schools. In this connection, I want to

state that so far as the existing schools are concerned, the percentage of students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes taken together is more than what is supposed to be on normal population basis. The percentage of students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at present is 18.1 and 10.2 respectively. So far as the income group of parents is concerned, the students whose parents have an annual income of less than Rs. 3000 constitute 19.4 per cent of the total students, those who have an annual income of Rs. 3000 to 6000 constitute 21.2 per cent and those who have an income of Rs. 6000 to 12000 constitute 22.3 per cent. Thus, you can see that 41 per cent students come from those families whose income is less than Rs. 6000 and 22 per cent students are from income group Rs. 6000—12000. Thus 63% of students are those...

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): These figures are from the Lekhpal's report. If he is given Rs. 100, he will issue income certificate the way one likes.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: You have been a Union Minister. Can you tell me on whose reports you used to depend for figures? It is only the official reports that are to be relied upon for figures. 18 per cent students are from the income group of Rs. 12000 to 18000. Half per cent students are from the income group of Rs. 50,000. 17 per cent students are from the income group of Rs. 36000—50,000. Thus, an attempt has been made to reflect in it the social status of the country from income point of view.

This is a new scheme and teachers are being appointed on deputation from old schools. For ideal conditions, the teachers should have been first trained according to new scheme and then those trained teachers should have been appointed in the new schools. But can we wait for such a long time? In democracy, there is always the pressure of doing things at a fast pace and these schools were also started under these conditions. In 1985-86, two schools were opened. In 1986-87, 81 schools and in the year 1987-88, 117 schools have been opened. In all, 200 schools have been opened and some others are going to be started soon. It is our endeavour to make

[Shri L.P. Shahi]

these schools among the best and for this purpose good teachers are being appointed. But going by the prevailing situation in the matter of recruitment of teachers, the appointments for the time being will be made from amongst those who are already teaching in schools. They will be replaced, in a phased manner when we get good teachers duly trained on the new pattern. At present, the appointments are being made on deputation basis. They are not appointed on permanent basis.

Before concluding, I would like to say that I thought it appropriate to intervene in order to clarify the points raised about the Secondary Education.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I have to speak something concerning my region. It will appear that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not been able to or has deliberately not given due importance to the peculiar facets of the North-eastern region. The number of teachers in Kendriya Viyalays say in Manipur, Nagaland and all the States of North-eastern region is very very low, absolutely not in conformity with the pattern followed in respect of other regions. In 1984 there was a special recruitment board constituted for recruitment of teachers in the North-eastern region for Kendriya Vidyalayas. Only people from outside the region who had their own relatives and managed to make some temporary habitation there got recruited. So the position has not improved.

There is another discriminatory thing. Those coming to opt for appointment in the North-eastern region were allowed extra allowance of 25 per cent over the basic pay and the condition was that they would not ask for any transfer. This is discriminatory because the people of that region, supposing somebody from Manipur is appointed somewhere in Tripura or Assam he is given but people from North-eastern region are deprived of this special allowance. Another peculiar thing is that condition precedent upon that special allowance was that they would not ask for any transfer. But, somehow or the other, we have a record that a lot of people, enjoying that particular bonus, have been transferred to their hometown.

I have already brought it to the notice to the Ministers concerned—both Shri Sahi and Shri Rao—about certain very objectionable attitudes shown by some select principals of the region. I would just relate one instance. In the Kendriya Vidyalay, Diphoo, the principal was so averse to the local conditions that despite some very serious protests, he held the annual examination on the very day when Assam celebrates its most important festival Bohag Bihu. I brought this to the notice of the Minister. But till now, not a single reply has been received.

Then, I refer to the central university which forms part of the Assam accord. We are sure, the hon Minister has been making some headway. But we feel that as there is a strong resentment about the Assam accord not being implemented, this particular central university should not become a political issue, as it now appears to be. The very purpose of its being included as one of the provisions in the accord shows that we must bear to the peculiarities of the demands of the local people. Therefore, the sooner the central university makes some concrete steps, the better it is.

Another point is about historical monuments. Assam is very rich in historical monuments. But the tempo of any improvement or tempo of any monument being preserved is such that despite several moves from our side, nothing tangible has been done. We have now the Sarkaria Commission's report. There have been references that a historical monument of a particular region should not be taken as being important only to that region. Perhaps it has a national bearing.

We have quite a lot of people like Jaimati, the great heroine who sacrificed her life for the cause of the motherland and Lachit Borphukon who annihilated the Moghuls. They are known as national heroes but nothing has been done for making a national monument in their memory. We, therefore, implore on our very astute and hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to look into this matter. This will create a lot of resentment that the historical glory of Assam has not at all been investigated in any way, much less honoured and much less appreciated.

We have very efficient and experienced Minister. In Assam, we have brought out a number of young men and women right from the rural areas. But the facilities afforded for the rural sports have not been up to the mark. We request you to give some special attention regarding how to bring out, how to imbibe certain facilities for the rural youth of Assam to make their mark in the national forum. With these words, I thank the Minister for doing so many things. But I particularly ask him to bear these points also in mind.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I welcome the report presented to this House by the Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development. Also, I support the demands presented to the House for this purpose.

At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister for improving efficiency in the implementation of the national policy on education for which the House gave its approval sometime back. It was on 3rd January 1977 that, with the assent of the President, the education became a Concurrent Subject and our long-standing grouse, that the Centre was not doing much in the field of education, was removed. But unfortunately, the new Government that took over did not utilise the opportunity properly and in fact, sought to transfer the education back to the State List with the result that the precious days were lost. So, the first National Policy Resolution of 1968 could not be implemented properly and it was only afterwards and specially in the year 1985 when the Government decided to go ahead with the programme and this policy and ultimately in May 1986, the new National Policy on Education was evolved and presented to this House and was approved.

Going through the various aspects of the report and especially the implementation report, I am happy that the Government had taken adequate action and tried to move in with the advancement of technological aid and here is a report on improvement in efficiency. The UGC has already sanctioned installation of computer system in 93 universities and 200 colleges have also been provided assistance in small computers. This is not a very big leap but it a

significant beginning in the field of higher education and another thing is that the Government set certain guidelines to the State Governments for setting up of State Councils of Higher Education. Andhra Pradesh Government started implementing this but the Supreme Court objected to it and new guidelines have been sent and therefore, it is accepted that in due course State Councils of Higher Education would be set up. So, there is a lot to be said about the UGC. I wish that the House would find some time to discuss the Annual Report of the UGC which has not been discussed for many years so that the higher education can be discussed in a detailed manner in this House as higher education and the standards of higher education, its maintenance, etc. is the responsibility of the Central Government. Therefore, I plead with you to allot some time for a detailed discussion on UGC's Report. In higher education, the Reports of the National Commissions on teachers were available and Mahotra Commission was appointed on teachers for their grievances. Negotiations took place and then it was implemented. Some discrepancies still persist here and there, specially the Delhi University Teachers Association, it is still persisting on their demands. I would request the hon. Minister to take this also into stride and remove whatever grievances the teachers have so that harmonious approach and concerted effort can be made on the part of all, the Parliament, the State Government, the teaching community and everybody else concerned to put into practical shape the new educational policy in every campus, a college or a university.

I would also like to appreciate the good work by the NCERT which has gone ahead to help you in training the teachers to the new orientation that they require and 1.5 lakh teachers have been trained. It is a gigantic task and the Prime Minister also had been pleased to appreciate the good work by NCERT as one of the lead intellectuals we have. Last year, Director, Shri Malhotra has been doing good work. I hope that NCERT will still come up in its effort to promote the quality of education throughout the country, especially in the consultation with the various States and also to

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

carry out the programme which has also not been so far carried out for paucity of funds and things of this kind. My main concern is with the new higher institutes of education that are coming up, especially regional colleges of higher education, regional engineering colleges, Indira Gandhi National Open University and the new Central Universities that are being set up. I want that these institutions should be dispersed with a national approach and all parts of the country should benefit. It should not be the attempt of the Government that historically since some Central Universities have been located in certain parts of the country where some other Central Universities may also be located nearby, certain pressures have been developed. I request that all parts of the country, the north-western part like the Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, etc. and also other parts which have been left should also be the beneficiaries of the location of Central Universities because they become ultimately the pace setters. I would plead for a Central University in the North-Western States and also a regional college of education in Himachal Pradesh.

I would also like the association of the representatives of the people, especially the Members of Parliament, in all the Central schemes of education that you have been putting into practice, especially the one relating to the Navodaya Vidyalayas and the Central Schools. As the people expect something from the Central Government, they do not approach the M.L.As, they just approach the M.Ps for betterment in standards, for improvement in quality and also sometimes for admission. Therefore, I would suggest that the Members of Parliament belonging to these areas, irrespective of the parties, to which they belong, should be involved in the implementation of the National Policy of Education, especially the new system that has been started, Navodaya Vidyalayas and the Central Schools, and the new institutions that you are going to set up like the State Council of Higher Education. It would strengthen your hands, it would give a voice and a role for the Parliament to play at the district and State level and that would be to the benefit of all. I am also sure that the M.Ps. would act in harmony with their State Governments

because no Member of Parliament wants to work against his own State Government or even the Central Government. It is in the interest of all, the State Government, the Central Government, the Members of Parliament as also the Members of the State Legislatures that a uniform pattern of management and participation of the representatives of the people is enforced at the district and the State level.

I would now come particularly to the field of culture, which has been the focus of attention of the Prime Minister. It is with an eye on the cultural development that he undertook the task of setting up of seven Zonal Cultural Centres throughout the country. It is a good sign that all of them started functioning, but a lot remains to be done in the field of functioning and performance. From the various things that I see, they are not performing the role which they should perform. One primary role was to integrate the region and harmonize their difference and contradictions. But in case the big functionaries are allowed to head these institutions, what happens is that they do not have time. In our own northern Centre, Mr Ray who is pre-occupied with the Punjab affairs is the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Cultural Centre, but he does not have enough time. May I request you to look into this aspect instead of big functionaries, the Heads of the States in which the institutions are located, if some men of eminence are made to head these institutions, I think the participating States would not be averse to this idea, because it is some sort of a very special attention that these Centres require at the initial stage and unless special attention is given at the initial stage, it would not be proper to expect many good results from them.

Now, I require your kind indulgence for the promotion of languages. That is one field which has been neglected though the National Policy of Education has been promoted, accepted and approved by Parliament and implemented, the National Policy on Education is welcome, but the National Policy on Language. Development has yet to come. There are many languages which are not included in the Schedule, but they are living languages, languages having a long literary tradition also, but they are not

getting adequate patronage. In this connection. I would welcome the evolution of Hindi as a national link language. Nobody could object to that and Hindi should be the repository of respect from all sides. Though Hindi is spoken by less than forty per cent of the people at the moment, but census figures do not matter much, because Hindi is our link language for the entire country and we welcome that. We would like that the regional languages should be given a greater importance and I would like to quote Shrimati Indira Gandhi in this respect :

"India is a tapestry where many colours exist side by side to make a beautiful pattern. It is not a melting pot where the ingredients are compelled to lose their identity. Hence the basic harmony between so many racial groups, regions and languages in our tradition. Each has been able to retain its distinctive personality and make its contribution to national life".

So, it is retention, preservation and promotion of the distinctive personality of the languages, that is important and for this the Government should come to the rescue, because though the developing languages, spoken sometimes by more than a million people, are not getting adequate resources and adequate patronage. Here, it is the role of the Sahitya Academy and the Department of Culture that comes out.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I am happy to see that a beautiful report has been presented to this House by the Department of Culture and it is more of an artistic production. There are very many good points in it but what I would like to refer to is this. In an answer to one of my Starred questions last month, the Hon. Minister of State for Education, Shri Shahi was pleased to state that the Government has decided to develop 34 such regional languages which are spoken by more than a million people and Pahari language of Himachal Pradesh is also one of them. Sir, many State Akademies are working and many other institutions at the voluntary level are also functioning for the promotion of these languages. They are preserving the rich cultural heritage and

our Department of Culture and the Ministry of Human Resource Development owe to the nation that the living languages do not die away, that the folk lore is protected and that it is preserved. The Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and the Sangeet Natak Akademi have the responsibility to ensure the promotion of Art and culture of these languages. Sir, I would particularly appreciate the role played by the Sahitya Akademi which has recognised 22 languages ✓ so far, that is, more than those included in the Schedule. But there are many more which are to be developed and which are to be recognised, which are clamouring for recognition. But recognition is not given to them for one or the other excuse. So, I would expect a liberal approach and I would suggest that the Language Development Board and the Sahitya Akademi may be encouraged.

Sir, I would also welcome two other statements which were made recently, that is, the National Bureau of Translation and the National Institute of Translation are also being set up. Sir, these are the two institutions that will bring the country together because myriad varieties of our cultural patterns are spread out across the country but they are not able to reach others. Because of lack of translation, is not possible to appreciate the beauty of the language of other part of the country and, therefore, cannot contribute to the mainstream of cultural life. I would also suggest that the link between education and culture be widened and in this respect, I would like to point out a very sad discrepancy. Even in the Central School the Music teacher is given only the scale of the primary school teacher whereas the music is supposed to refine or lead to the refinement of the soul and the intellect. I would plead with you that all the subjects which are being taught and which are there in the syllabus of the Central Board of Secondary Education should be introduced in the Central schools. At the moment, Arts, Painting, Music and even the Physical education are at discount in the Central schools.

SHRI A.E.T. Borrow (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Because the University do not recognise Arts.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Therefore, it is not the fault of the talented students who want to have proficiency in them. Our talent, may be in art, music or in any other field is going waste because the students do not find any opening after the 8th standard. Therefore, please do something about it. The students in the Central Schools should get more attention and all the subjects which are traditionally very good for our country and which would bring about harmonious development of the country are also introduced at the higher level and students are allowed to join late in the universities. So, there will be close working and living connection between the primary school and the secondary school, may be Government Secondary School of the State or Central school of the Union or Navodya School and ultimately the University and the Ministry of Education.

Sir, now a word about the technical education. Country looks forward to the advancement in Science and technology and you have done many good things by starting the Indira Gandhi National Open University and also the Engineering college. Sir, in this respect I suggest that more study centres of the Indira Gandhi National Open University should be opened throughout the various parts of India, especially the Special category States which do not have many universities and many facilities for their students at the Post-graduate level.

Sir, with these words I would appreciate the good work being done by the Department of Culture, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary culture, Shri Manmohan Singh, and various Akademies but what I would plead is that education should be linked and based on the culture. If you are able to do this, the education pattern of this country will survive and inherent strength of our old educational, moral, cultural and spiritual values that this country had in the past which inspired Mahatma Gandhi, Swamy Vivekananda and the scholars like Rabindranath Tagore and others who started the experiment of the role of education would be fruitful in the long run. I would suggest that your attempt to provide a teacher of Culture in each school is a laudable attempt but what is required more is that

the cultural apparatus, the various infrastructure, required for the culture should also be made available. The States, due to paucity of resources at the primary school level, do not have enough funds even to provide buildings for the schools. So, I welcome the arrangement you have made to get funds from the NREP, RLEGP, etc., to construct buildings for primary schools at the grassroot level. But, I would like to stress here that buildings won't make schools. It is the educational and cultural infrastructure and welltrained staff that would make schools proper centres of culture.

Let every village bloom with its own complex of culture through your initiative and let cultural and moral values be dovetailed in the system right from the primary school to the university. That would be a happy day for the country when ultimately a child right from the primary level to the university level, would be able to develop his personality in association with culture in the language of his own region, his mothertongue and ultimately speak out through Hindi the national language and international language like English which should not be neglected on any score because it happens to be the only window available to an average Indian in all parts of the country to see the horizons of the world.

With these words, I thank you and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the other Ministers who are in his Ministry, especially Shri Sahi and Smt Alva for doing good work in the field of child welfare and other integrated subjects.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although our country achieved freedom 40 years ago yet our education is still passing through an experimental stage and not much success has been achieved in this field. If the foundation of a house is strong, the upper storeys will also be strong. But, here the whole system is in bad shape. I would like to mention about the condition of the teachers in the primary schools, from where a child starts his education. After ploughing their fields at

seven O'clock the teachers come to schools and the children just run here and there. Mostly there are only two teachers in a school to teach one hundred and fifty students. We can very well imagine the situation. There is no proper sitting arrangement in the schools. If at all, there are some schools, they are without roofs. The children are thus exposed to scorching heat and rain. This is the situation in the primary schools. The teacher comes, marks his attendance and leaves because he lives in the nearby village. They get handsome salary just for paying visits to the school. I request you to give me a job of a school teacher in lieu of my membership of Parliament...*(Interruptions)*. You try to understand the reality. Such decent pay and four months vacation in a year. There is no better a department than this. Make me the Principal of a college. There are many pleasures in that job which a Member of Parliament cannot have. All that they do is just to defool the students and go away. I have seen the notes of Professors and teachers. If you see the papers, you will simply tear them. They keep very old notes. They just come, deliver lectures and go away. This is the present condition of education in our country. I don't mind saying that Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened due to political pressures, but actual survey is not done in the places where these schools are needed most. I want to submit that from the point of view of education my constituency—Etah—is the most backward area. In Etah, there is a small township named Burgain which has a population of thirty thousand mostly belonging to minority community. Shri Khurshid Alam Khan, who is present here, will surely support it.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN
(Farrukhabad) : I am not supporting it.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : There is not a single school. Shri Khurshid Alam Khan is the Chancellor of Jamia. He doesn't speak for us, but I will speak for his university. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Jamia Millia was established by our great leaders. Either you close down this institution or else stop linking it with the names of those great leaders. The hon.

Minister must pay attention to it. All leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mahatma Gandhi had sympathy with the institution, but today only the name is left. Therefore, either you close down the Jamia or give it the full status. I have told the Chancellor also, but he will not speak for our school.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Don't worry. If he does not say, I am here to listen to you.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Thank you. There is only one school in that area and that too upto class seventh only. Thirty thousand population of that town consists of minorities and scheduled castes. It also fulfils the stipulated condition of three acres of land. Besides, a number of facilities like electricity, water, railway line and road are also present there for the benefit of the teachers. It will be appropriate if a school is opened there. I have given you in writing also. So far as the admission is concerned, a poor man has no say anywhere. In Navodaya Vidyalayas also, children of rich people get admission. When a poor man in tattered clothes goes there for admission, the Principal tells him to get out. The children of only those people get admission, who give donation. A common man's child cannot study in the expensive schools being run in Delhi. These schools are run by missionaries. They have made them into a business. Just start a school, there is no need of any agent. Make your men fight the elections and get the money yourself. Make propaganda in your constituency. The Government recognises even those schools where there is no teaching at all. There are many high-schools where degrees are available for Rs. 500/-only. One such famous school is there in the constituency of Shri Khan, where a student is declared as passed in exchange for Rs. 500/-even though he might have actually failed in the examination. These private institutions should be closed completely. You should adopt a uniform policy of opening at least one Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district. A co-educational Intermediate school should also be there in the district. There is a degree

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

college in Etah. The people of that area have demanded that a Law college should also be set up there. They want that law classes should be started there. Etah is a criminal infested area and, therefore, the people want to practise law there itself after obtaining law degree.

Now, I want to speak about Aligarh University. It is a great misfortune that though four members are elected for representation in the court of the university, yet we are not able to win. The Vice-Chancellor of the university is indulging in high-handedness there. Nobody knows better about Aligarh than me. The members of the court also know about the condition prevailing there. There are medical and Engineering colleges but admissions are given to near and dear ones only. Administration in the University is so poor that it is beyond description. Today, the condition of Aligarh university, which produced some of the best brains in the country who occupied very high positions and earned a name for India, has become very critical. It is really regrettable. Therefore, I request the Minister of Education that whoever is appointed Vice-Chancellor in future, should be conversant with the state of affairs there. He should be an old student of that university. You may get an enquiry instituted. Vice-Chancellors like Shri Hashim Ali or any other retired I.A.S. officer are appointed there who face a variety of difficulties. I am not criticising anybody but if a view-chancellor with an academic background is appointed, he can control the situation better. He can run the institution in a better way. I want that you may pay attention towards it

There are many small Arabic schools in our area, but Government pays little attention towards these primary schools. There has been a school in Etah district since 1929-30, which used to receive financial assistance of Rs. 5 from the Government. The amount of assistance has now been raised to Rs. 25. You can well imagine what benefit an amount of Rs. 25 will yield to the institution and even this much increase has been allowed after great efforts. When Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna was the Chief Minister of Uttar

Pradesh, he did frame a policy that Urdu should be the second language in schools. Urdu teachers were appointed during his tenure. But the situation today is that many vacancies of Urdu teachers are lying vacant. These vacancies are not being filled up. If any student comes forward, he is driven away. Intermediate pass boys want to work as Urdu teachers but they are told that there is no vacancy, whereas in fact the vacant posts do exist. Therefore, I would like to request you that you may recognise Urdu as second language and do not give it a step-motherly treatment. The language which you and we speak is none else than Urdu, no matter whether you call it Hindi or Urdu, both are alike. Both of them are spoken by the human beings. Therefore, step-motherly treatment should not be given to Urdu or Arabic institutions and aid to Arabic institutions should also be at the same level. I hope that Government will pay full attention towards it.

Although our hon. Minister is very able and competent person and he must be knowing that a great poet named Amir Khusrau had existed in our country. Incidentally he was born in a town named Patiali in my constituency. I had written many times to the then Minister, Shrimati Krishna Sahi that some school or college should be built there after his name so that the memory of the international poet who wrote high grade riddles in Urdu as well as Hindi could be made everlasting. I submit that while you are setting up other institutions, you should set up a college or a school in Patiali after the name of Amir Khusrau, which would be a true tribute to that great poet.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In the last year, the Ministry had taken some steps. For instance, they have released money for 34,000 new teachers under Operation Blackboard. 1.95 million non-formal education centres have been set up. 98 district education centres have started functioning. 205 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened. Nine lakh teachers have been retrained.

And yet, I would say that we have not gone far enough in this field because, the situation is such that it requires much more effort, much more funds to improve the situation. When the New Education Policy was adopted here it raised hopes and expectations all through the country. We felt that it was intended to provide education for social justice, for social equality, for changing the social outlook, social attitude for growth, for development, for everything, so that the social structure may be transformed, and the duality of educational system that persists in the society may go or there may not be the necessity for maintaining such a dual system in the society. That is why emphasis was laid on operation black-board, and the Prime Minister and our Minister for Human Resource Development laid emphasis on improving the quality of primary education first so that in the rural areas whatever education is imparted, is imparted of a quality which will obviate the need for students from rural areas to crave for going to public schools or to schools run by persons who cater to the affluent society. We were told that the Government of India was determined to make adequate allocation of funds.

At the time of that discussion I had expressed my doubts that all the educational policies have been framed with lofty ideals but unfortunately when it comes to implementation, these policies have foundered on the rock of implementation itself, for want of funds, for want of will, for want of the requisite imagination to implement them.

Here now we find that we had been given Rs 800 crores last year 1987-88 as against Rs. 375 crores in 1986-87. Unfortunately droughts and floods crashed our hopes and obliged the Government to make a cut of Rs. 100 crores, and in addition Rs. 80 crores out of this was diverted for non-Plan expenditure to pay higher salaries to teachers.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Striking teachers !

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I will not say that, but I would say, to the teachers. This has made a

serious inroad in the allocations and we were expecting that this will be made good at least in the budget year 1988-89, but what I find is that the allocation for this year and for the budget year 1988-89 also is almost the same amount.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Zero growth.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Yes but growth in that way, I agree with you, and the allocation is only Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 835 crores which means nothing. This is against our demand for Rs. 1439 crores made by the Ministry. The Minister had exhorted the members of the Central Advisory Board of Education for maintaining a sustained climate of optimism and hope without explaining the basis on which this hope and optimism can be sustained.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Both have failed.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : They may have failed.

As my friend said, it is said that, both these policies would not go together. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : We have been persisting on Education. How can you fail on this ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Surely, all credit for policies will not be able to sustain our hope, unfortunately, or optimism. And the expectations raised are turning into some kind of despair. We were told that there was a political commitment, and this political will should be there. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the situation. In view of the fact that we do not have enough funds, I would submit for consideration of the hon. Minister that he should think of other alternatives as to how he is going to educate those children because I am afraid that at the moment we have 254 million illiterate in the country. At this rate, perhaps, we will be entering into the 21st Century with

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

almost 400 to 500 million illiterates which may not be a very good commentary on our performance.

Sir, Operation Black-board has to receive priority because this is the foundation on which the whole edifice of education is to be erected. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of affairs or the situation prevailing at the grass-root level at least in my State where an official survey revealed a dismal picture that 50% of the schools are held in open air at all times, 40% of the schools do not have any building at all, another 20% of them have dilapidated buildings. Some of them do not have black-boards, about 13,270 schools do not have mats for students to sit. Only 7 schools had chalks and dusters. In 9453 schools there were no bells and only 2531 had any blackboards. Sir, the situation in several other States is not any better. The other day I read a news item in 'Hindustan Times' which stated that in Punjab, the position was as dismal as I have made out just now. I do not think that it is better anywhere. Sir, Bihar alone require Rs. 72 crores for improving the situation in at least, 13,000 schools. I do not know what allotment of funds would be made.

MR, SPEAKER : Please wind up

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, I am only at the primary level. Please give me more time. So, Sir, in these circumstances I feel that any cut in allocation for primary education will not be desirable because so far as primary education is concerned, we should give top priority and in the countries of the world, top priority is given to primary education. I beg of the Government and the Minister particularly, to attach highest importance to this,

Sir, cost benefit studies have been made in this context. One such study quoted by the Economic Times of September 19, 1987, said that returns of investment in primary education were 20 to 33% as against 25% to 35% in private investment in industrial assets. As I said, all over the world, the countries are attach-

ing importance to the primary stage. But unfortunately, we are giving importance to the University and Secondary Education and not primary education. It is again neglected. I do hope that this Operation Blackboard will be implemented with full dedication and zeal at every level and I hope the situation will start looking up when the deprived section in the rural areas will feel that they are also getting quality education which other sections of students are getting because this will be in tune with the spirit of socialist goal that we have set before us.

Sir, as I said, I would also like to go into the other alternative, that is, better system of schooling. For instance, I am told that Puna based Indian Institute of Education has tried community based system capable of attracting more students at primary level. Their classes are hold at convenient times resulting in high levels of attendance, particularly of girls. Education is made relevant to the community needs, the cost is stated to be Rs. 50 per student. The Ministry should go out of the way to consider such alternatives to get best results for the available resources. Meanwhile, the Government should be able to tell us what happened to the reported offer of the World Bank to finance primary education in India.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : The Minister has not heard this.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I have just said, 'if there was a reported offer'. It was reported that the World Bank had made an offer to finance primary education. What had happened to that offer, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*).

Now, Sir, as I said earlier that national literacy mission has been set in motion. For that we will be needing about Rs. 550 crores. Does the Government have so much of resources, the House would like to know, because this is a very good mission and I hope it will be able to remove the illiteracy and reach its goal, but the funds will stand in the way. That is why we want to be assured whether the Government will have the requisite funds or not.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has thought about it that this kind of improvement in the quality of education of the state of affairs cannot be brought about without the involvement of voluntary organisations also. So far as adult education is concerned, I am not very happy of the way it is being carried on. I do not know about the experience of other Members here, but my personal experience is not one of great satisfaction and there is also malpractice being indulged in, in regard to turning out books for adult education, which I know from my personal knowledge, and if you want to improve the situation, if you want that this adult education should succeed, there should be a campaign. I think we have got to involve voluntary organisations public men and even the students who are public spirited, they may be asked to make at least two persons literate in the country. This way we can achieve our goal and this has to be done and we have to take requisite steps to involve these people in this campaign because without public co-operation and without public involvement, I don't think we are going to succeed in this, whatever amount of money we might have spent. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, 205 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened. A lot of criticism has been made that these are elitist schools. Well, I don't share this view. I have great faith in the Navodaya Vidyalayas because I feel that they are intended to cater to the students of rural areas and admissions will be on the basis of examination. But the schools have been opened in a very hasty manner without assuring themselves about the availability of land, about the availability of building and even with regard to the fairness of the examinations held, I would like to submit to the Minister on the basis of what I know in my district that he must set up a monitoring cell to look into these things. It is because, you have to create and provide the same type of education to rural boys from poorer sections as well as to boys from affluent section so that they may enter the society without any complex. If you have that high objective, lofty ideal, then you must see that there is no malpractice. This can be achieved only through monitoring by having a monitoring cell at this level. What is happening

today? The way the schools are being opened, the missions are made, I would like you to have a kind of assessment and a survey made as to how many students are coming from poorer sections and how many students from the affluent section and the influential section. I know that about 40% of them have come from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. But still in regard to the students who have admitted to these schools, about giving admission to students from affluent section, there is a lot of *Golmal*. These things need to be looked into.

In the Plan of Action, you have said, there would be a District Council for Education. If that has been set up, perhaps these things could also be looked into, without bothering to set up a separate monitoring cell. But the District Council for Education has not yet been set up. Even the State Council has not been set up in my State. It has not been done. I would beg of you to see that at least these things start functioning at the earliest. What else are you going to implement in the New Education Policy? How are you going to fulfil the expectations that have been aroused from the new Education Policy?

With regard to university, I know you are going to introduce vocationalisation at +2 stage. But that has not taken off the ground so far. I would like that this should have a close link with the industries concerned. But what will happen to those areas where there are no industries. How are you going to establish any linkage in those areas? You have got to have a dialogue with the Industry Ministry to set up more industries or at least some industries in the No-industry districts so that the linkage is established. This should be done, if you want vocationalisation must succeed and attract the students.

With regard to university education, modern countries like U.S.A., Japan, USSR and France are acutely conscious of the quality of their education system. In these countries, universities are being maintained by industries. Now a stage has come for us also when the universities have also to be linked to the industries. For instance, Stanford University through their research has given birth to Micro

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha

Electronic Industry. Because of the assistance of that university, it is starting the industry in that way. We have got to lay emphasis on identification of knowledge and also giving importance to knowledge and encouraging universities to devote more time for research.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants under this Ministry and I do hope that the Minister will provide the necessary leadership in respect of education at the State level.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, the unemployment is increasing in our country and the number of educated unemployed youths, who are already in thousands and lakhs, is further increasing as more and more of them are coming out from our colleges and other institutions. I am of the views that the success of the Ministry of Human Resource Development would be judged from the fact to what extent unemployment is being removed in our country. I think that basic objective of education should have been to provide employment to as many youths as possible on completion of their studies. If the objective of education is to render them unemployed after passing B.A. or M.A., it will be nothing but harming the strength of whole country and wasting its resources. Therefore, I want that before formulating their policies, especially in the sector of education, the Government should ensure that the policies so framed must provide maximum employment opportunities to the people. Merely obtaining degree of doing graduation is leading to increased unemployment and it is not benefiting the nation in any way.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Jamia Millia University. The hon. Minister is aware of the fact that during the freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi had felt the need for laying foundation of an institution of basic education which could help in our intellectual development besides meeting the educational requirements of post-independence era. He took initiative

in this direction and his efforts culminated in the shape of Jamia Millia University. Great nationalist leaders like Maulana Mohd. Ali, Mahmudul Hassan and Hakim Ajmal Khan took initiative and established this institution. Thereafter, this institution started functioning formally from 1922. We should not forget that Dr. Zakir Hussain, the former President of India, had at one time accepted service at a salary of Rs. 40 to run this institution and, thus, he nurtured it with his ability and dedication to make it success, so that this institution named Jamia Millia University could progress. But I feel distressed to say that Delhi University which was established in 1922 and Jawaharlal Nehru University which was established much later have progressed a lot and the Government has spent enormous funds on them to facilitate their development, but surprisingly, the Government has not so far recognised Jamia Millia as full fledged University. It is a matter of great regret that things go wrong right at the top level where our policies are framed and that too deliberately—and, therefore, there is need to remedy the situation. I demand that Jamia Millia University should be given the status which it deserves.

I would also like to say that only two languages i.e. English and Hindi have been accepted in our country as official languages practically. But in a vast country like India, which has limited resources and other problems of its own, two languages cannot continue to work for a long time. We cannot keep two official languages before the coming generation of India. It carries a big danger. It has divided the country into two, two different outlooks. If Hindi is the language of crores of people and it has been accepted constitutionally for the entire country, then there is no reason why it should not be accepted as a official language. I understand that Hindi has not been given that place and status which has been envisaged in the Constitution. I find that in all competitive examination, whether they are conducted by Public Service Commission or are otherwise prestigious, English is given more importance than Hindi, English dominates. The result is that the people who have no proficiency in English, our young men who may be highly capable and very talented but have no

proficiency in English are left far behind. Their only fault is that they have no proficiency in English, English is not their own language. As a punishment for this crime, our generations are being ruined. I would like to warn the Government that it will have to take a decision in this matter or else they will have to amend the Constitution to make English the Official language which in turn would be a signal of danger for the country, because I am of the view that English is the legacy which has suppressed our culture and civilization and, thus, it is an obstruction in the path of our progress. Therefore, I would like the Government to take some decision in the matter of language.

At the same time, I would like to most humbly submit to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that Urdu is spoken by crores of people in the northern and southern parts of India. The hon. Minister himself is very proficient in Urdu. We are encouraging poets like Iqbal, Faiz, Meer and Firaq Gorakhpuri on official level. International conferences are being held in Delhi and Lucknow. A few days back, a big seminar was organised on Faiz Ahmad Faiz in Lucknow, to which his wife Begum Alis Faiz was invited from Lahore. It was stated in the seminar that this language was ours and these poets belonged to our country. Iqbal, the poet who wrote "Sare Jahan se achcha Hindustan hamara" was Indian. This language is ours and we must adopt it. But is it possible to develop this language in this manner, Government has not so far accepted it as second language in U.P., Bihar, M.P. and Delhi. I believe, more than 10 crore people in this country speak Urdu. Recognition of Urdu as second language will not cause any harm to Hindi. To my mind, due to neglect of Urdu, development of Hindi is lopsided one. Hindi-Urdu is one and the same language. Urdu and Hindi are sisters, the only difference between them is that they have different scripts, but despite this, the mixture of both of them is Hindustani. The speeches which the hon. Members deliver in the country are in Hindustani and the newspapers which are published in Hindi and Urdu are also in this simple, easy to understand language. The only

language which is widely followed in the country in films, dramas and in public life is Hindustani. This Hindustani is the mixture of Hindi and Urdu. The Central Government must pay attention towards this. My request to the Government is that education to the children should be given in the mother tongue. But it is really unfortunate that despite the inclusion of Urdu in Eighth schedule of the Constitution, it is discriminated against other languages. I would submit that promotion and development of Urdu alone is not enough, the Government should assure the coming generations that after they complete their education of Urdu language, there would be fairly good job prospects and other opportunities of rising in life for them.

At the same time, I also want to state that enough attention is not being paid to our cultural heritage. By the grace of God, State of Jammu and Kashmir in the biggest Centre of ancient culture. But despite this, the Department of Archaeology and other departments are not fulfilling their responsibilities in the matter. The hon. Minister should visit Srinagar himself and see in the valley the old monuments of the times of Pandavas in Avantipura, Patton etc, and old localities in the ruins around the city which date back to Kanishka period or even earlier. Due to the negligence of the Central Government, the imprints depicting our cultural heritage are vanishing. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this.

[English]

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): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, not very many points have been raised so far as Programmes for Women or Sports or Youth Affairs are concerned. Therefore, I do not really have very many answers to give. But I am intervening to place on record some of the important programmes of the Department which are part of Human Resource Development and very much a part of our work together.

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

Sir, so far as education itself is concerned, I am glad to say that special emphasis in the New Education Policy is being given to women's education, to technical education for women and also for removing the sex bias so far as women and girls education is concerned through the Special Cell in the NCERT which is looking into the Text-books, which, shall I say, have been in the past propagating, maybe, inadvertently through the text books certain bias against women in society... (Interruptions) Certain States have also taken steps to reserve posts of primary teachers for women which, I think, is a very healthy trend because getting more women into the Primary School Stream would really help very much in getting more girls into the Primary Schools, particularly in the rural side. Further, non-formal education, the Open University System, the Condensed Course for women have all been receiving special attention and will, I know, lead to increase in literacy figures for women in the years to come.

So far as the women's Department itself is concerned, I am glad to announce—there have been repeated questions in the last few months about them—that the National Committee, which had existed before and which had not been reconstituted, has recently been reconstituted with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and experts from different fields of women's development serving on it.

A National Core Group was set up a few months ago for the review of the existing plans and programmes for women and to see where and why they have not succeeded and what requires to be done so that by 2000 A.D. some concrete resources in the field of women's development could be seen. The Core Group has submitted its report and has sought certain corrective measures, certain positive interventions and essentially for greater emphasis on woman in the existing plans and programmes so that benefits could go to the women in particular.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Barring the two lady Ministers, no lady Member is present in the House at the moment.

[English]

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Kindly make note of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The point is that she represents the whole

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Maybe, it is more important to win over men as far as these issues are concerned. So, I am grateful to you that atleast you are here... This, I hope will form a background for the next Plan which is now in the process of being worked out because this would really give certain facts, figures and perhaps certain guidelines which could help in improving women's programme. We had also set up last year, the Justice Krishna Iyer's Commission on Women Prisoners—women under detention. It has submitted its report and an inter Ministerial group has been set up to follow up the recommendations and see how positive intervention both at the State-level and through the Central Ministries, could be made to implement some of these recommendations which are of vital importance.

Sir, a National Commission on Self-Employed Women was set up. It has not yet submitted its report. Mrs. Ela Bhatt is the Chair person of the Commission. The final report is expected to be ready by the first week of July.

We have launched a few new programmes for improving the employment and employability of women and one of the important ones is the Women's Development Corporation in which 51 per cent of the investment is from the State Government and 49 per cent is the matching grant from the Centre. It has been done in order that we may be able to give not just financial support but also to assess new fields for women's employment, small-scale units for women which can be started in different areas. This would also assist in design, development, marketing support and other technical assistance which would

help women not only to go in for small projects on their own but also to train them to be able to be better employed, in the new areas.

We have tried to make some of the existing schemes more viable—in view of some of the suggestions from Parliament and outside—and more efficient. For instance, there is the scheme for working women's hostels. We have amended the guidelines to make them more beneficial to the lower income groups of women. In view of the problems which were discussed about the widows, young widows in different parts of the country, we have taken steps to provide for accommodation for them in these hostels by reserving a certain number of seats in working women's hostels for widows in distress. We have also taken up a massive programme of awareness generation and education—formal and non-formal—for women specially the para-legal training and facilities for legal aid to be provided through voluntary organisation and social welfare boards. Counselling Centres and these training programmes have become extremely popular and are proving to be very very useful to women's group and individual women in distress.

As far as legislation is concerned, the House has discussed some of the amendments and also the new Sati Prevention Act which had been brought before Parliament. I will not go into the details because detailed discussion did take place both at the time of amendments as well as on the new Bills. I can only say that our problem is not the law but the implementation and in this we are trying very much to take the State Governments respond to some of the problems which exist because we require their cooperation. It is not only cooperation but their active involvement in implementation of these measures that is required in order to make the legislation more effective. We have also expanded our programmes to assist women in distress, through homes for women, through the State Governments. We have also launched and are in the process of expanding the programme called STEP—Support to Training for Employment—which will, we know, help in probably fighting many other social evils because the

economic status of the woman is very much tied up with her social status and, therefore, it has to be a multi-pronged attack when you deal with atrocities or other problems which women face.

The Dowry law was amended. But you see the problems which we face in implementing it. It is not because the society is not aware but because the procedures and supportive mechanisms have got to be strengthened so that women can benefit from the legislation which has been passed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIR SEN : It is because the provisions of the law are not deterrent.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : They have been strengthened very much last year after the amendment. But if there are more suggestions which you feel we must attend to, we are always prepared to listen and to see how we can improve on existing legislation. But I am one... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katawa) : But what happened to the Sati law ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The Private Members' Bill is going to come before the House and you can discuss them. Nothing has happened since the last sati incident in Deorala to tell us that the existing law is not useful. Therefore, there is no point trying to change the law in every session of Parliament and amend rules. We will have to see how and where it has failed before we can really talk of change in the existing laws.

As far as Children's programmes are concerned, the most popular—and I get the maximum number of requests from the Members of Parliament for them—is the Integrated Child Development Services, the ICDS blocks. I have repeatedly said that our priority is for tribal blocks, for Scheduled.Caste dominated blocks and for urban slums. We are trying to see how this can be phased in a way that all these could be covered as far as possible by 1990.

Shrimati Kalpana Devi and Shri V.C. Jain, who are not here, had raised specific

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

points about the ICDS blocks. Shrimati Kalpana Devi said that the progress was too slow to have an impact. I would just like to point out that we started with 33 blocks in 1975 and at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, we had only 150 blocks in the country. Today, in 1987, we have reached 1,480 blocks and with the new blocks which have come, we will be able to reach 1,718 blocks including 218 in the State Sector. I cannot say that the progress has not been good. But I would certainly agree with everyone that this programme could be expanded farther, provided the Planning Commission gives us necessary money which, as you know, is always in short supply.

We have allotted specially this year 40 projects for drought-prone areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. We have even done away with the procedures like training and so on because it was an immediate need and they have been able to attend to children in these badly affected area of Gujarat and Rajasthan during the drought period.

Shri Jain has specifically asked about the projects in two districts of Rajasthan. He is not here now but he has spoken about Barmer and Jaisalmer. I would like to place on record the fact that all the development blocks in these two districts have been covered by ICDS projects. So, he should really have no complaint at all.

About the other two programmes for children, I would like to say that other one is the Creche programme which we are expanding in a big way. I am not going into the facts and figures because it is already in the Report. These are very very essential because large number of working women in the lower income groups need support when they go to work. So, the Creches are being expanded in a big way. I am glad also to say that the early childhood education and care programme was transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Women and Child Development. In the last one year, we have expanded this programme tremendously. I think that with the New Education Policy, this programme will receive increasing attention in the years to come.

14.00 hrs.

As far as Youth and Sports departments are concerned, somehow the Department of Youth Affairs tends not to get very much attention in the House because everybody looks for results as far as sports are concerned. I would like to say that we have introduced a number of programmes with relation to sports, because we do realise the concern and the criticism which we have been facing that not enough had been done to achieve positive results in the field of sports.

As I have said before, the budget from the last Plan which was Rs. 13 crores has been increased to Rs. 200 crores—thanks essentially to the intervention of the Prime Minister who has been taking personal interest in sports and is now the President of the amalgamated Sports Authority of India. So, he is giving directions personally on many issues for the development of sports.

I am glad also that sports is receiving increasing attention because of the new education policy. The school system itself has at last begun to lay emphasis and realise that sports has to form a part of any educational programme. The Navodaya schools particularly will have the total infrastructure for sports as part of the whole allotments for the development of the Navodaya schools. I am afraid that if some States do not go in for the Navodaya schools, they would be left behind in some of these facilities which are being made available for sports.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : They are advanced in sports, don't worry.

SHRI SOMNAH CHATTERJEE : But completely don't deny us everything

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am only saying that you will miss out something more than just the Navodaya schools; but also the sports which go with it.

I am glad to say that we have been having repeated consultations by way of meetings with Ministers of Youth Affairs and Sports of the States which has become a regular feature. It has been very useful because we are able to discuss and sort out

many problems of funding, follow-up and so on.

One of the problems we face is that we allot projects to the States; MPs write to us; the first instalments goes; but unless we get the utilisation certificate for the utilisation of the first instalment of the grant, we are not able to release the balance of the grant, with the result that I find half-completed projects all over the country and a demand for new projects coming in simultaneously. We have also taken up the matter now with the Planning Commission. Because we find that there is no point in having half finished projects, in the States without being able to utilise this. In this matter we have appealed to the State Governments to at least see that the statements which we keep sending to them regularly are attended to, so that we get feed back on the position as it stands because otherwise the grants, as you know, kept till March for the second instalment cannot be carried over automatically to the next year according to the procedure.

I am glad also to say that we have signed four Sports Protocols in the last year with the USSR, GDR, Cuba and Mauritius. There are many more in the offing because a lot of interest is being generated in the field of sports cooperation with different countries. I would like to place specially on record the support being given to us by the USSR in the development of the Southern Centre at Bangalore which is being developed into a national centre of excellence for sports development. Equipment, exports and other material are coming from them.

The merger of SNIPES and SAI has helped very much in sorting out many problems of overlapping and duplication Six regional centres—we only had one at Patiala before—are coming up. The regional centre at Imphal will start formally, the construction work tomorrow, when the Prime Minister is laying the foundation stone of the North Eastern Centre at Imphal on the 75 acres of land made available by the State Government. The other centres are at Calcutta for the East Zone, Gandhinagar for the West Zone, Bangalore as I mentioned for the South; besides Guwahati and Aurangabad which are getting sub-centres

for sports their development. Delhi of course and Patiala have been there and a high altitude centre is coming up at Shimla and a winter games complex is planned for Manali. We are in the process of developing the yachting centre at Bombay. Besides these, synthetic tracks and artificial fields are being laid; nine of them have already been sanctioned for different parts of the country. 51 sports field stations are functioning in our universities. We have also begun to fund colleges through the UGC in order that we don't interfere with the autonomy of the universities. But the funding is done by us and the universities are getting special attention for sports infrastructure development. New guidelines for improving our training, selection and participation procedures in International competitions have been brought out. You have been probably reading about the various views and reactions but we have responded to the demand made in both Houses of Parliament after the last Asian games to streamline procedures and to ensure results for the investments which are made in sports and sports' development at the taxpayer's cost. Therefore, we have gone ahead and we are not calling them guidelines. We have called it a challenge to excellence—'operation excellence' so that all of us can work together to achieve results. It is a time bound programme for the next three years. (*Interruptions*)

We do not expect miracles in 1988. For the Olympics our participation will be limited because there are certain preliminary qualifying standards for the Olympics but we are already in the process of long-term preparations for the next Asian games in Beijing in 1990. (*Interruptions*)

The SAF games were successfully hosted in India this year in Calcutta and the national games in Kerala were also a very big draw. We have changed the previous practice of centralising all sports events in Delhi. We are trying to take them to different parts of the country so that not only interest but also infra-structure can be spread to different States.

The NSTC scheme has been decentralised. We have today got with us 63 schools which we have adopted as SAI schools and 345 children specially selected

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

are already admitted to those schools. We do realise that with these 3 years, experience we need to review and see how we can improve the facilities in all these schools. Therefore, we have set-up a small group of experts to visit these schools and see what results have been achieved.

We have also launched a special areas games scheme. A mention was made in the debate about the need to taking sports to the rural side, to the rural schools and rural areas. I would like to tell you that we have been doing this in a big way. This scheme aims at tapping talent in tribal areas or upto now unexplored areas. Where we have had very good success is archery. Water sports centres are coming up in Andamans and Alleppy. We are going in for contact sports in the North-eastern States. We have picked up long distance runners from Ladakh. We have been able to reap some results. For instance, there is our recent performance in the Asiad Archery Championship, where after 40 years we came to the bronze level. A tribal boy picked up a year ago under this special area games schemes and put, under specialised training won the medal. The boy was in a stone quarry cutting stones a year ago earning Rs. 2 per day. Today he has reached Asian championship mark winning a bronze medal. So we do see that there is talent under the special scheme for setting up hostels. We have already set-up seven hostels and we hope to have 20 by 1990 where working youth, working sports-persons or those who do not have facilities in their own areas are being put up. We also manage to get them transferred or get some kind of employment and give them free facilities for training, board and lodge.

The Dronacharya awards were introduced a year ago for outstanding coaches. We have also introduced cash prizes for winning medals in International championships. But what has been the most popular programme perhaps is prize money for schools at the district level. Eight disciplines have been selected. Schools winning in the district-level competitions get Rs 10,000 prize money for increasing the infrastructure for sports in those schools. Last year, we had given Rs. 1.8 crores by way of prize money to district level schools.

This year, it has gone upto 2.10 crores showing that more and more districts are participating in the competition.

For the first time, we have introduced a ten-month post-MBBS diploma course in sports medicine in the country in collaboration with the Indian Medical Council because we do feel that scientific inputs into sports training and development are very essential. Sports medicine, imported equipment and long term training have now been made part of the whole training process.

I would like to say that in sports, we have made a bid for the Commonwealth Games in 1994. The existing infrastructure, we feel, is more than sufficient for conducting the games. We hope that the Commonwealth Games will come to us in 1994 adding a new dimension to the sports culture of the country.

I would like to mention here that last year, we had amended that we were sanctioning Rs. 1.00 lakh per district for the rural playfields development programme. We felt that for a whole district this was a bit too small. We have now gone down to the block level. Now each development block will have a nodal school with all the infrastructure. It will look after the sports development in the block itself.

Special Sports Development Area Scheme is also being worked out which will bring together a number of blocks which will have the total infrastructure, including stadia, hostels; all the facilities for the development of sports. So, it could serve as a nodal point for sports development at the grassroots level.

As far as youth programmes are concerned, the NYKS has become now an autonomous organisation. By 1990, we hope to reach every district of the country. They have a budget of Rs. 2 lakhs a year for youth programmes in each district. We now hope to allocate a good part of this sports development as well.

The NSS is being expanded. But what is important is that the NSS volunteers—3.5 lakhs of them—will participate in the national literacy mission as part of their ongoing programme. The integration camps and other camps which are being organised,

will not just be integration camps any more. We are recasting the proforma to see that youth participate in some kind of constructive asset creation at these camps whether it is building of an *Anaganawdi* or helping with the local drainage or whatever it is, so that some kind of physical labour is provided through these camps for youth.

The youth awards were introduced last year. The youth week is being celebrated in a big way in all parts of the country as part of our youth programmes.

As far as youth hostels are concerned, we now have 22 of them. Seven are under construction and another eight have been sanctioned but are awaiting allotment of land by the State Governments. I can only say in conclusion that we hope that the youth will be mobilised in a big way to participate in many many more programmes as we go along, whether it is immunisation, drinking water or any other kind of programmes. We believe that if we can mobilise them through our programmes, then a great asset in national development would have been mobilised. I thank you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamond Harbour) The Freedom Run.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That was not from my department.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That was part of sports or...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You might have run but your department did not run? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Freedom was on the run, it says.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, ours is a secular, socialist, democratic republic. But nothing is secular and socialist here as we have experienced so far. Democracy also is hanging. You have a very vast area to look after—human resource development. First, I should like to draw your attention towards Orissa. Efforts have to be made to stop hunger. This is happening in Orissa and the Government's attention has not yet been drawn towards Kalahari and Ganjam districts which are tribal districts of Orissa. Tribals are living

there. Government is speaking every day for the development of tribal areas. But the Government has not gone there and no statement is given. I expect that the statement should be given as to what is the condition of Orissa, especially in the districts of Kalahari and Ganjam. Many people are starving of hunger. Hunger death was there. Children are being sold as also women. This type of starvation is there. I draw the attention of the Government to see that the conditions should be improved immediately.

As regards education, we are the largest illiterates in the world. So, we cannot boast of literacy in India as the percentage of illiteracy is the greatest here as compared to other countries of the world.

Blindness is increasing. This is because enough food is not given to children. We have not been able to give them the required food. We are speaking of socialism. We are boasting ourselves that India is secular and socialist country. But the living conditions of the people are the lowest in the world. You have so many schemes for sports in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and other towns from where the people are also participating. But what is the condition of the people in the countryside? Development has not reached them. They are lacking drinking water.. We are speaking of the development of women and children. But what is the condition of such women and children today and before? Dowry is there and 'Sati' is still present.. You are speaking of children in the towns. Go to the villages and see their conditions. I have repeatedly reminded of tea garden people and you are speaking of the tribals. No primary school or no such industry is existing there. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government is looking into it. We are earning Rs 700 crores of foreign exchange. Here these people are poor and illiterate. I draw the attention, once more, of this House that a special look should be given to primary education to the tea garden people and higher education later on. Other facilities are also to be given to them. Tribal people are there in Assam. They are not even counted as tribals. The entire tea garden labourers and 90 per cent of the tribals have been deprived of their rights so far. What kind of human resources are there for them?

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

Resources are not present there and not developed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When we have decided, we have to stick to the time. We have to finish including the Minister's reply. Otherwise, another Ministry cannot be taken up.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : So, how will you develop ? We are the first in unemployment in the world. In dowry death, we are the first and also in the atrocities towards women. In blindness also we are the first in the world. 40 per cent is below the poverty line and no country has got this much below poverty line. We have the largest number of illiterates in the world, we have the largest number of beggars that any country in the world has.

As I have stated, these are areas where you have to undertake development properly. I do not think these peoples are animals, they are also human beings. Development should reach to them also. I do not understand, how this Government is calling itself as socialist, as secular. How many riots have taken place ? We are a democratic country and must act democratically. You are now thinking of bringing in emergency all over India. The people are starving every year. They are not concerned who is at the helm of affairs, or who is the person in power, You have a vast responsibility towards such people.

For any development work, you have to take into confidence the people of the area. Do not try to work with the help of the kadars alone. The development work in every village, every place should be taken up after taking the people into confidence. Not by spending money alone, the development would reach those places. Therefore, my request to the Government is that for any development work, the people of that area must be taken into confidence. Only then you would succeed.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. They have given some very good suggestions, though their number had to be

necessarily limited because the debate is one of an on-going programme. Last year, quite naturally, and the year before last, we had a qualitatively different debate because something was on the anvil. I was explaining to the House what the Government proposed to do, and the House was reacting to my proposals and, therefore, I got much more valuable suggestions last year which got incorporated in the schemes, in the proposals. Today, I am mostly on the question of what has been done and what needs to be done. So, it will not be qualitative, but it will be quantitative and, of course, from the quantitative assessment there can also be certain qualitative conclusions drawn. To that extent, it is valid.

Before I go on to any specific subject on education, and implementation of the policy, I would like to draw attention of the Members to one very important fact. It is not so much a fact alone, it is a question of handicap. Several members here hailing from all parts of the country have spoken about what is happening and what has not been happening in their respective constituencies. Fair enough. But I should also be forgiven if I am not able to report uniform progress in all the constituencies in one year, because this has been taken up as a phased programme. If some hon Member says that something which needs to be done has not been done in his constituency, I will have to refer back, to what was undertaken during this one year and if within this one year's period, his area has not been included, it only stands to reason that the complaint would continue until it is taken up in the phased programme. Operation Blackboard, for instance, has been taken up in twenty per cent blocks in the country. There are some areas, some States which somehow preferred to be left out. That is a different story, but the States which have come into it have given us twenty per cent of their blocks. They are listed, each school has been listed, what is deficient, what was found deficient. In each school has been listed and what has been allotted to the State in respect of that school has also been listed. So we have gone to that meticulous extent of going down to the grassroot level, to each school. This has never been done before. While the general remarks about the constituencies are valid, I would like to

know which school, which block, whether it has been taken up, whether it has not been taken up and whether it is going to be taken in 1989 or not even now. So, one will have to go into all the details before being able to answer a specific question in a specific manner. So, my proposal is, my request and my appeal to the Members is that we will make available to you all these specific details, state-by-state, district-by-district; the block chosen, the district chosen for the establishment of DIET for instance and whatever has been done with of a specificity in the last one year and for the next years to come because the phase programme has been worked out completely. I will give to each Member of Parliament that specific phasing as we have done it. Will you kindly, will the Members very kindly look into this phasing and wherever they find that a particular place or a block has been included but the programme has not been started there, not gone on as it ought to have, bring it my notice?—In fact we will be sending out teams and we are sending out teams but monitoring for monitoring in the very nature of things cannot be over the whole country. It cannot be hundred per cent monitoring. Monitoring can be only by way of sampling and monitoring itself takes its own time. Therefore, let 800 Members of Parliament become my monitors; my eyes and ears. This is my appeal. In the next one month I propose to give them all the specific details that we have gathered and all the programmes with equal specificity that are going to be taken up next year. Let them come to our help because for the first time in the history of education in India, the Central Government has gone down to the grassroot level in a big way. The Operation Blackboard has not been taken lightly, or started lightly because when you go to the requirements of each school in the country it means that a huge stupendous programme has been taken up by the Government. We want a little sympathy; we want a little cooperation and we want a little less of general criticism which can be valid anywhere, any time any place. So, this is my offer and as a result, if I get real response from the Members of Parliament, I would say that they would be the real the participants in the educational programmes of the country.

Some Members have approached me and asked me how they can help. I am very glad that for the first time I am seeing Members of Parliament not only offering criticism but also offering their services. Now, here is how their services can be made use of. If you have any other proposal, any other manner in which services of the Members of Parliament can be utilised, I will be very happy to accept it. In the Operation Blackboard Programme, for instance special attention has been paid to backward areas. Now, this is borne out by figures. We have given almost twice the number additional teachers to the backward areas when compared to the non backward areas. In every respect, in every small detail, we have seen to it that the backward areas receive much more than other areas. Therefore, the interests of the backward areas to the extent it is possible in a programme like this have been taken care of. I claim very humbly that this has been kept in view all the time. If you find that it has not been kept in view, if you find there is violation here and there, I am prepared to accept your word for it and look into it. I know that in many programmes, Sir, two or three States in India are going to set a tone for everything and may be they are the bench marks of success or failure I do not know which but all the complaints are concentrated in these three or four States. I would not like to name them. In fact I would like to go there and start the bench marking for whatever it is worth.

Any programme gets into some trouble in some areas, where probably trouble of such kind is endemic. Well, we do not know; we will have to go into it. But, I would like to say that just as the chain is as strong as its weakest link is, educational programmes or their implementation, I am prepared to accept, will be as successful as in the areas they have not succeeded at all or succeeded the least. I am prepared to go to that extent in admitting failure where failure has to be admitted. When it is staring you in the face, how can you not admit it? So, I would like to tell hon. members that I will talk to them separately if necessary, about these areas. We will go to those areas, see why the programme is not functioning, why it is not taking off, why it is taking off in the wrong direction

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

and so on. We will have to take all these things into account. Again, it is a question of meticulous micro-planning along with the State Governments, along with the Members of Parliament and along with the legislators. Everybody who is concerned in this huge programme of education has to be brought in. Only then, we will really get some results. It is not a question of just bandying charges against each other. It is everybody's work. And now for the first time, it has become the Central Government's programme after the new Education Policy has come in. So, let us do this experiment in this new spirit.

My colleagues have made my burden much easier. They have lessened it to a very large extent by giving all the details in regard to secondary education, vocational education, sports and women's programmes and so on. I would like to say that the very concept of human resources development has been a new concept, introduced for the first time during the last two or three years in the New Education Policy and being implemented for the first time, in the year 1987-88. Therefore, this is an unexplored area, the area about which no one is sure, about which no one can say that this is the *Pathar Ki Lakeer*, this is the last word on this subject and that there is nothing more to be said about it. It is still nebulous, it is still experimental, it is still open—very much open. And that is the challenge that we are facing today. It is something which is open and not the easy method of following the beaten track—a track that has been beaten by our forefathers for centuries. This is not the kind of programmes that we have today. It is a programme in which you have to become—we have to become the path breakers, the path finders, the pioneers. And a pioneer is likely to commit more mistakes than the one who has the convenience of following the pioneer behind. So, I would like to warn the members that there really is nothing set for us in advance by anyone. We will have to find the path ourselves and in this we will have to do a little trial and error also. We may commit an error, but at the same time, we must have the large-heartedness to see the error and correct it. This is the kind of pragmatic approach, dynamic approach which is

forward-looking, that is needed in the implementation of the New Education Policy.

Sir, it is true that I am equally disappointed that we have not been given more money, more than Rs. 800 crores. Now, where does this disappointment lead us? I would like to submit to this House that we have to act just like an engineer. An engineer does not go the field to start his work in the rainy season. He does all the paper work in the rainy season and only in the months of October and November, he goes and starts his field work. In the same manner, we should concentrate on areas which do not need additional funds. Professor Barrow and I worked about 20 years ago on an All India Committee of Examination Reforms. I claim—and I hope Prof. Barrow agrees with me—that we produced a very practical, pragmatic and a beautiful report. And I do not remember to have come across any financial difficulties in putting that through. Why has it not been implemented for 20 years? Is it only finance that came in the way? No, it never came in the way. In fact, we would have saved some money if we had implemented some parts of that report. I am sometimes aghast to find that I had to make a special effort to find a copy of that Report after I became Minister for Human Resource Development. It is very much there now in our possession. But when I first wanted to have a copy, you said what kind of report, we do not remember.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : You should have written to Mr. Barrow.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes. Before I wrote to you, I could find it. Otherwise I would have come to you as a last resort or maybe I would have ransacked my own books in Hyderabad or some other place and I would have found it. So this is the condition. When a Report is presented, the cynicism that has developed into educational programmes first looks to the money.

[Translation]

People would say that since no funds are going to the allocated, nothing worthwhile is likely to come out of it.

[English]

There are so many things, where paisa is not needed and we will have to concentrate on those things and if for one year, there has been a moratorium on expansion, on new programmes because of drought, which is of nobody's making, let us face it, let us not be disappointed to the extent of injecting the depression all over the country, let us concentrate on certain things which do not need additional outlays and I can reel off any number of such programmes which are crying for a solution, crying for a very clear cut understanding of the problem at the field level. That is not going to be stopped by way of paucity of funds. So we will have to be pragmatic in these matters also. It is quite possible when you are at the take off stage. After all, this year also, we took seven or eight months in making up our minds, what we are supposed to do. Is it a joke to go to every village and find out the requirements of the school in that village? Has it been done so far? Can it be done just in a matter of one month or two months? We had to take seven or eight months. We had to send special teams out to these States. We had to constitute a specially authorised high-powered Committees at the State level with the full co-operation of the State Government. If in any State Government that co-operation was not forthcoming, where do we end? So this programme has been taken up as a joint programme based on national consensus. It is in that spirit that we went about it. That is why we are able to say that we not only did in 1987-88, we also did the exercise of what we are going to do in the next 2-3-4 years. So this has been a five-year programme chalked out within eight months. See the dimension of this programme. The dimension of this work has to be judged from that point of view. If we have more studies, if we have to find more people to go and monitor the programmes, whatever has been done, we will develop a mechanism by which all this monitoring will be done this year, it will not need much money, it will not need much expansion but it is only a question of persons being available for such work. I am prepared to enlist those who volunteer for this work. Thousands of people would be needed. Their TAs and DAs would not really cost so much. But so much of infor-

mation will come back to us. So I am prepared to tell Parliament what are the areas of activity in education which are important and still do not need very huge sums of money for investment. Let us concentrate on that part of the programme and when by God's grace, rains come and drought will no longer be there in the country, when it will be a thing of the past, then let us ask for more money from the Planning Commission, may be to make up for what they could not give this year. That should be the spirit in which we approach educational programmes.

About women's education, my colleague has already given information. On the Navodaya scheme all the details have been given by Shahiji. I just want to flag one thing. This is a great experience, at least to me has been a very new, refreshing and at the same time startling experience. If you go to any school, whether it is school of the rich or school of the poor—it does not matter, because this school does not judge a boy by the money, he has or the bank balance of his father—you will find boys and girls of all levels of intelligence. So, the teacher finds it easier to level it out. He will be teaching the backward boy, while the boy who has already understood, will not trouble him too much; or may be he will not be attentive, but to some extent the task of the teacher is in a multi-layered intelligence situation is easier. But here is a new situation in a Navodaya School where to the last boy and girl, they are hungering for knowledge. They are so intelligent that it is becoming more and more difficult for the teacher to cope with that surfeit of intelligence coming into the school at one place.

Today, the difficulties pointed out by the hon. Members are not the real difficulties. I can make the selection more fool-proof. The class composition of the boys has been given by Mr. Shahi. I have verified it myself; I have gone to 1 or 2 schools where I have talked to each of the students, to each boy and girl asking him or her what is his or her father. Sometimes I get the answer that he is a police constable, sometimes that he is a wage earner and sometimes that he is a school teacher—something like that. But I have

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

never found a zamindar's, a big zamindar's child, i.e. child of a zamindar having 1,000 or 2000 acres, in the Navodaya Vidyalaya, yet ; and that 'yet' is important and we would like the class composition of these schools to remain just at this level, and not get corrupted by any means. This is going to be a task by itself, I agree ; but my main problem is the teacher. I find that the teacher, howsoever good he is otherwise, in a normal school, multi-layered school, he is likely to be found inadequate in a school where you have this surfeit of intelligence coming from all side of the district. That is what I am concentrating at the moment ; and if you ask me, for the next one year the Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangathan would have to concentrate only on this, not quite to the exclusion of other things but mostly to the exclusion of other matters we will have to concentrate on this. Otherwise, the scheme will fail by next year. If the students' interest cannot be kept up, if the students' curiosity cannot be whetted time and time and again, the school will start leveling off coming to plateau, beyond which it will not go ; and a Navodaya School is not supposed to come to a plateau ever. It has to be an ever-ascending graph of achievement, understanding, curiosity and challenge. That is what we really want that school to be. We will have to see how it becomes what we want it to become, or whether it becomes. Ultimately, as I said, this is all an uncharted ocean ; and in this ocean, where we are going to reach, we do not know. For the last two years, the experience has been extremely good ; and I am saying this, not because I am the Minister, not because I am the president of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, but because as a worker in this field, as a person who was born in a village where there was no school when I was studying, I know that the improvement that we find in these schools, and the kind of intelligence we find there, is fantastic. And we have to cope with it ; and this is the spirit in which we have to take this challenge.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : What steps are you going to take to get your teachers trained for this purpose ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what we are concentrating on. May be

in the next Session I will be able to tell you more about it. I am only flagging the challenge that has come to our notice. Not that every teacher is inadequate ; but what I foresee is that the teacher may not be able to keep pace with the fund of intelligence that he has to deal with. At the moment, yes ; in the first 1 or 2 years, the Principal being a very good person, it is possible for the teachers also to do so. But you cannot expect that 450 very good Principals will be available just for the asking. You will have to change the teachers. That is why we have not recruited them finally, on a permanent basis. They can go back to where they came from, and they have a job waiting for them there. They left that job on deputation, and came to us on attractive deputation terms. This is the real intention of not making a permanent recruitment, at least for the first 5 or 10 years I do not know how long will be the time-frame. But we have not done this, with this purpose in view. Otherwise any teacher, good, bad or indifferent, if by mistake or by an honest misjudgement considered to be very good, is recruited here, he becomes a permanent liability for the next 30 years ; and the institution suffers.

So, this is the real thing to be flagged in regard to these new schools.

One point which has not really been fully brought to the notice of the House, or not come to the notice of the Members is that the All India Council of Education—I am now going into the area of technical education—Bill has been passed. The Bill has become law. Normally, it takes its own time. After all, it is said that a litigant's trouble starts when she gets a decree from a court in India. Likewise when a Bill is passed in Parliament, the trouble of the administrator stands because in the implementation there are many hurdles. It is a kind of invisible hurdle race. Invisible in the sense that you cannot anticipate what the hurdles are going to be. In a normal hurdle race, you know there is a hurdle but here, you do not know that there is a hurdle, and suddenly it comes. So, it is a kind of an invisible hurdle race that we have to face, once we pass the Bill and make it law. We have not only made it

law ; but order the law, the bodies to be formed have been formed ; and from the next academic year i.e. from June onwards, the All India Council of Technical Education will start functioning in right earnest, under the new law. This, I beg to claim in all humility, is an achievement because we have sat over it ; days and nights we have sat over it the officers have sat over it ; we have got into the spirit of the whole thing and we did it on a sort of war-footing, with the result that we will be able to get this new body which we have brought into force by legislation with such great hopes ; as all hon. Members know. Those hopes will not be belied, and the body will come into existence and will start functioning from the next academic year.

In this matter we have lots of things taken care of : girls, technical education has been taken care of ; community polytechnics blocks have been taken care of, and we have got all the lists of these institutions where you will see that very good work is going on ; and if you find any lacuna there, I am here available to get your opinion on it and see how it can be corrected.

Then about higher education. I am rushing through, only because most of the other points have been covered. On higher education, we have only two important points to flag. One is the question of autonomous colleges, about which there are differences of opinion. Different opinions are very natural in a matter like education ; but we have taken up autonomous colleges as a challenge, again to ourselves, because if we give a college autonomy when it does not deserve it, then the entire scheme gets a bad name. I have no doubt about that. We have to be very sparing in giving autonomy to these colleges. Even if a college which deserves, does not get it, it does not matter because it does not have it at the moment anyway. But if a college gets it and makes bad use of it, or misuses it or it becomes a failure in the hands of the academic authorities of that college, then it is a disaster. So, I would like to say that although we have said 500 colleges, we wanted that number to be taken more as an illustration of our will, rather than any calculated figure arrived at after due deliberation, considering all the

facilities available, all the possibilities available etc. That is not a figure which has to be taken as sacrosanct. What is sacrosanct is that we do not want this scheme of autonomous colleges to go astray. Even if it is 200, it does not matter even if it is 100, it does not matter, because on this, there has been a conscious debate and a deliberate difference of opinion expressed by a section of educationists.

So, we do not want to take any chances on that. There are pros and there are cons of course, some of them. But we have taken a conscious decision and that decision cannot be implemented in a manner to defeat its purpose. So, I would like to say, in all humility, that the number 500 need not be taken as if to make it an end in itself. We may not be reaching 500 within the Seventh Five Year Plan. What we are reaching is the perfect manner in which an autonomous college should start functioning such.

About Jamia Millia, some speeches have been made. Mr. Aziz Qureshi is here. Let me say that there was no lack of intention on the part of the government to convert this into a Central University. We had taken a decision long ago. The decision stands. There are certain areas in which a standing institution, an institution which has been inherited by us has to be brought into a new framework of a Central University. Now, we came up against certain difficulties ; those difficulties are well on the way to settlement/solution and I would like to say that the moment this is done, I would come to introduce a Bill for converting Jamia Millia into a Central University ; and I do hope most fervently that this will be possible in this session.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satana) :
What about Aligarh University ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :
About Aligarh University, I think the matter is now pending with the Visitor. When we talk of a university, I get into one special difficulty. One argument is that we should not talk of any action in a university because they are all autonomous bodies. On the other, whenever something goes wrong in a university, I am supposed

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

to be answerable for everything that happens there. Tell me one thing whether I have any power or I have not. It is only the Visitor that has the power if any correction to be made. We have seen it in the case of so many Central Universities. You cannot have it both ways. Is that simple? What I would like to say is that I am as much a respecter of university autonomy as any member, but, when one member wants to make an exception conveniently whenever it suits him, then I am not prepared to accept that because nothing suits me; it suits me to stick to a principle, not to break it. Whenever some hon. members find it necessary for me to break it, I am not going to break it; I am going to stick to the law. A Visitor has the power. Representations have been made to him. He will certainly consult whomsoever he wants to consult including the Central Government: he will take his decision. Beyond that I am not prepared to go.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : What about the universities which are autonomous, as you know, but, they are under the control of the University because autonomy has failed there? Now you are talking of the autonomy to be given to some colleges. That is welcome. But some of the universities, quite a large number of universities, are under the direct control of the government, State Government here and there. So, is there any thinking about how to improve upon them?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have not come across any university which is being run by the State Government as a department.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : here are three universities in Orissa where till the universities are now directly managed by the government.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I shall look into that. Under what circumstances that came to pass I really do not know. I do not know whether it is a fact what the hon. member is saying although *de jure*, the position may be different. I will look into that. You can give me some

details and I will look into that and then let you know what the position is.

About the development of Indian languages, questions have been asked and they have been answered; some details have been given. But I must say that this is one area in which lot more needs to be done; of course, lot more needs to be done in every area. But if I have to pick up one area in which lot more and more needs to be done, it is in the development of India languages. We have not been able to pay so much of attention to languages. We have been concentrating and rightly so on science and technology, higher education, etc. Now, the whole emphasis has changed. We are now to concentrate on the grass-root, on the operation black board, on non-formal education, on adult education and on the national literacy mission. We have also to concentrate on the development of Indian languages, languages not only enumerated in the Constitution, but languages *per se*, they may be 34 today, they will become 300 tomorrow. But to what extent a particular language needs to be developed, or has the capacity to develop that is something which only a language expert can tell us, because a language cannot be developed beyond its potential. It should be allowed to reach its maximum potential. If you force too much on it, then it breaks. It creates difficulties. So it is a very technical subject. I know a little, but I know just a little, very little, a drop in the ocean. So, we will have to enlist the support of many many language experts in this country. We are trying to do that. On Sanskrit we are doing that. On other classical languages like Arabic we are paying special attention. So, all these areas which have been mentioned in the New Education Policy, not one of them has been left, not one of them has been postponed for a future day, we are proceeding on all fronts, the broadest possible fronts one can imagine in the field of education, we are proceeding on all fronts. Of course, in some areas we have to have a thrust, in other areas we may hasten slowly but there is progress on all sides; on all fronts, and that is the intention of the Government. I thank the Members again for all the valuable suggestions. I appeal to them to give their approval to the Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now take up the Cut Motions.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : My Cut Motion No. 1 has already been moved. But in view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister about giving statutory university status to Jamia Milia Islamia in New Delhi, in view of that assurance I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion No. 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes

Cut motion No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the remaining cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motions No. 2 to 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development".

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of Human Resource Development Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
46.	Department of Education	261,85,00,000	12,00,000	1319,27,00,000	62,00,000
47.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	15,74,00,000	42,00,000	78,73,00,000	2,11,00,000
48.	Art and Culture	25,57,00,000	3,42,00,000	81,82,00,000	17,08,00,000
49.	Department of Women and Child Development	44,06,000	—	205,40,00,000	—

14.58 hrs.

[English]

(ii) MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 72 relating to the Ministry of Textiles for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Member present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if he desires to move his cut motions, send slip to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions he would like to move. These cut-motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial number of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case the Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 72 relating to the Ministry of Textiles."

Demands for Grants for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of Textiles Submitting to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March 1988		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Textiles					
72.	Ministry of Textiles	87,26,00,000	47,95,00,000	436,28,00,000	239,76,00,000

Shri G. M. Banatwalla has tabled Cut Motions to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Textiles. Does he want to move his cut Motions ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Yes, I am moving my cut Motions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Textiles be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take adequate measures to help both the powerloom and handloom weavers in the prolonged crises being faced by them. (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Textiles be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide adequate yarn at reasonable prices both to handloom and powerloom weavers. (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Textiles be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up an All India Powerlooms Corporation on the lines of the one for handlooms.(3)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Textiles be reduced to -Rs. 1"

[Discriminatory and step-motherly treatment against powerlooms in the country. (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Textiles be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to revise the Textiles Policy in view of hardships being caused to all the sections of the textile industry. (5)]

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Textiles have been formulated in the context of the Textile Policy of the Government which was announced in the year 1985. Sir, during the pre-independence period, we had a very glorious history of our textile industry. But after the independence, our performance has been very bad. The Government of India had announced three times about the Textile Policy. First, it was announced in 1978, then it was revised in 1981 and again it was revised in 1985. Now, we are still continuing with this new textile policy. Sir, that we had apprehended about the new textile policy has come true. A list has been drawn up showing the number of sick mills and closed mills. Now, about 133 textile mills are closed involving about 1.76 lakh of workers.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : in the Chair]

Sir, year after year, the mills are becoming sick. I do not know how this textile policy was directed resulted in the closure of the mills. 14 mills were closed, in 1983, 16 mills were closed and in the year 1984, and in the year 1985 when the new textile policy was announced 7 mills were closed. After that, in the

year 1986, 33 textile mills were closed and in the last year, that is, in 1987, 49 mills were closed. Sir, this shows that our apprehension regarding the new textile policy has become true. Sir, what is the per capita availability of cloth in our country? In the year 1984, it was 44.52 metre per annum, in 1985, it was 14.04 metres per annum and in the year 1986, there was a marginal rise in the availability of cloth. It was 15.01 metres per capita per annum. The target of the production at the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, that is, 1989-1990, has been fixed at 16.44 metres of cloth per head. I do not know whether we will be able to reach this target figure of 16.44 metres per head or not.

Sir, what is the condition of the cotton growers in the country? Mr. Chairman Sir, you come from cotton growing State. Sir, last year, we came to know that due to drought condition the price of cotton had gone up. But in that year, that is, last year, 20 people committed suicide in Prakasam and Guntur Districts in Andhra Pradesh. This is the reality of the situation you must understand. The cotton growers are suffering in many ways. They are not getting remunerative price for their produce and on the other hand, prices of all the other commodities required for their daily life are going up day by day. They need remunerative price for their products. The prices of all the raw materials and means of production are rising up and they are not getting the remunerative prices for their produce.

Sir, half of the people of this country go naked. This is the reality which we are facing today. In spite of Government's high sounding words in the three successive textile policies, this has become the reality.

The outstanding bank credit of the large sick textile mills has increased from Rs. 962 crores in 1985-86 to Rs 1,118 crores in 1986-87. Banks are giving money to the textile mill owners, but year after the mills are becoming sick and there is nobody to take action. The new textile policy has given freedom to the mill-owners to close the mills. You will be surprised to know that they can close their mills at their sweet will. It is the employers who will decide whose mill has become sick and at

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

their sweet will they will close their mills. This is done at the expense of the workers of our country. At the same time, the cotton growers are suffering and the consumers of our country are also suffering. Now the Government is claiming that they have done a very good job with the new textile policy and they have given the figures saying that export has gone up. That is true. But to what extent it has gone up? This year's estimate of our exports is about Rs. 300 crores. Can we compare it with other countries? What about China? Their export of textile goods is Rs. 12000 crores per year. Taiwan is exporting about Rs. 10,000 crores worth of textile goods, whereas ours is only Rs. 3000 crores, and we are taking credit that we are exporting many things. Though the Government have a textile policy at their hands, they always go on with *ad hoc* announcements. That has become their habit.

Sir, the cotton export was permitted. Then, the price went up and then what happened in the year 1987? The Government suspended the export of cotton. Now they are thinking of importing cotton from other countries. We are going on in this way. Though we have a permanent export policy, yet we go on an *ad hoc* basis. The Government have no long-term perspective, no long-term plan for cotton growers, rather for the textile industry itself.

Regarding smuggling, about 2000 million metres of textiles valued at Rs. 3000 crores is estimated to be smuggled into India every year, and the Government is sleeping. Our production price is not compatible with that of the other producers in the international market. The price of terrycot having a mix of 67 per cent manmade fibre and 33 per cent of cotton of comparable quality available in Thailand is Rs. 12 a metre while in India it is available for Rs. 24 a metre. So, the production price is also very high in our country. The profit is going to the mill-owners and they are taking advantage of the situation. In this year's Budget, the Government has laid a greater emphasis on polyester and other man-made fibre which has seriously affected our traditional cotton industry, traditional handloom and powerloom industry. The concessions which the Government propose to

give to the man-made fibres or other polyesters would not be passed on to the consumers. That would go the benefit of some textile mill-owners like the Reliance and Bombay Dyeing. Textile magnets will enjoy the benefits and the consumers and the cotton industry will suffer—the cottage industry will suffer; and the handloom and the powerloom sector will suffer. That is how the Government is functioning.

What is happening to the textile industry after independence. The mill-owners have got their profit but they had not reinvested a part of their profit for the modernisation of mills. That is why, the mills have become sick. Nobody looked after these things after independence. The Government at the Centre had done nothing and at this moment, they have allowed the mill-owners to close down the sick mills and retrench a large number of workers.

During the current year, our cotton growers have done a good job. Earlier we were a deficit country in respect of cotton. Now we have some surplus production. But the benefit is not going to the growers, nor to the consumers of our country. Government is formulating a policy to benefit the big mill-owners and to earn some foreign exchange through some exports. The only basic thing they are doing is to export some textile goods and earn some foreign exchange and the benefit will go to some mill-owners. The worst sufferers will be the workers and the country as a whole. Therefore, a comprehensive, integrated and realistic policy is needed. Every time we are giving our suggestion. It is the mill-owners who have destroyed the whole industry. Therefore, wholesale nationalisation only can save the workers and also the industry. But instead of going in that direction, the Government is going in the opposite. They are surrendering to the big mill-owners and textile magnets.

What is happening to the cheap variety of cloth? Sir, you know that production of cheap variety of cloth is not very much profitable. The profit is less in that area. So, that has been shifted to the handloom sector. The mill-owners do not have to produce any cheap cloth because they are allowed to earn more profit. Where there is less profit involved, that will go to hand-

loom and the poor weavers will have to do that, NTC used to produce some variety of cheap cloth. They are also relieved from that production and the entire burden has been shifted from the mill-owners and from the public sector to the poor handloom weavers. They have to produce cheaper variety of cloth. What will the mill-owners do? They will produce high quality cloth. The price of high quality cloth will be also higher. So, they are allowed to have more profits at the cost of the handloom weavers in our country.

Much was talked about the modernisation fund. But what has been done to that? The Textile Modernisation Fund was set up in August, 1986 in which Rs. 750 crores is to be utilised over a period of five years. But at present actual disbursement is Rs. 122.30 crores. That means only a meagre amount has been disbursed so far. You know that delays which take place in making funds available to the sick mills and another dimension to the difficulties. Out of the total sanctioned amount, only a fraction is actually made available. As a result, the modernisation gets stalled and in the meantime, the prices of imported machinery go up.

The Government is giving duty cut to import sophisticated machinery from other countries and our indigenous manufacturing units are becoming sick. The employees working in our textile industry are being retrenched and, at the same time, the jobs of workers working in the indigenous manufacturing units which manufactured machine necessary for textile industry or threatened and the Government has allowed that process.

The duty cut import is being given to sophisticated machines for the benefit of a very selected number of mill-owners. This has become the policy of the Government.

Jute is our traditional industry. We have earned large foreign exchange through the years. Here you see the same thing of the fate of the cotton and jute growers. About 4 million agricultural families are affected by the policy of the Government of India. The export of jute is going down and down. In the year, 1960-61, it was

776.5 thousand tonnes and today it is only 224.6 thousand tonnes. If you calculate in rupees after the announcement of new textile policy, it has also come down. In the year 1984-85 it was Rs. 333 crores. In the successive year, 1985-86, it came down to Rs. 270 crores. Last year, (1986-87) it further came down to Rs. 230 crores. Most of the jute mills are lying idle and closed. 2.5 million industrial workers are seriously affected. They are out of job. The policy of the Government has created this situation.

In this connection, what happened is one day our Prime Minister went to West Bengal in September, 1986 and announced a package of Rs. 1,007 crores which includes Rs. 150 crores for jute modernisation fund.

This is not modernisation fund. This is money lending fund. The Government is lending money to some jute mill-owners and money is given at an interest of 11.5% up to Rs. 6 crores and when it is more than Rs. 6 crores, the interest rate is normal i.e. it is the interest rate which exists as at present—14 per cent. But what is the performance from September 1986 upto now? In these 19 months, six jute mills have received only Rs. 21.89 crores out of the fund of Rs. 150 crores. A sum of Rs. 150 crores has been allotted. To exhaust this money, how much time would be needed? In the course of 19 months, their performance is this. How much time is needed to exhaust the whole amount?

Another programme was also announced. That was about the Special Jute Development Fund consisting of Rs. 100 crores. A period of 19 months had already gone. It is almost two years now. In these two years, they have chalked out a plan on paper and only a sum of Rs. 8 crores has been disbursed so far out of the fund of Rs. 100 crores. The fund of Rs. six crores has been disbursed to the Ministry of Agriculture. The JCI has received Rs. two crores. I do not know when the Ministry of Agriculture and the JCI will spend this whole money. The JCI is not going to spend this money before the period of September-October. So, the performance in two years is only to the tune of Rs. 8 crores out of the allocated

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

fund of Rs. 100 crores. But the tall talks will go on like this. Sir, you know that empty vessels always make much noise. Like that, the Government are going on doing things. For Jute industry, diversification is a must to produce some non-traditional items which may suit today's needs. There are blanket and carpets and they can be produced. These are necessary things. Therefore, we will have to shift from the traditional production to diversified products. We can produce jute blankets and carpets. There is a very good export market also. The Government is not making much efforts. They are not thinking on this project.

A lot of R and D work is necessary in jute industry as well as Textile industry. More money should be allotted for that. Modernisation in Jute industry, textile industry and silk industry does not mean purchasing some machinery and importing it and installing. That is not actually called modernisation. Modernisation is a science. We have to go in for advanced methods so that we can make ground for further development, how can we modernise our mills? How can we modernise the textile industry, jute industry and silk industry without a strong R and D using?

The New Textile Policy was announced with so much tall talks. But now that has proved that it is for the benefit of some big mill-owners. It is meant to make profits by some of the mill-owners at the cost of the crores of our handloom weavers, textile workers (Powerloom and Mills) and the consumers of our country. But that will serve no purpose. Therefore, a time has come when we can review our policy and take a long-term comprehensive policy in this regard. That is the cry of the people today. That is the crisis which exist today. I think the Government will look into the matter and come with a new comprehensive textile policy for the benefit of the cotton-growers, jute growers, for the benefit of the consumers and the industrial workers of the textile industry.

Sir, there is one more point which I would like to mention. Sir, we are suffering not from insufficient production in the

textile industry. But, we are suffering from insufficient purchasing power. Therefore, we shall have to strengthen the purchasing power of our people. The Textile Policy should be framed on the perspective of the purchasing power of our country. We must look to improve the purchasing power of our people particularly bring in the rural sector. But you know, this Government is callous to this attitude. Day after day, the purchasing power of the people in actual terms is going down because inflation and price rise are bringing down the actual purchasing power capacity of the people. Ours is a big country. We should put all the endeavours so that our people particularly residing at the rural sector can have more purchasing power so that they can purchase more textile goods. In that perspective, we shall have to look to our textile industry. Unless we improve the purchasing capacity of our people, we cannot improve our textile industry also. I think, this aspect will have to be looked into. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Textiles. While doing so, I would like to comment on the performance of this Ministry during the last year. If we see the performance of this Ministry or the effect of the new Textile Policy which was announced in June 1985, on certain sectors of this Textile Policy, it will have to be said that the new Textile Policy has failed. It has failed and, therefore, a serious reassessment of the situation is called for. Unless the Government takes it very seriously and reviews this Textile Policy, it will result in less and less production and also will result in more and more closure of textile mills in the city like Bombay resulting in a large scale unemployment of the textile workers. If we test this Textile Policy on the point of production also, the production figures which are given in the performance Budget itself show that the production is also going down. The target figures for production of cloth during 1986-87 are 4,740 million square metres and the estimated production is only 3,317 million square

metres. A year thereafter, namely 1987-88, again the target is 4,660 million square metres and the production for nine months from April to December 1987 is only 2,296 million square metres. These figures also show that the production of cloth is going down in these organised textile mills and so also is the condition in the NTC mills. The figures given, as far as the NTC mills are concerned, in the quality cloth at reasonable prices to weaker sections which was one of the aims of this Textile Policy also shows that when the scheme was introduced for polyester-cotton blended for these NTC mills, the actual production of controlled cloth in 1986-87—the target was 200 million square metres out of which 155 million square metres was for cotton varieties and 18 million square metres for polyester and cotton shirting—it is only 148.11 million square metres as far as cotton variety is concerned and 15.10 million square metres as far as polyester blended shirting is concerned. Here also the production has gone down.

If we go further to the year 1987-88, the target was 175 million square metres out of which 130 million square metres for cotton variety and 18 million square metres only for polyester-cotton shirting. The actual production shows, for 9 months of 1987-88 only 43 million square metres cotton varieties and 8.2 million square metres polyester-cotton shirting variety. Therefore, applying the test of production also, it is clear that there is something wrong in this textile policy which was announced in June 1985 and a review is necessary from this point of view.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the Chair].

If we see the closure of mills, the picture is still darker. Since the announcement of the Policy the closure of the number of units is increasing very fast. The figures which I have got show that in 1985, 70 units were closed making 94,997 workers unemployed. In 1986, 75 units were closed turning 1,13,237 workers out of the mills. In 1987, the figure of units closed rose to 120 and the workers who

became unemployed rose to 1,50,000; whereas in the year 1988 the units closed are 133 and the number of unemployed workers are 1,78,000. This figure also tallies with the answer given by the Minister himself on 26th February 1988 to the unstarred question No. 865 of Lok Sabha wherein he has stated that the number of units closed as on 31.12.87 is 133. This is the general position.

As far as the Bombay city is concerned, the position is horrifying. The Bradbury Mill, Mukesh Mill and Srinivas Cotton Mills were of course closed before the policy was announced. Since the policy was announced, the Modern Mill, the New Great Mill, one unit of Swan Mill are closed and the other two units of Swan Mill are on the verge of closure. Another mill by name Raghuvanshi Mill is also not making any payments to its workers; it is on the verge of closure. One more mill—Sriram Mills—which is at present utilising the unpaid bills for electricity and water charges and the dues of workers viz., gratuity, provident fund, employees' State insurance contributions, leave, etc., which amounts to Rs. 3,36,00,000. Only by using this amount somehow or the other the Mill is running; but it is on the verge of closure. In 1983 we had taken over 13 mills in Bombay where nearly 41,000 workers were on the muster. Out of 41,000 workers only 23,000 workers were taken on duty and 18,000 were not given any work. Out of that nearly 10,000 workers have reluctantly taken gratuity and gone away but still 8,000 workers are awaiting hopelessly for jobs or they being taken inside the mills. Further these mills which have been taken over have not been nationalised. We are not taking the responsibility of making any payment as far as the dues of the workers who have been retrenched are concerned. Regular suits were filed by the recognised Rashtriya Mazdoor Mill Sangh on their behalf. In the Labour Court they succeeded. They succeeded before the Division Bench of the High Court and the mills were ordered to pay their dues but our Government on behalf of NTC moved the Supreme Court and obtained a stay. It does not befit a government which champions the cause of workers to take stay in such matters and go upto the

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

last court and make the workers wait for their own dues from the mills which are taken over by the Government. Only on a technical point they have taken the stay. All these workers whom you are unable to take back on duty at least pay their dues so that they can be satisfied with that amount. From this point of view the textile policy is not making any impact. It is resulting into more and more closure of the mills and also further and further unemployment in this field.

Now in the textile policy itself we have announced that as far as the power-looms were concerned there will be compulsory registration. Now this registration has been left to the State governments. No State government has been able to register the power-looms with the result that all your figures as far as production of power-looms is concerned are not authentic at all. There are no restrictions as far as these powerlooms are concerned regarding the working conditions of the workers, their hours of work, benefit and social schemes. Nothing is there. They are freely victimised. Production is so cheaper in the powerloom sector that it is effectively competing with the composite mills. That is also one of the reasons why composite mills cannot run at profit. I am told that one report of the Reserve Bank clearly says that the profit in these composite mills is not even more than 10 per cent of the investment. Therefore, if this cost is increasing like this and we are also allowing uncontrolled smuggling and allowing uncontrolled powerloom extension without registration then there will be chaos as far as the textile industry is concerned.

We have also announced rehabilitation schemes for workers. When a unit is to be closed 75 per cent of their wages will be given for a particular period; then 50 per cent and lastly 25 per cent for a particular period as far as rehabilitation is concerned. Now the experience shows that one of the conditions for making this payment is that the appropriate Government must give permission for closure. No appropriate Government is giving permission for closure with the result that even

though the mills are closed, workers become unemployed. They cannot get any benefit of these rehabilitation schemes which we have announced and nothing has been done as far as this is concerned.

In the performance budget also, everything is silent. It merely says at page 3 :

"A rehabilitation fund was also set up during 1986-87 on the lines enunciated in June 1985 Textile Policy, for workers who might be displaced by permanent closure of non-viable textile mills."

It stops there. It does not say what is the performance, what amount has been paid up to now, in which unit it has been paid. It cannot say anything further because nothing has been done as far as the rehabilitation fund is concerned. There is a hitch and we have not been able to remove that hitch. Therefore, my submission and request to the Government is that this scheme will have to be reviewed and must be liberalised so that when the mills are closed, at least the advantage can be taken by the workers of such mills as far as rehabilitation fund is concerned. It should be more liberalised and perhaps it should be made available till the actual rehabilitation of the workers is made.

As far as the modernisation fund is concerned, the performance budget says that Rs. 750 crores were provided for five years in the year 1986-87. The figures also show that up to now only Rs. 150 crores have been disbursed for modernisation. That means, even though in five years we have to disburse Rs. 750 crores, the speed is so slow that till now—nearly two years have elapsed—only Rs. 150 crores have been actually disbursed as far as the modernisation is concerned.

The labour participation was also one of the objectives of this textile policy. I am sorry to say that even in the NTC mills, there is not a single director from the workers at the national level as well as in the subsidiary corporations of NTC. If the Government itself is not keen about the participation of the workers in our NTC

mills, then how can we implement this objective as far as the mills are concerned?

From all these points of view, my submission again is that we shall have to review this policy. Policy objectives have to be met. The textile policy should be oriented towards more and more employment. It should not result in the closure of the mills and more and more unemployment as far as the textile workers are concerned.

We have no doubt given certain concessions in this budget by way of encouragement to this sector. I will not go into the details of those concessions mentioned in paragraphs 146 to 153 of the Budget speech. But I would submit that some of these concessions are such that neither the textile mills are benefitted nor the consumers have been benefitted. The advantage has been taken only by the manufacturers of polyester fibres, namely, Reliance, Orkay and JK Industries. They would be benefitted from some of these concessions and not the mills, not the consumers. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that our excise duty policy, taxation policy, should be so framed that cost of production of the mill would be reasonable and there would be cheaper production as far as the consumers are concerned. Mills also would not have become sick because of our policy. Of course, some of the faults are with the mill owners also. Many times, it is found, as I said, because this industry is not now profitable at all, the Reserve Bank says that the profit returns are not more than 10 per cent. Therefore, no manufacturer is interested in this industry and they are, therefore, siphoning more and more funds out of this industry to the other industries and in course of time, I am sure, that if this situation is allowed to continue, all the textile mills belonging to the private owners would close down. Therefore, we must have not only good policy and I would urge upon the Government not to have a half-hearted or haphazard policy of only taking over some mills which are about to become sick, not only nationalising only a few mills which are about to become sick but the time has come when we shall have to step in and nationalise all these mills whether

they are viable, not viable, whether they prosperous or not so that you can have a comprehensive look at this industry. We should have good and cheaper production which the consumers can afford and at the same time the employment in this industry will also continue and the industry will go on and will have prosperous days as far as this country is concerned. From this point of view, the Textiles Ministry, I am sure, would look into this matter and have all these amends as far as their policy is concerned.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I am glad to speak on this subject and I must, first of all, congratulate the Textiles Minister for bringing the cotton year from August to October, a practical thing which though very late, has been brought on time now. Whether the new textile policy according to the Treasury Bench hon. colleague is successful or not, after the new textile policy, particularly, in 1986-87 and 1987-88, the cotton farmers who form the backbone of India, have been benefitted a little bit. For the first time in the history of cotton in India; the kapas price has reached Rs. 1000 from Rs. 800 for medium staple and for extra long staple it is from Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1500. Therefore, according to the hon. colleague, whether the textile policy has been successful or not, it has brought some success to the farmers. He was telling that all cotton mills are closed. Though the textile policy was to bring down the price at a moderate rate, after the textile policy, the cloth rate has increased and accordingly, the cotton price has also increased. In the whole Press, they are yelling about 55 per cent increase in cotton which is not really a fact. We are in the Rajiv Gandhi period but we are taking our people to 'Dandi Yatra', the Gandhiji period. I request the hon. Minister to look upon the Gandhiji period. Gandhiji gave us not the sword- I was a high school student then. He gave us the 'thakli and ratnam' in our hand and not the synthetic fibres, the unhealthy competition made by the textile policy giving more concessions to the synthetic fibres which has deprived all

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

the cotton and therefore, the consumption has gone down. The cotton growers are, therefore, suffering. That is why in Andhra Pradesh some farmers committed suicide and all that. We have to accept the basic fact that we are cotton growing country and the competition between the synthetic, man-made fibre, and the natural fibre, should be in such a way that the cotton growers are not made to suffer.

The hon. Member just now was mentioning about the sickness of the mills. As we know, the sickness of the mills was created by the capitalists. They made profits from the forties till seventies. After making profit as much as they could, they left the industry to run as far as it could. They did not bother, if it was going to die. That is the attitude of the millowners. There are so many mill owners like this in Andhra Pradesh as well as in Tamil Nadu and other places, who are ranking first in the matter of export. The textile policy has been a failure and to think that the remedy lies in nationalization, that is not a correct argument.

Take for instance the NTC mills. Out of the 1027 mills on the 31st March, 1987, 95 mills are in the cooperative sector and 175 mills are owned by NTC. Ninety-five mills in the cooperative sector have been built by our own money. But what about 175 NTC mills? These have not been built by the Government, these were being run initially by somebody else. They ran away and just to give employment you took over the mills and put in your money. These 175 NTC mills were built with the funds of private people, not the Government funds. These were private mills. You took them over to provide employment. According to your Annual Report, even the NTC mills have been incurring losses.

According to the figures given in the Report, we have 744 spinning mills and 283 composite mills with 26.10 million spindles installed—the highest number in the world. But we are also having problems never to be solved. We have sickness and sickness all round. Why are we having this sickness? It is because the

capacity utilization is becoming thinner and thinner day by day. If you see the capacity utilization in cotton textile industry, while in 1980-81, it was 77 per cent, in 1987-88, it has come down to 72 per cent only. Even after that, you have not cared to take steps to increase capacity utilization. That was in respect of spindles. In respect of looms, the capacity utilization in 1980-81 was 77 per cent and in 1987-88, it has come down to 61 per cent only. The capacity under-utilization has been increasing and that is one of the reasons for sickness.

To strengthen my point further regarding cotton and synthetic fibre, according to your report, the production of cotton yarn in 1986-87 was 1302 million kgs, whereas it has come down to 1000 million kgs in 1987-88. In 100% non-cotton yarn, the production in these two years was 80 million kgs and 91 million kgs respectively, that is an increase of 11 million kgs. If you see the production of cloth, according to the figures given here, in 1980-81, the production of cloth was 8351 million mtrs, out of that cotton was 5443 million mtrs. This year out of the total 9539 million mtrs, cotton is only 6146 million mtrs. In the case of synthetic fibre, it comes to nearly 3393 million mtrs in 1986-87, it was 2903 million mtrs in 1980-81. Therefore, looking to this competition between the cotton and synthetic fibre, which is going against the interest of cotton day by day, we do not know what the position would be in future. Now the cotton prices have fallen down by Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 within three months.

In our State after the President's Rule is declared there, the officials have asked for the power for industry. The power for industry includes the hoarding in of yarns. The checking has also been done but they did not so far come to the Ginning factory. Because of the hoarding those who were buying 10 to 12 bales for their power looms, are now buying only two bales. Therefore, naturally the consumption has gone down, and the Kapas off-take has gone down. The LRA Kapas which was sold at Rs. 1000 per quintal in Tamil Nadu, today it is being sold at Rs. 725. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to look to it because CCI

will come to the Tamil Nadu to buy Kapaṣ as the cotton season is ahead.

Regarding the import of cotton, I would like to say that the Government is being pressurised to import the cotton. The Textile Committee has decided to import the cotton. But as a cotton grower, I must say that any staple of the length below 22 mm should not be imported in the interest of the cotton growers. Anything, or any staple less than 22 mm length, if imported will adversely affect the cotton growers of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab or for that matter the entire India. Therefore, I request the Minister that the agriculturists from every cotton growing State must be represented in the Cotton Advisory Board. Let there be a Cotton Board represented by the agriculturists from the Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Wherever the cotton is produced, they should be represented in the Board.

The various Indian newspapers like Hindu are releasing articles and making lobbies to import cotton. They are pressing the Government. It is very sorry to note that they given the Sankar cotton equivalent to the California cotton. The California cotton is 1 and 1/8th whereas the Sankar is not more than an inch. In the same paper the Pakistan cotton is shown as 1 and 1/16th. This shows their poor knowledge of cotton. They are making ignorant statements in the Press. What other countries will think about us. Will they not laugh on us? This article which I just now referred was written by the E. K. Vasudevan. This is the state of affairs in the cotton industry. If this is the position then you can very well understand their practical knowledge about the yarns. Therefore, I request the Minister that this unhealthy practice of giving concession to the synthetic fibres which will deprive the cotton growers of their remunerative prices should be stopped. Mahatma Gandhiji warned us against the use of foreign cloth. If the present textile policy is followed then I am sure a time will come when we will have to ban the synthetic fibre cloth. A time will come when only cotton will be used and that time is not far away. I do

not say that the new textile policy is not good. It has got some good points also but they require modification. The defects in the policy should be rectified. My friend from the Treasury Benches said something, I do not want to take his name. The structure of the new textile policy should be reformed.

Regarding the import of Autocon machinery, I would like to say that whatever concessions were given so far since 1987 have been taken away because they have raised the prices up to the extent of 25 per cent.

16.00 hrs

Now, I would like to say a few words about the export of yarn. During the period of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, yarn produced in Tamil Nadu has found some market in Czechoslovakia, Spain and Japan. Japan is importing cotton from Rajapalayam in Tamil Nadu. The present policy of exporting yarn with the present limit should continue.

I would also like to submit that the cotton waste industry is facing a new difficulty after the Budget. As in the case of iron waste and agricultural waste, the cotton waste industry is also expected to declare 60 per cent of profit, of which 20 per cent has to be deposited as income tax. Cotton waste industry is facing a lot of difficulty because of this and I request that must be removed. FICCI and other people in the trade have also represented to the Government in this regard. I again urge the government to safeguard the cotton growers' interests. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands placed before this House by the Textiles Ministry. I do not share the pessimistic attitude shown by some members, attributing every failure in the textile industry to the New Textile Policy. Undoubtedly, the objectives of the New Textile Policy are laudable. The main objective of the policy is to put all the three sectors, viz. handloom, powerloom and the organised mill sector, on a sound footing. And the Government has persistently been follow-

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

ing that policy since the pronouncement of the Policy. To ensure that the organised sector also grows equally with the powerloom sector was put on par with the organised mill sector. Unfortunately, however, despite the good intentions announced at the time of the pronouncement of the New Textile Policy, these objectives have not been fulfilled. One of the basic and main objectives of any industrial policy including the textile policy should be the protection of employment and enhancement of employment opportunities. Perhaps, this objective was greatly overlooked at the time of the pronouncement of the National Textile Policy. I would particularly want to draw the attention of the House to the following statement in the National Textile Policy in this regard :

"When a sick unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time, there may be no alternative but to close the unit, provided the interests of the workers are protected."

Sir, does this really fit into our basic philosophy? The basic philosophy as enunicted in the Directive Principles of our Constitution is to guarantee the right to work.

What do we do when a human being falls sick? Do we permit him to be killed either through some mercy-killing or by the refusal of medicines? Or do we try to restore the health of the human being? This very policy of restoring the health of a sick human being should be adopted in the case of sick textile units as well. Our policy should be to restore the health of the sick units and not to allow them to die.

Further, it is in the National Textile Policy stated that the take over by the Government of such sick units or nationalisation does not provide any solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases. This part of the Textile Policy is also not quite appreciable. As I pointed out, providing employment must be one of

the main objectives of any plan or policy and nationalisation as a means to protect employment potential should not be ruled out. In this connection, I beg to draw the attention of this august House to the pronouncements of Late Madam Indira Gandhi on this point. I still take Madama Gandhi's India. pronouncement as beacon light for Indira In course of her speech in Rajya Sabha to a debate on the President's Address on March 2, 1970 she says :

"I think that any proposal for nationalisation should be subjected to two tests. We should see whether it enables the public sector to occupy a key position in the economy of the country. Secondly, our approach must be realistic and practical. At any moment if any privately owned industry is operating against the national interests or is impeding social progress, we should not hesitate to take it over."

This was the principle enunciated by Madam Indira Gandhi.

In another speech—that was also in the Rajya Sabha—in course of Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on March 29, 1972 she says :

"The Government is neither averse to nor afraid of nationalisation. But nationalisation has to fit into our overall scheme of priorities with reference to the changing conditions of our economy. We shall nationalise an industry or a unit essentially to strengthen the control of the public sector over the economy. That is why 14 major banks were nationalised and later the General Insurance Companies. We shall also not hesitate to nationalise any unit or industry when there is evidence that it is being managed to the detriment of national interest."

What has happened in the Textile Industry? Sickness has penetrated into

many of the textile units. Gujarat and Maharashtra are the most affected States 50 per cent of the composite units are located in Gujarat and Maharashtra alone. As of today, 135 textile units are closed in the country. Out of these 135 units, 50 units fall in the composite sector, 27 composite units have been closed down in Gujarat alone, 16 in my city, i.e., Ahmedabad. This has affected the leading economic sectors in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Barouch. In these 27 mills which are closed down in Gujarat, about 40,000 workers were employed as on the date of the closure. Luckily for the working class of Gujarat and elsewhere, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been very sympathetic to the cause of workers. I therefore recall with great sense of gratitude the sanction accorded by the Prime Minister and the financial assistance provided by the Government of India to the Government of Gujarat in the matter of taking over of the closed textile mills—12 closed textile mills—in 1985-86.

Since then, unfortunately 16 more private textile mills have been closed down. The Gujarat Government has also taken various steps in order to ensure that the process of closure is arrested and as many textile units as possible are revived,

After the nationalisation of 12 closed textile mills, the Gujarat Government gave a package of deferment of dues in the matter of Sales Tax and electricity duty. Each unit in Ahmedabad and the rest of Gujarat has been benefited to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. Unfortunately, no payment has been received since 1984. In view of the land ceiling legislation the Gujarat Government had relaxed the question of sale of land at the disposal of the mills. The Government itself comes into the picture and sells the urban land, in difficulty. The proceeds of the land sold is advanced in turn to the textile mills so that they can modernise their mills and rehabilitate their workers. Looking to the long span repayments, these conditions are in the nature of quasi equity. The State Government has also stood as a guaranter in view of the losses, over-drawal in the bank account to the tune of Rs. 110 crores. The State Government has also announced certain package

of concessions in the matter of Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Electricity dues, injection of funds for modernisation and rehabilitation and so on. In spite of this, the difficulty persists.

About 50,000 workers in Gujarat are unemployed. We see a pathetic plight of the workers in Gujarat and especially in my city. Several textile workers have committed suicide. And others are also not finding themselves happy at all. Several women from the family of workers rendered unemployed are sometimes forced to sell their honour in order to make both ends meet. Such a tragic plight which can hardly be described by any words spoken with any amount of forensic ability, has to be looked into and some way has to be found to remedy the situation. Why has this happened, despite the consistent sympathetic approach of the Government towards the textile industry, despite the humanitarian approach of the Government towards the workers; and why, despite packages after packages and concessions after concessions given to the textile industry, including those announced in the last Budget, the textile industry is not responding? We have not been able to discipline the textile magnates, the textile mill owners. In the past, throughout they have tried to derive as much benefit from the Government by way of loans in order to gain working capital in times of difficulties which, they said, they were facing. The funds were drawn from the financial institutions or banks to such an extent that textile units are mostly managed on the basis of institutional finance today. Hardly 10% or 15% finance is put in the textile mills by the managements. They have misused their position as managing directors, as management or as textile mill owners. They have siphoned off the funds derived from the Government and institutional finance to their other industries, in order to diversify them. Seeing that the textile industry is no more a source of profit to them, they have opened chemical units and other units and diversified their funds in a clandestine or even in an open manner; but the State has not been able to do anything. Why? There also, the State is helpless. The Gujarat Government has filed 16 prosecutions for the violation of Section 250 of the Industrial

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

Disputes Act. The mill managements close down their units without any economic justification, and without obtaining the previous approval of the textile authorities, despite the clear provision to that effect contained in Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act. They do not even apply. Therefore, the Gujarat Government prosecuted them ; but, unfortunately, they went to the High Court and the High Court in three cases granted stay. Any 4th, 5th or 6th mill owner going to the High Court is bound to get stay, in view of the precedents set in the first three cases. This is what happens. When you are trying to implement welfare legislation, what comes in the way ? No wonder therefore, that someone says that vested interests have found a paradise in the courts. The Gujarat Government or for that matter even the Central Government will be helpless if the courts go on giving protection to the offending millowners. The mill owners who are the culprits, who are the social enemies, who close down mills without recourse to the industrial legislation, who render thousands of workers unemployed and, therefore, impose unilaterally a sentence of economic death on the workers, go scot-free on account of the shelter which they get from the High Courts. Therefore, something more is required to be done, to bring the mill managements to discipline. Many more things can be contemplated. For example, it is time to consider, for those who are concerned with Company legislation, whether it is not possible to impose an unlimited liability on the mill managements when the mills become closed down or when they become sick. They take advantage of the limited liability. Even when the company is sick, the economy of the family of its management is not sick. They set up purchasing agents and selling agents belonging to their own kinsmen's firms. They always gain at the cost of the health of the units which they are supposed to manage. Therefore, a sort of unlimited liability should be contemplated against the managements whose units happen to be sick, or who do not respond to economic health programmes.

Similarly, it may be contemplated whether a provision may not be introduced in the Companies Act, so that we can enforce involuntary merger of healthy textile units with sick textile units. In fact, in Ahmedabad some units had so taken over. Arvind Mills has taken over Lakshmi Mills; and luckily, both the mills, viz. the parent unit and the foster unit both are working very well today. But the Government can well think of enforcing involuntary merger or amalgamation of companies.

In any case, you should immediately come forward with a proposal to ban, merger of textile units with chemical units and other units the same management or same company* so that it cannot happen that the textile units would go sick and the chemical units or the diversified units would reap profit at the cost of the parent textile units.

Several points have been made out by the parties concerned in course of their meeting with Mr. Mirdha also had been who had been gracious enough to listen to the workers when he came to Ahmedabad last week. The Prime Minister also gave a very patient hearing to the workers. The Prime Minister also promised to set up a committee, a national level committee to go into this matter. I request the Minister of Textile to urge upon the Prime Minister to expedite setting up of this committee so that all problems can be gone into. But, notwithstanding all the sympathy of the Textile Minister, he has to work within the parameters of the textile policy ; and unless that paragraph, namely, paragraph describing taking over of all mills and allowing the so-called viable units to be closed down is expunged from the textile policy, the Textile Minister with all his sympathy will not be able to help the workmen. I, therefore, request a comprehensive review of national textile policy may be taken up as an urgent measure so that immediate steps can be taken to restore the health of the textile industry and to protect employment and employment potential of the workers.

Rehabilitation measures have been announced. They are quite good. But one thing worries us and that is that mills

closing down do not even pay terminal benefits to the workers, retrenchment relief, gratuity, notice pay, wages due, leave wages dues are not paid by the closed textile units. What to do? Government must force them to pay to the workers their dues. If they refuse to pay, then government must take over the assets of those units and utilise those assets in order to pay terminal benefits to the workers. If it is not possible to keep units in running conditions, Either run the mills, if it is possible; if it is not possible, then, at least, do something for the workers. Many workers are ready to go with golden hand shake work if they are assured proper payment of retrenchment relief, terminal benefits and the benefits of rehabilitation scheme. Workers think : "*Sarvnashe Samutpanne Ardham Tyujayati Punditah.*" If, employment is to be lost anyway and everything else is to be ruined, then, at least, why not rest content with accepting retrenchment relief, terminal benefits plus rehabilitation benefits; but that should be resorted to only when it is found impossible to run a unit. Otherwise, the first attempt should be made to run a unit. The interests of the industry and the society are to be protected because textile industry, textile units are public utility concerns; it is producing cloth and cloth is a public utility commodity. Therefore, looking from this angle, an attempt should be made to run the units. In any case, the workers should not be denied terminal benefits and the rehabilitation benefits. The trade unions of Ahmedabad have suggested that rehabilitation benefits should be more liberalised. Instead of 18 months' pay which is envisaged to be paid to the workers spread over 3 years, it should be spread over five years and a minimum of 30 months' pay should be spread over five years to the workers so that in the meanwhile workers can get alternative employment.

A still better scheme would be to introduce a pension scheme for those workers who are affected by closure of mills so that they can get certain amount of pension until they reach the age of superannuation. That would be an ideal thing if the government is able to do it. There need not be any pessimistic note on the textile industry.

The Minister rightly pointed out on earlier occasions that the production in all the three sectors has gone up—handloom, powerloom and the organised sector. We have to utilise our export potential, Mill-owners have informed the government that export potential is to the extent of Rs. 8000 crores. The present export being about Rs. 2,500 crores per year, we can surely utilise it by invigorating textile units. Of course one thing has to be borne in mind. Giving relief only in the matter of excise to the textile units will help only mill-owners and no one else. Mill-owners have not responded to the very good gesture shown by the government. They have not passed on the benefits to the consumers. We have heard about the advertisement issued by some industrial house. But informed circles tells us that it is an eye wash. Prior to the announcement of the budget proposals, immediately prior to, there was a spurt in the price of yarn. And now it is sought to be scaled down in order to restore the *status quo ante* and no benefit of the concessions is thereby intended to be passed on to the consumers.

You should also strengthen the excise law in order to ensure that the benefit of any excise concession is immediately passed on to the consumers.

I submit that so far as my city is concerned, it is put to almost in the condition of ruins. More than Fifty per cent of Ahmedabad's economy is dependant on textiles. Not only textiles mills but several processing units are in a very bad condition and are closed down. Therefore, something will have to be done in order to save Ahmedabad from further ruin. Something has to be done, I do not say that more funds may be advanced to the mill owners because I am aware that in Gujarat alone, the bank dues payable by sick units and SSIs and large industrial units, at the end of December 1986 amounted to Rs. 420.45 crores. I do not know whether the occurrence of "420" here is a mere coincidence or it reflects the clause pertaining to cheating in the IPC. But, any way, Rs. 420.45 crores are liable to be paid, they are bogged down with sick units, Rs. 57.14 crores, Rs. 29.32 crores

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

and Rs. 15.63 crores are due to IDBI, IFCI and IRDB and the break-up shows that the lion's share of these dues is from textiles. The liability of textiles is Rs. 244.64 crores in Gujarat alone to the banks, and Rs. 35 crores to IDBI, Rs. 12.69 crores to IFCI and Rs. 7.54 crores to IRBI.

You will have to take comprehensive measures for restoring the health of the textile industry. The further process of deterioration in any case will have to be arrested. And so far as Ahmedabad city is concerned, kindly forget that it is in the position of metropolis. It is also just like any drought-affected area. Please treat it as a drought affected or backward area, and set-up giant public sector unit sponsored by the Central Government in Ahmedabad so that alternative employment is available to the workers.

With these words and with a sanguine hope that the Government of India will surely look into the sad plight of the workers and take some measures on a war footing to ensure that the employment potential of Ahmedabad textile workers is not affected, and those closed units are immediately revived to work and no further textile unit is to be closed down,—with these words and observations—I support the Demands.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles presented in the House, but at the same time, I consider it necessary to say a few things about this policy. Just now, the hon. Members have spoken a lot about mill and powerloom sectors but handloom is the sector, which is neither able to air its grievances nor its voice reaches this House in forceful words. The hon. Members must have come to know from the newspapers that for the first time, the handloom weavers all over the country had to come on the roads to plead their case before the people. The facilities which have been made available to them under this policy,

have been openly violated. On going through the handloom policy, it seems that under 9 point programme, some facilities have been provided, such as, supply of yarn or hank yarn which is essential raw material for the weavers, financial scheme, yarn depots and cloth reservation. Besides, the responsibility of making available Janata cloth to the poor, has been entrusted to the handloom sector. Similarly, mention has been made about the schemes being run under modernisation programme and working hours for the weavers. I would like to put before the House some things in their entirety.

In 1987, when I came to know about the large scale export of cotton yarn being made from the country, I had expressed my apprehension in this House through Question No. 2708. In reply to the Question, I was assured that the Government was going to export only a small quantity of cotton yarn to other countries. In addition to this I was also assured that due to this, handloom sector would not face any difficulty.

The second time when I raised this matter under rule 377 in the House on 19-11-87 and expressed my apprehension about the export of cotton yarn, I was given the similar assurance and told that shortage of cotton yarn would not be allowed to be felt by the handloom sector. But you will be surprised to know that the cotton yarn which was available earlier at Rs. 100 is difficult to get even at Rs. 180 and that too is not available at all places easily. The result is that 3 crore weavers who were dependent on handloom are facing starvation and have been compelled to go to big cities where they are living in slums in inhuman conditions, and nobody bothers for them.

Janata cloth, about which wild claims are made regarding its production, has been able to provide work to not more than 20 per cent of the weavers all over the country. The hon. Minister can himself check up the figures. The proof of this is that 80 per cent weavers are not engaged in the manufacture of Janata cloth. The hon. Minister knows that the handloom industry

is a big industry in the country and it has got its own history. It has not only met the domestic demand but has also got a hold over the markets in foreign countries. During the colonial rule, the Britishers had chopped off the thumbs of the weavers producing handloom cloth in the country. But even today the weavers are being deprived of their occupation in their own country. The reason for this is that the weavers neither get raw material nor other facilities. This is the reason why they are facing difficulties.

Under the Janata Cloth Scheme, the Central Government tried to provide employment to 20 per cent unemployed in one year. Under this scheme also, exploitation is being done. This matter has been raised several times at various forums. All-India weavers Congress, of which Prof. Ranga is the President and myself a humble worker, had also passed a resolution and presented it to the hon. Minister of Textile with the request to look into the problem. But time and again, it is explained that this matter is the responsibility of the State Governments and only they are competent to deal with it.

I fail to understand that when a large amount of funds of the country are pumped into this sector in the name of uplifting the poor and providing facilities to the weavers, how is it that the Government is not able to provide work to the weavers. Cotton yarn quota is lifted on fake names and is sold in the market. Subsidy is also drawn on this account. Several of such cases are pending in the Ministry. If this system continues, when the handloom sector will get work?

Mention has been made of cotton yarn depots. There are hardly two depots in the entire state of Bihar and none in my district where about 25 thousand looms are there. I can say with confidence that not even 500 weavers are engaged on them now-a-days. Rest of the weavers are either pulling rickshaws in big cities or are doing odd jobs to avoid unemployment. If anybody has any doubt about this, I would suggest that let a team be sent there to see for themselves the condition of the people over there. I would like to give an

example. The figures in the official report indicate that production has been shown even during the days when northern parts of Bihar were inundated in devastating floods. If such things are not inquired into, I do not think awful exploitation being done in the country can be checked.

Similarly, people from Maharashtra also come to me and apprise me of the conditions prevailing there. The conditions are similar there also. The people who are in this occupation are coming from all parts of the country and meeting us. If the policies announced by Shri Rajiv are implemented and if Government efforts remain confined to disbursing money, I do not think we are faithful to our beloved leader, as it tant-amounts to violation of policies, which foster unemployment. This will also mean misuse of tax payers money. If these things are not looked into deeply, we are guilty before the electorate. We must think over these things.

When Shri Srinivasan introduced powerloom in 1972—a period of rising unemployment—just for modernisation, at the time also several weavers were rendered jobless. Mill sector increased the price of cotton yarn recklessly which resulted in unemployment among weavers. At that time also, the same assurance was given that handloom sector will not have to compete with the powerloom sector. In this report too, similar guarantee has been given, that shortage of cotton yarn will not be allowed to be felt. Today also, we have got the reply that cotton yarn will be exported. I fail to understand the logic of exporting cotton yarn by a country where 3 crore looms have been closed down due to shortage of cotton yarn. This also raises a suspicion that some people might be involved in the export of cotton yarn. I would like to impress upon the Government that export of such items should be stopped. About hank yarn also, we are doubtful whether it will reach the poor or not. In strong words I would like to impress upon the need for the setting up of cotton yarn shops in all districts so that cotton yarn could be made available to the weavers at the prescribed rate. If such an arrangement is not made, there is no way out to make available cotton yarn to the weavers and in

[Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari]

that case some people will keep on benefiting from it.

Similary, there is a need to make marketing arrangement for 80 per cent non-Janata cloth and to pay proper attention to 20 per cent Janata cloth already being produced by the handloom sector. The subsidy given for this purpose is misused. We are raising such issues in the House because we are the representative of the pepole and have a responsibility towards them. If we are not able to accomplish this work, the scheme of the Government will become a mockery and these helpless pepole will never be freed from difficulties. They will loose their confidence in us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, handloom sector is the major employment generator next only to agriculture. 3 crore people are engaged in it and 5 crores are connected with it. I am not against powerloom or mill sector but I want that our oldest industry should not forget the words of Mahatmaji who said that if protection was not extended to cottage industries, our freedom would be in peril. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also given the assurance to protect the handloom industry. I most humbly request the Government to do justice to the handloom sector and to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards these poor and helpless people who do not know anything and to protect their interests from the big money lenders, exploiters and the leaders who play with the lives of the people. With these words I support these Demands and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Textile Minister. The operative part of the textile policy says :

“The Government hopes that the policy framework outlined above would facilitate the necessary restructuring of the textile industry in India” would equip it to make an increasingly significant contribution to output, employment and exports and would satisfy the

clothing needs of all sections of population.”

If we closely analyse the national textile policy and if we see the results in the last two years, we will draw certain conclusions. First of all, 70% of the people involved in textile industry come from handloom sector and I tctally agree with the hon. Member who preceded me that we as a nation have not looked after the handloom indstury as well as we should have. The production in the organised sector has fallen short of our targets ; the powerloom sector has marginally increased and the handloom sector has almost remained stagnant.

As far as employment goes, there has been no increase in employment in the textile industry. On the contrary, our textile mills have been closed. 57 textile mills have been closed ever since our textile policy came into being. Handloom sector also has not yielded any additional job.

16.38 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

On the export front, we can draw certain satisfaction that we have touched Rs. 1,000 crore target. But if we have a closer look at our export targets, then we find that the cotton goods have increased from Rs. 311 crores to Rs. 475 crores. But cotton yarn has increased from Rs. 64 crores, to Rs. 296 crores, i.e., 432% increase. At whose cost have we increased this export of cotton yarn? The result has been the handloom weavers all over the country are out of job. They are on the street. For the first time, they have come out openly against the policy. I would request hon. Minister to have a closer look at this. If we cannot provide cotton yarn, we should go at least for polyester fibre yarn for the handloom industry. But the weavers of handloom must be provided yarn. If we see to whom have we exported our cotton yarn, if we analyse that also, we will find that we have exported our cotton yarn to non-traditional areas, i.e. Taiwan and South Korea which are our competitors

in the garment industry. We have given them the cotton yarn at cheaper rate, to raise our exports, at the cost of our local garment industry and also at the cost of our handloom weavers. I would say that there is a strong case for reconsideration of this issue. The handloom weavers must be provided total protection. I would like to comment on the functioning of the NTC. The scene at the NTC is rather poor. They have not been able to achieve the target in any sector. They have not been able to fulfil their social obligations. The controlled cloth, *Sulabh* textile production which was proposed to look after and cater to the needs of weaker sections has not been made. The functioning of the NTC also has to be improved. The recruitment policy has to be streamlined. There have been instances where people have been appointed Chairman of the NTC who did not know a single thing about the textile industry. That has to be corrected. All such people who are totally unaware of the textile industry who are there in the NTC must be thrown out immediately. Rationalisation and modernisation is being done but the losses which are accumulating is a matter of serious concern.

In the organised sector also, a very pragmatic approach has to be taken. Most of these closed textile mills are located on prime land either in Bombay or Ahmedabad or Indore or even in Delhi. If you have to run the textile mills, you have to get money for modernisation. How long the Government of India can go on subsidising the organised sector? The prime land on which the textile mills are located has to be sold out and real estate should be developed on this land and the money accrued from the sale of this prime land should be used for modernisation of sick units. The State Government should be taken into confidence. The State Government should not have a closed outlook as far as this is concerned. Let there be open outlook.

Let there be a Committee of the Government of India and the State Government which can go into each case but if you want to run the organised sector, there is no other alternative but to shift to cheaper land and use the prime

land sale proceeds for modernisation of textile mills.

The Powerloom Service Centre which the Ministry of Textiles has started has been totally ineffective. Today the powerloom sector needs protection also. In my view, this is the second priority. The first priority is khadi and then handloom. Khadi should be in the Ministry of Textiles. Khadi production is the most important programmes in the country. Powerloom Service Centres have to be upgraded and strengthened. They should concentrate on technical and design inputs. The powerloom weavers must know what they have to produce. That kind of input is totally missing. I come from Madhya Pradesh. There is a concentration of powerlooms in Burhanpur and Jabalpur. The powerloom weavers are in a bad state. There is no facility for the Ministry of Textiles to give them some kind of input in the matter of consumer preference or in the modern fashion designs also. There should be some kind of a subsidy on the power tariff also. Our agriculture is also being subsidised to some extent in the power tariff. Power subsidy should be given to our powerloom users also in the decentralised sector.

I do not know whether there is a Powerloom Service Centre at Burhanpur and Jabalpur. If there is no Service Centre in Burhanpur or Jabalpur, there should be one in both the places. The Handloom is the backbone of the textile industry and it needs total protection. As I have already said, the availability of cotton yarn or v.s.f (Viscose Staple fibre) yarn must be assured. Better handlooms are still not being used and they are still working the old looms. The product protection is a must. The Government of India and the State Governments purchase textiles worth more than Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 800 crores but they are all purchasing textiles from organised sectors. There is a strong case that if you want to give protection to weavers of handloom and khadi sectors, you have to enforce strongly that all the Government purchases by the Government of India, the public sector undertakings and the State Governments must be of Khadi or of handloom.

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

Unless and until you do that, it is very difficult to compete in the organised sector. Fashion design input and consumer preference input have also to be there in the Handloom industry. I feel that we should concentrate on the house-hold and furnishing textiles, as far as the Handloom Sector is concerned. More and more handlooms should be used for the house-hold and furnishing fabric.

Sir, there is a strong case for increase in wages of the Handloom weavers. Although the Government had decided in their Textile Policy that most of the controlled cloth would be manufactured by the Handlooms, but unfortunately it has not taken off yet. Although in the last Budget, the subsidy on the Janata Cloth has been increased from Rs. 2/- per metre to Rs. 2.75 per metre, this is not adequate because the prices of yarn have increased two-fold while the subsidy has been increased to a very small level. Most of the cooperative societies and the Handloom industry is in a bad shape.

Sir, the Polyester Handloom cloth goes for processing to the private sector because most of the handloom cooperative societies do not have processing houses. They are subjected to the levy of the excise duty while the handloom cloth is exempt from excise duty. I would request the hon. Minister to take up the case with the Finance Ministry to see that the handloom polyester cloth which goes for processing to the private houses should be exempted from excise duty.

Sir, khadi production has to be given preference. There is no doubt about it. Although there is a mention of that in the National Textile Policy but the Textile Ministry is not looking after it. I would request Hon. P.M. through you Sir, hon. Prime Minister that there is a strong case for Khadi to be brought under the fold of the Textile Ministry. I would strongly recommend that the yarn of the lower count—say 15 or 20 counts—must be reserved for Khadi spinning *umber charkha*. If you want to remove unemployment in this country, in the rural areas, you have to take up the spinning industry

down to the remotest corners and you must put in technical input so that production of these charkhas goes up. The pedal-operated charkhas are doing well. They should be popularised. I would even go to the extent of saying that we must go in for introduction of half-horse-power motors in this spinning unit, and it would do well. Ultimately, what do we want? We want maximum employment and this is one field which can give maximum employment in the rural areas. The subsidy in the Khadi industry on the spinning and weaving is also faulty. The ultimate result is that most of the institutions are getting money—I mean the subsidy—but the weaver and the person who is employed in spinning is not getting the benefit. I have already requested about the Government's purchase as far as Khadi and Handloom is concerned.

Sir, one of the most neglected sectors is Sericulture. It is very surprising that in a country like ours which has a large labour potential, such a labour-intensive sector has been totally neglected. It is one area where there is a very large potential and a lot of money has to be pumped into this sector, if we want to remove unemployment in the rural areas. Further, I would request the hon. Minister that an integrated policy on Sericulture development has to be drawn because ultimately Sericulture has to be seen in the integrated way starting from the planting stage or rearing the cocoons down to the marketing of your product. Therefore, an integrated Sericulture policy of the Government of India must certainly be brought out.

Sir, I have read in the papers that Government of India has gone in for a World Bank loan of Rs. 700 crores. It is a very good thing. I would request that Madhya Pradesh may kindly be taken up as a State for intensive development of Sericulture. Sericulture and Kosa production can be very useful in the tribal areas because it fits into their life-style, it fits into their economic system also. I would, therefore, suggest that Kosa production, right from rearing of cocoons down to the reeling, weaving, processing, dyeing and printing as a whole, should be taken up as a project in the tribal areas and more

so in those areas where Kosa production is also there. I would say that the fiscal policy as per the textile industry has to be very closely looked into. There should be total coordination between the Textiles, Petro-chemicals and the Finance Ministry before any excise duty or the excise levies are imposed. I would like to bring to the notice of the House the Excise Notification of December 1987 where suddenly levies were imposed and there was uproar throughout the country and under pressure Government had to withdraw those excise levies. In the first place, there was no need for it and when we did that, we unnecessarily created a situation which could have been easily avoided. There is a strong case in all cases of fiscal policy imposition of excise levies in the Textile Ministry must be closely looked into, must be closely coordinated because it is matter of serious concern that number of times, people come out with various insinuations which, I am sure, are totally incorrect. But, we have to be very careful as far as these are concerned.

It is amazing that Rs. 3,000 crores of textile goods are smuggled into this country. It is not a small thing that the people can bring in their pockets or something like that. If Rs. 3,000 crores of textile goods are smuggled into this country, then they will have to be curbed, they will have to be prevented. There has to be a serious concern on this point. Hon. Minister of Textiles must take up this with the concerned Ministers.

There is an argument that the excise duties should be rationalised to check smuggling. There is a strong case on that. But it has to be seen in an overall manner whether this would really check smuggling or not because we should not fall prey to the situation where we reduce the levies and smuggling also is carried on.

To conclude, the composite mills in the organised sector should confine itself, should concentrate on producing higher quality fabric required for our garment industry, exports and leisure markets. I will be sorry if I offend any of my colleagues here, But we should not hesitate in closing down mills with obsolete machi-

nery which cannot meet the present day competition. I would go to the extent that it would be better to close down mills and give them fifty per cent of the wages till their age of superannuation. That would be cheaper for you. (*Interruptions*) I think, rehabilitation plan is a must. But the resources available at the command of the Government should first go to the handloom industry because that incidentally employs the largest number of people.

I would conclude by saying that there is a real need for a closer look in the Textile Policy, fixing up of priorities and if need be, we should go in for mid-course correction and with greater emphasis on khadi and handloom production:

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The textile industry is second to agriculture in our country involving about more than one crore labour force in all the three sectors. But this Government has, whatsoever, no planning. All the planning, all the development and all the help in the textile industry is just for those who are sick, for those who are not well. It is there just to finish them off. I am coming to it. And those who are healthy—I think the healthiest is Shri Dhirubhai Ambani of Reliance and then comes JK and RK—you feed them, give them concessions, give them assistance and give them modernisation funds and go on making them more rich at the cost of textile workers who have literally built up the economy of this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are from Bombay. Three lakh textile workers in three generations have built up Bombay. Because of that, all the other industries have come up and because of the hard work of the textile workers of Bombay, the whole of Bombay has now beautified. The whole policy of this Government, all your Acts are leading to such an extent that they are going to massacre the textile workers in this city.

Mr. Mehta, who belongs to your party has repeated the same words, though he supported it. He said, the textile workers in Ahmedabad had to commit suicide,

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Because of poverty women had to indulge in prostitution and 50% of the economy of Ahmedabad is ruined. I remember your words, I have noted these words; these are the words of a Congress-I MP! This is the textile policy on which this Government is moving. I will come to it a little later.

In the last budget we heard at about 15 places where you have announced various concessions to textile owners. There is no time to enumerate them. For polyester staple fibres Rs. 10 duty cut, for polyester yarn Rs. 27 duty cut, etc. Both these duty concessions amount to Rs. 266 crores which are given to polyester magnates; out of this Rs. 155 crores will go to Dhirubhai Ambani and his Reliance. From here you start the whole planning of the country and then you talk of the poor. I know that we had shouted at it because workers are not in your jurisdiction at all. I know the policy of the Government.

Now let us talk about consumers. I think your policy is for consumers. While talking in this House you have said that these benefits will pass on to the consumers. I got the statement of Mr. Sharma, the Textile Secretary who called three times in the last one month all the textile magnates and told them that 'we have given you concessions, you must monitor it and these concessions must pass on to the poor people'. I made a calculation. Whatever concession you have given to the top magnates, if they are passed on to the consumers, the cloth price of polyester must go down by Rs. 2 per metre and 40 n.p. on the filament yarn. Reliance has given in the Press just to please the Minister that they have reduced. Has that gone to the consumers? Has it gone to the people who are purchasing it? Do these traders and the people in between pass on these concessions to the people? The price of the polyester saree must go down by Rs. 10 if these concessions are passed on to the consumers. What the Government is doing for 35 days and what for is your budget? Forget about workers; you have killed them and massacred them; but are you caring for the

consumers at least by your textile policy? I am raising this issue.

How many concessions have been given by you! On Nylon you have reduced the duty by 50%, on cotton you have reduced by 3%, Viscos staple fibre you have reduced the duty. For importing machinery by these big people you have reduced the duty from 15% to 10%. Dhirubhai Ambani and other top people are telling you and you are dancing like** before these people and making your textile policies just to please them. I am accusing this Government in this House.

If the consumers are not benefited, if all the people are not benefited, then what for is your budget? It is your experience also, Sir. Prior to this textile policy you have given concessions.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): The Hon Member has mentioned that the Government is dancing like** I think it is unparliamentary.

SHRI MURLI S. DEORA (Bombay South): Whatever he talks is unparliamentary!

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why, you feel it? I have given the calculation to the naya paisa, let the Minister reply.

MR CHAIRMAN: His reference to the Government is derogatory. Therefore I expunge those remarks.

DR DATTA SAMANT: The benefits have not gone to the poor people. The Hon Minister has announced in the Upper House that they are not bothered about sick units; let them die their own death; this Government will not take over a single textile mill. The Minister may correct me, I read it in the Press. This is the statement he has made in the Upper House.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): No more nationalisation.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Yes, no more nationalisation. You have made this statement which I have read in the Press. I am correct by 99%. If that is so, then who is going to take care of all these sick units? I am not telling you to take over them. Why these units have gone sick? 50% machinery of NTC and other sick units are forty or more years old. You have taken Tatas and Empress Mills. Tata's assets have gone up to Rs. 4200 crores.

17.00 hrs.

Two mills of Birlas are closed. His assets have gone up to Rs. 4500 crores but his old mills have become sick. The buffalo has given 13 children. Then it has to be sent to a slaughter house and the Government has to take that buffalo and just feed it. Why are you not punishing these mill owners who have not modernised these units? What they have done in 50 years while running the mills nobody knows! The Government has been sleeping over and when they make the units sick and hand it over to you then you say 'I am not going to take it over'. I think lakhs of workers—at present 1.5 lakh workers—from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur are dying and because of such adamant and pro-employers' policy this Government is going to massacre many of my textile workers. I strongly present the sentiments of all these workers before the House.

Now what about NTC mills! One hundred twenty five NTC mills are there. They are doing 80 per cent production. I would like to know what provision you have made for the NTC mills in the next five years? It is only Rs. 117 crores. Out of this amount Rs. 80 crores are meant for repairs of the buildings which Tatas and Birlas did not do, repair of latrines and boilers. It is big bosses' job which they are doing. This shows your intention. Only Rs. 42 crores are meant for paying the dues to the workers. It is the intention of this Government to close the mills, throw away the NTC workers and finish them off. This is very clear. You have provided Rs. 750 crores for modernisation of Century, Birla and Reliance mills and for NTC mills only Rs. 117 crores for five years and for repair of the buildings. For

NTC mills you have not given a single paisa for modernisation. How the NTC mills are going to run! This government must feel something. Now see what your Secretary has written regarding NTC mills :

"The shortfall in production in 1986-87, as compared to targets, is mainly due to power shortage, strikes, as well as factors like labour absenteeism and disturbed conditions in some parts of the country."

This has become the fashion to talk of non-cooperation of labour. They have not been paid the salaries. They are committing suicides and your Secretary has written this. At least the Minister should have corrected this. Ultimately you blame the workers. You talk all the policy matters with Birlas and Tatas whereas the workers die. It is pro-workers' government? I am asking all of you here. The whole attitude of this government is to close down the mills. You have not made provision for modernisation. You have not made the provision for payment of the workers' dues. This Government is going to kill, sabotage and finish off the old textile mills workers because of no fault of the workers. The machinery of the NTC mills is 50 years old. Are the workers' responsible? What have the top bosses done? Is this government sleeping?

I want to suggest one important point. When VP Singh was the Finance Minister, the Sick Industries Bill was passed. After the textile policy was announced 45 mills all over the country have closed down and 13 mills are closed down in Bombay. I burnt that textile policy on the roads of Bombay. I opposed it for one hour in this House. Now you are saying this is bad. You cannot look to the interests of thousands of workers. Now why do you not apply the provision of Sick Industries Act? When share capital is going down to 50 per cent the hon. Board can act. Hon. Minister can give the instructions. You can change the Director. If somebody is making the mill sick the Board has got vast powers. I moved that

[Dr. Datta Samant]

amendment and it is in the law. You can change the director. The mills of Tatas, Singhanias and Birlas are closed as per that law. There is provision. I am pointing out that you can club the healthy unit with the sick mill. Have you got anything for the workers? Why are you talking all these things? There is a provision in the law. I am insisting for the engineering unit. But this department has not done anything if the mill is going sick. These are all big bosses. You tell them to remove the director. You tell them that we are going to club the sick mill with units like Century Mills or Birla Cement. Further, you have got the power to stop finance and loan to them. But you will never stop it. Now you are starting some project of Rs. 2,000 crores. Those who have cheated the national economy, those who have deceived the people, such people you are supporting. This law is only for academic discussion in this House. Why has the Government not used all the three provisions to avoid the sickness of the industries? There is absolutely no thinking. There is not anything to be implemented in this matter.

In Bombay, the people are suffering. I am happy you also said that. But how many sick mills you have to look after? Rs. 1,100 crores are blocked. Hon. Minister, before you came as a Minister and before the Textiles Department was formed, all the big bosses—textile magnates—all over the country had cheated Rs. 1,500 crores of the nationalised banks. The maximum cheating is by the textile magnates. For taking over the mills of NTC, you are in the debt of thousands of crores of rupees. For such big bosses, the modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created. They have taken so far Rs. 150 crores. What are the rules for your modernisation fund? The healthy and good mills must get that fund! But little sick or bad mills should not be given? This shows your attitude regarding the modernisation fund.

Mr. Chairman, your neighbour, Century Mills belonging to Birla, got the maximum. He exported cotton cloth worth Rs. 67 crores. He is getting the profit of Rs. 13

crores. But he has removed the workers. He has just kicked them out. Out of 13,000 workers, he is having only 7,000 workers in the mill now. The Government is now saying: you are a great man; you are exporting everything. I am giving you concession in the tax.

Hon. Minister, I can quote thousands of policies of this Government from which all these big bosses in the country are getting the benefits. Your modernisation fund is being used in Bombay by Morarji Mills, Century Mills, Standard Mills, Bombay Dyeing, which are very good mills. What is the need for giving modernisation fund to these mills? After taking this modernisation fund, if they import one schlager loom, one worker would replace 22 workers. Is it the policy? Is this the way to protect the interests of the workers? All the benefits of these looms go to that owner who has already cheated their funds. All these 7-8 mills are doing very well.

The millowners have adopted the strategy that a mill is good, take all concessions, run it properly, decide another is bad. Finish it off. Kill the workmen. Run away and sell the land. Instead of teaching these people in Bombay, the Government have now come forward with a policy that we will allow you to sell the land. It is like gold. The share capital of the Bombay Textile Mills is Rs. 60-70 crores. But by selling the land, they will get Rs. 1,500 crores. Such temptation is shown from here. Such concessions are told to them. Gradually, some 7-8 mills—new, modern, mills—have been closed during the last two years. Sadhna mills is closed to the extent of 15 per cent. Ambica Mills is closed. What are you doing? Then, they talk that Dr. Samant has done it. This is becoming a fashion. The strike in 1982 has nothing to do now. I have not gone to Mr. Mehta's place in Ahmedabad to do that. You people are creating problems for the workmen. The Bombay textile workers are facing difficulties. They have a feeling that the Government is working in close cooperation with the millowners.

For God's sake, I request hon. Minister at least to announce today that we will not allow them to sell the land. On the con-

trary, I am going to put up the proposal. Your Rs. 1,100 crores are blocked. You are giving them Rs 600 crores concession for the tax and Rs. 750 crores for modernisation fund and in spite of giving this money, I don't think that clothes will be cheaper and the workers are going to suffer. Why not take over all these mills? Hon. Dighe has given a very good suggestion and I support it. You have got NTC. It is a white elephant. How many branches have you got? One in Bombay, one in Ahmedabad and so on. I think it is your responsibility to run them. Therefore, I am putting another proposal that all these mills should be taken over by the Government and I think that will solve the problem with such type of work the mill owners are going to cheat trouble you more. 13 nationalised mills in 83—you are still hesitating and 70,000 workers are out in Bombay. In Kohinoor mill, the judgement given by the High Court to take back the 1600 workers is not followed by the Government. The modernisation of the mills must be monitored by the Government. Don't leave it to the union. I have seen RMS making settlement with certain people. I don't like to go into that controversy now. Therefore, Srinivas mill Khandesh mill—these proposals have come to you two three times but subsequently, you are not bothered and the same policy has gone there.

The problem is regarding cotton growers. 87 lakhs bales is this year's production. This Government has danced to the tunes of these mill owners. I am going to put it again. They are having their lobby. They are having praise. I am going to ask the hon. Minister that for one metre of cotton cloth, do you need 8 annas worth cotton? you raise it by two annas and make it 4 annas. The man selling the cloth with Rs. 15 per metre is he going to suffer? There is praise and everybody supports shouting and Government going to the rescue of this owner saying that we will allow you to import 5 lakhs bales. 1.5 lakhs mill workers are dying. My friend has said that they have committed suicide. You have no sense. Since 5 lakhs have gone down, you are saying that we will allow you to import and we will not allow you to export. It is as though you are working

for the views and whims and fancies of these mill owners. It is very bad. You use CCI when the prices are falling down but the prices are going up, let the poor farmers get some hundred rupees more. I think at least you have some love and affection for the cotton growers. You know that in Andhra Pradesh, they have committed suicide. I will not take much time.

Regarding smuggled goods, is it your figure 3000 crores worth goods are smuggled correct? Because Government record is not there and I want a categorical reply because this is as said by Dhirubhai Ambani in Ahmedabad three years back and by Ajanbhi Modi in Bombay. They have a propaganda. They say that lot of goods are smuggled and you have concession in the excise duty. What is the Government seizure for the last 3 years? The seizure by customs is Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 crores and the reality is ten times of it is smuggled. Propaganda is made in the Press. We also talk. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that it should not be smuggled but whether 2000 to 3000 crores worth goods are smuggled is correct or not is important.

Another point is while giving 100 per cent concession in the excise duties, again the mill owners lobby is operating. Smuggling is more. Even if you reduce the total duty, our cloth is 12 to 15 rupees higher than what is done in Taiwan or that area. Therefore, while making any such calculations, I request this Government not to dance as per the lobby and I want the reply as to how much smuggling is really done in this country. Therefore, with all such textile policies, the textile workers are literally ruined. Our power loom workers are used as slaves and whatsoever, there is not any type of attention of this Government to them. Your intention of reducing all the cloth to the consumers' rate has also miserably failed. Let the Minister announce that I am scrapping this policy in this House today. This was my most bitter speech when the textile policy was approved here. The workers are prepared to help and give production and all your modernisation helps are going into the hands of few top people. I am sure that people may accommodate but this will not live long.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Therefore, you must scrap the National Textile Policy and nationalise all the textile mills. The cotton growers should get good rates and you should not resort to imports. The Bombay textile workers should be enabled to benefit from the revised wage policy.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to reply to some of the ridiculous arguments which my hon. friend, Shri Datta Samant has advanced . . . (*Interruptions*). The Textile Policy was announced in June, 1985 and he is blaming for the closure of the textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other parts of the country on the Textile Policy of the Government. The Textile Policy was announced in June 1985 and the mill strike in Bombay was initiated by my learned friend in Bombay in 1981 and 1982. It is really sad if someone has made the mills . . . (*Interruptions*). Thank God he did not go to Ahmedabad. I must congratulate the Gujarat Government that they did not allow him to go there . . . (*Interruptions*)

In 1981, Dr Datta Samant misguided the workers—I am not saying that he had any motive. The time was so bad, the worst recession in the textile industry in the world was there in 1981. What were the reasons to have a textile workers strike in Bombay at that time ? . . . (*Interruptions*).

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Were you paying more than Rs. 4 per day to the workers ? . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I did not disturb you. I am not charging Dr. Datta Samant for colluding ; though some people in the textile unions in Bombay have charged him for collusion with the mill owners in Bombay.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : On a point of order. He has raised this issue against me personally. It is the biggest crime on earth. Some two lakhs or five lakh workers were out for two years. This is not the collusion that my friend and many employers have been doing. At least for the sake of sentiments of the workers, you should withdraw these words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No personal accusations.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I did not say that Dr. Datta Samant has colluded . . . (*Interruptions*).

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I do not need your certificate . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You have charged the Government with all sorts of things which are not true.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : This Government is working hand in hand with the mill owners. One of the Central Ministers told me that when the question of interest comes, they have to take the interest of the millowners, because they are funding us . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : You name the Minister. We are not going to protect him . . . (*Interruptions*). Do not make such allegations . . . (*Interruptions*). Name him right now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It was the ex-Finance Minister . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Name him right now, otherwise withdraw the remarks.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, who was the Finance Minister. He told me : "You have to run the union, but I have to run the party, and for running the party, we have to see the interest of the mill owners."

You are working hand in hand with the Bombay mill owners. I know, how much money you collect for the election funds. I have been in the Assembly for the last 25 years. You have massacred the textile workers. You have no normal courage to talk here . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : I would like to tell the hon. Members that I am speaking here to ask certain clarifications. My hon. colleague has asked him

to name the Minister. My impression is that Dr. Datta Samant has not given the correct information . . . (Interruptions). Because when Dr. Datta Samant came to Parliament, Mr. Mukherjee was not the Finance Minister. That is what I am saying.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : When the Textile strike was there when I was not in the Parliament.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : I am asking the Hon. Member to say correctly, who was the Finance Minister.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Do you want more details ? I can challenge to make a statement. I know you were there with the P.M. I can give you the details of the talk as to what the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Central Minister said to me. During the Textile strike they said just to call off the strike and maintain the interests of the Bombay mill owners. You are ruining the interests of the mill owners.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I do not want my friend to be offended. Everyone has right to talk . . . (Interruptions).

You have called the Government names. You said the Government are wagging their tail in front of the mill owners. We are not going to tolerate that. I am saying how can you accuse the Government like this ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Government is behaving like this.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : O. K. that is your opinion . . . (Interruptions).

What I am trying to say is that while on one side Dr. Datta Samant has accused the Government and the Textile policy of the Government, I am very humbly submitting here that the Textile policy was announced in June, 1985 while the textile strike which really ruined the Bombay city textile workers—nearly 150 to 250 thousands of people were out of job because of the textile strike the strike which is supposed to be continued even now—was declared in

1981. asked about this to Shri Dighe also and the textile mill strike for which the call was given is still continuing. Thank god, after suffering for so many years, the poor workers who were mis-guided . . . (Interruptions).

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You are not talking about me.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am not talking about you. You can accuse the Government about anything but you cannot allow us to speak. What I am trying to say is that unfortunately some mis-guided trade union leaders who were not in the textile union earlier, I am not naming anybody mis-guided the workers and that was the reason which really finished 17 per cent of the textile mills in Bombay. My learned friend, Dr. Datta Samant is an expert, he is a doctor and I have very high respect for him. If a textile mill is closed for 3 years then what will happen to the mill, I would like to know. What will happen to the spinning, weaving and processing machine. You see the Srinivas Mill, the Sohan Mill, etc.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : He is talking something which is irrelevant. I have not closed the Srinivas Mill. It is a new mill. I have not closed it. You very well know that the electric Bills were not paid by the Srinivas Mill . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not attacking you.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : To talk relevance and logic is only the monopoly of Dr. Datta Samant . . . (Interruptions).

What I am trying to say is that if any unit, industrial, textile or engineering or whatever it is, if it is allowed to close for 3 years, whatever may be the reasons may be the legitimate reasons, what will happen to the unit. The mill's machinery will become jammed ; the spindles will become jammed. As you have rightly said, after 40 years the spindles have become obsolete.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What did they do in these 40 years ?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Yes, I am blaming them also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Prior to me, 4 mills were closed. What did you do ? *(Interruptions)*.

The Mills were closing every year in the Bombay city. What your Government has done ? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you go on interrupting him ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sometimes, Dr. Datta Samant speaks as if he is speaking outside a mill. Unfortunately, he does not realise that he is elected to this Parliament.

ONE HON. MEMBER: Again, you are provoking him !

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You don't worry. He is my good friend. He had been a Congress man. He has been misguided. Now, he is again coming back to the Congress *(Interruptions)*.

Dr. Datta Samant mentioned one very important point and I support him on that score. When we take the employment rate in the organised sector, the largest segment of nearly 17½ or 18 per cent of the gross organised sector's employment is in the textiles industry. But unfortunately, even though the population of our country has gone by nearly two per cent, the per capita consumption of cloth has gone down considerably. Let me quote some figures in this regard. After the first Textile Development Fund was established in 1975, the woven fabric in the mill sector was 4267 million meters. In 1984, the figure stood at 3411 million meters. This shows the steep fall in the textile production in India. The real reason has been given by Shri Digvijay Singh whether Dr. Datta Samant agrees or not. But Dr. Datta Samant also rightly said that the manufacturing content of synthetic fibre has gone up, while the content of cotton has gone down. Due to the increase in the content of synthetic fibre, the durability of cloth has gone up and this explains the fall in the consumption. But the real factor responsible for decrease in cloth production is smuggling. Whether it is to

the tune of Rs. 3000 crores or Rs. 2000 crores or Rs. 1000 crores, the huge quantity of smuggling especially with regard to synthetic textiles is the real reason for this fall in production in our country. When you go to Madras next time, you please the Indian Airlines' publication 'Swagat'. You may note advertisements for cashmelon sarees in this publication brought out by a Government undertaking. How are they selling these cashmelon sarees in India, when these are not manufactured in the country ? They are simply selling smuggled goods. Government must really do something in regard to such advertisements and to stop smuggling completely.

When the June 1975 Textile Policy was announced, one of the objectives was to reduce the difference between indigenous prices and international prices. What you get in Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan for just Rs. 22 a kilo, sells at Rs. 180 in India. Dr. Datta Samant knows it. So Sir, the real remedy to this problem is to reduce the price gap between the international market and the Indian market. The price in India is more by eight or nine times. And the cheap international prices are the real incentive that encourage smuggling. Now, I would like to congratulate the Government because even after a delay of nearly two years, the Government is trying its best to reduce excise, customs and other duties.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : For whose benefit ? For the benefit of Reliance !

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Please let me speak. Is Dr. Samant the sole representative of the Indian working classes ? Can no one else except Dr. Datta Samant speak on these issues ? Please allow me to speak ...*(Interruptions)*,

So, I say that this is a correct policy and the Government must do what they promised to do in June 1975. The problem arose because the Government did not reduce the excise duties earlier. They should have done in much earlier in a phased programme. Dr. Datta Samant also said very rightly that those who benefit from these concessions must pass

on the benefit to the consumers as well. If they do not fulfil this, government must take stern action against them and they must be made to pay heavy penalty if they do not pass on the benefit to the consumers. So, on this point I am one with Dr. Datta Samant.

On one more small point, I support Dr. Datta Samant. This is in relation to the BIFR Act. I really do not know as to what is the purpose of introducing this BIFR Act. The BIFR Act provides that in case a unit is becoming sick, Government need not take it over. I feel that the Government must do something either to revise or amend this Act. They must go to the rescue of not only the engineering units but the textile units as well. Unfortunately, nothing is being done in this regard.

On another point too, I support Dr. Datta Samant. He has said that at the time of modernisation, Rs. 750 crores has been given as Textiles Modernisation Fund set up in 1986 by the IDBI. Not much money has been taken. But I agree with you regarding the disbursement of textile modernisation fund to the mills. Whether it is Morarji mill or any other mill, I am not against them or for that matter anybody else. But the Government must insist that they must not lay off the workers. Dr. Datta Samant is right that if a mill has 10 looms and if it imports one sultzerloom, it will replace 10 looms. So if 20 workers are going to be replaced Mr. Minister, you see that these workers are not laid off. This can be made as one condition. You did not give a suggestion. You only said laid off. I am giving a suggestion for you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I will give you one suggestion. You monitor it.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : On October, 1983, 123 mills were taken over. Out of these mills, nearly 20,000 workers are still out of job in the Bombay city. So the Government must see that the performance of these mills is improved. Once the mills are taken over, on the garb of modernisation and rationalisation, the workers are thrown out. This must not be done. This is a very-very important point.

Dr. Datta Samant has mentioned that NTC has become a white elephant. Its loss has accumulated to Rs. 1100 crores. It has 125 mills at its disposal. He wants the entire textile industry to be nationalised. I am sorry; I am against that. I do not think by nationalising the textile mills in India, we are going to do service to the workers. I can assure you this. One side Dr. Datta Samant is blaming the NTC's working. . .

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That is a sick mill.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : What I am trying to say is that you cannot nationalise all the mills. The purpose and the real policy will be to help the mills to be lucrative and to help the mills to make reasonable profit. If there is a reasonable profit, expansion will come. If there is a reasonable profit, modernisation will come. If there is a reasonable profit, the workers will continue to make an honest and good living.

With these words, I support the Demand of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough to call a Bhojpuri to speak after Shri Samant and another hon. Member from Bombay had taken their turn. I come from Gorakhpur which is the centre of handloom industry. When the hon. Members belonging to the treasury benches and the opposition talk about the Textile Policy, they only mention about those industries which are situated in Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Kanpur and Bombay. While discussing the Textile Policy, they generally ignore the weaver class belonging to handloom and powerloom sector. The Members of the ruling party as well as the Opposition should keep it in mind that the Textile Policy is not being properly implemented even under the stewardship of a capable person like Shri Mirdha. While discussing its shortcomings, we should also have a glance upon the history of handloom in India. This is the same India where there had always been a competition among the foreign powers to

[Shri Madan Pandey]

import the Muslim of Dhaka from India to their respective countries. The weavers of Dhaka had the distinction of weaving superfine quality of muslin, a standard size piece of which could be slipped through the circle of a ring. It was these weavers who used to meet the entire domestic demand of cloth when there was no mill in the country. The Britishers destroyed the Dhaka industry by chopping off the thumbs of the hands of weavers. Thereafter, they destroyed whatever new and fine thing was manufactured. This was the time when industrialization in our country was not on a large scale but it was comparatively at the higher level in Britain. The Britishers installed textile mills in this country by making use of the technology which had become outdated in England. Their aim was to earn profit by using the cheap labour which was easily available in India. The textile mills of Bombay and Gujarat, for whom Dr. Samant has such a high degree of praise, are using the same obsolete technology for manufacturing cloth. Due to the adoption of 100-125 years old and obsolete technology, the mills located in Bombay and Ahmedabad are incurring losses and becoming sick. One of the reasons for their sickness is the hon. Member Dr. Datta Samant himself. I most humbly submit that the hon. Member, Shri Datta Samant has neither worked in any factory or a mill, nor did he face any dismissal. Therefore, he does not know about the sufferings of labourers better than me because I happen to be a dismissed labourer of a sugar mill. I very well know that the leaders who incite the labourers to go on strike, later on become the Members of Parliament and the striking labourers face a lot of sufferings and ultimately become jobless. Therefore, there is no need of shedding crocodile tears for them (*Interruptions*).

You please listen to me quietly and stop giving running commentary. Please listen to the reply to what you have said. Merely saying that the Government wants to protect the private sector through this Textile Policy is wrong. It is just your imagination because the Government wants to see each and every section of the society

strong. We shall have to accept this obligation of the private sector that when there was no public sector in India, the work of industrialisation was done only by the private sector. I am not advocating in favour of the private sector but at the same time we cannot think of throttling the private sector. The Government's Textile Policy is in the interests of labourers as also all others associated with this sector. Therefore, the hon. Minister deserves congratulations. Several hon. Members have expressed their views about the textile mills under the new Textile Policy of the Government but without going in details about the mill sector, I want to restrict myself to the loom sector or the handloom sector. Our hon. colleague, Shri Hannan Ansari has made our job easier. He has correctly said that 10-12 crore people of our country depend upon the handloom sector directly or indirectly. They earn their livelihood from this. We have been growing cotton in our country since long and the Government has always tried to give remunerative price to the farmers for their produce. This is the duty of the Government to stabilize the price of cotton. Never before has there been so much fluctuation in the prices of cotton and such a wide gap between the prices of cotton and yarn in the pre-independent period as also for a very long time after independence. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take such measures that as soon as cotton is harvested and brought to the market, the Government should purchase and store it. The distribution work should also be done by the Government itself. This will on the one hand strengthen the distribution system and on the other the farmers will get remunerative price for their produce. Only then, the Government would be able to make yarn and cloth available to the weavers, and consumers at the same price throughout the year. This will also help in checking fluctuation in prices. The Government should seriously consider taking measures for the storage of cotton so that the farmers and consumers could benefit therefrom and the role of middlemen is reduced to the minimum.

There are no two views about the fact that the handloom industry in our country

did not get an opportunity to keep pace with the changing times. First of all, the Britishers harmed this industry by chopping off the thumbs of weavers and by setting up mills in this country. I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring about improvements in the system of this industry so that it may flourish properly. The weavers do not live in any particular States; they live in every part of India. You have the whole of India before you and the good and bad of the poor people all over the country will depend upon the type of plan you formulate. Therefore, you should keep the entire country before you while formulating or implementing any policy.

Training centres should be opened wherever there are big weaving centres. Designs should be made available according to the demand for garments in our country as well as abroad. Besides opening of training centres, printing and processing machinery should be made available at these centres. Production of cotton thread should be undertaken at those centres where haulage is not needed. Such centres could be set up in Banaras or Gorakhpur or in all those areas of the country where handloom production is undertaken.

My third suggestion relates to marketing facilities. The official machinery will have to be geared up to the needs of the market. They will have to explore new markets and pay a reasonable price to the producers. All these things will have to be considered lest a Datta Samant strike should bring the whole textile policy to nought.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Why does the name Datta Samant strike a discordant note in the hon. Member's heart?

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Who said so? In fact I am praising the hon. Member.

I want to say a few things about the important role played by sericulture in the handloom sector. Shri Digvijaya Singh had also raised this point. I want to draw the attention of Shri Mirdha towards sericulture. He has been holding the charge of this Department for quite some time now. The two-tier development

programme for sericulture is succeeding only in Karnataka. We have no complaints about that. Research centres are functioning either in Mysore or Bangalore but work is going on at two levels. This means that the same work is being done by both the Central and State Government. The entire grant of Rs. 80 crores received from the World Bank is diverted for this purpose. Assam has the potential of becoming a big centre for a different variety of silk called 'Moonga' and, therefore, Government should pay attention to it. Similarly a centre can be established in the Adivasi area of Bihar. There is a potential for sericulture in the Terai region of Dehradun and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. I have written long letters about this. But these letters are processed in Bangalore. How can one know of the geography of Uttar Pradesh, the deserts of Rajasthan and Adivasi areas from a place as distant as Bangalore. The officials sit in Bangalore and reject the applications. They have a well furnished office in Bangalore. The Research Development Institute is located in Mysore and the official hope to take up the development of Uttar Pradesh situated 3000 kilometres away by staying put in Bangalore. North India should also have centres on the lines of those in Bangalore. It will not make much of a difference if the Centre withdraws itself from the scene over there because the State Government itself has taken over this work. For this I want to congratulate the State Government.

I would like to tell Shri Mirdha that this work should now be undertaken in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan Bihar and Assam. A research institute and a Silk Board should be set up exclusively for Northern India. The Government should make such arrangements if India's silk needs are to be met. Our country produces 7000 tonnes of silk but the demand exceeds by several thousand tonnes. Banaras alone uses up 2000 tonnes silk while the production in the whole of Uttar Pradesh totals 23 tonnes. I have a humble request to make to the hon. Minister. If northern India is to be relieved of its dependence on China silk, then silk production in the area has to be expanded on a large scale. There is only one way to do this. Leave Karnataka in the hands of Balasubramaniam and

[Shri Madan Pandey]

open a full-fledged office in Delhi or Dehradun so that there is no need to fly 300 kilometres upto Bangalore. This is what I suggest.

If we are able to become self-reliant in the field of sericulture, it will save crores of rupees in foreign exchange being spent on procuring silk from China. This type of work has now started in Nhow also. Weavers in Azamgarh, Mhow and Gorakhpur are ready to adopt the concepts of promoted technology and alternative job that we are thinking of.

Demand for silk will increase not only in India but also in Europe and America because silk cloth is matchless and will continue to be so in future also. But supply of silk can never match its demand. Therefore, if my suggestion is accepted, all the existing problems will be solved. It will also curb Shri Datta Samant to some extent as he will find it harder to engineer a strike. As of now he is able to force a strike even when he is in the hospital. He becomes instrumental in getting workers like me thrown out of job and gets himself elected to Parliament. In future, he will have to look for other issues to be raised in Parliament because he will not have much to speak on strike, etc.

The community of textile workers should succeed in their endeavours. The problems of weavers should be solved and sericulture should be expanded in Northern India.

With regard to the sick mills, I want to make it clear that workers are aware of Shri Datta Samant and private mill-owners working against them. Funds from profitable enterprises are being used elsewhere. My suggestion with regard to sick industries is that no other industry should be set up on that land. For modernisation, it is essential that mill-owners are asked to remove scrap machinery. The Government has burdened the N.T.C. with the load of old and sick mills. To solve this problem all these mills should be considered as scrap and all obsolete machinery should be replaced by the latest machinery. After

having incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores the Government should ignore Shri Datta Samant if he insists on investing more funds. Two or more textile units could be taken up for planned development every year. With these words I support these Demands.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I want to say that even after giving so many concessions in our Textile Policy 131 mills around the country are lying closed. More than 30 mills are closed in Gujarat. Nearly 2 lakh textile workers in India, 45,000 of them in Gujarat, are sitting idle.

One of our colleagues said that a dying flame need not be extinguished but few with oil to make it glow brighter. Rights of the workers should be given to them. What are the problems afflicting the textile industry? Labour leaders, experts and industrialists are unanimous in their opinion that the crux of the problem is smuggling of cloth. Rs. 3000 crores worth of foreign cloth is smuggled into the country. If this cloth is produced in India the production capacity in mills will increase by an additional 2000 crore metres. Four lakh textile workers will get a livelihood and six lakh textile workers will be engaged on powerlooms. Increased production will mean an increased income to the Government by way of taxes. The Government is unable to check this smuggling because cloth, especially polyesters, burdened with stiff excise duties,

For every kilo of polyester yarn, Rs. 5 is charged as excise duty in Pakistan. But in India, even after a 40% concession, excise duty is charged at Rs. 54 per kilo. This means that in comparison, excise duty on polyester yarn is 11 times higher in India than in Pakistan. So is the case with staple fibre. In Pakistan, the excise duty per kilo on staple fibre is less by Rs. 2. In India, the excise is Rs 15 which is 7% higher than that of Pakistan. All these factors are an open invitation to smuggling. No other country levies such a higher rate of excise duty. In 1965, excise on polyester was only Rs 3.50 in India. Today, it has shroupt to Rs. 54.

This leads to closure of mills and rendering of workers jobless which ultimately affects the country. The problem is so acute that people in Gujarat are even committing suicides.

Rs. 3000 crores of Indian money is flows into the foreign countries every year. If India follows the example of Pakistan restricting excise duty on polyester and staple fibre some income on yarn and fibre may be lost, but many more times would be the profits on processed cloth which will greatly benefit the Government. From saris to suitings, polyesters cost 35%-55% more than smuggled cloth. This is the present day scenario. Such a state of affairs exists even after Budgetary concessions on polyester and staple fibre.

It is a matter of regret that smuggling finds no mention in the Textile Policy. This matter needs serious thought. More than Rs. 3000 crores worth of synthetic cloth is smuggled into the country from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Dubai, Singapore, Hongkong and Thailand.

On the 12th of March our hon. Minister visited Gandhinagar in Gujarat. Discussions were held with a delegation from I.N.T.U.C. The State Chief Minister was also present during the talks. Shri Rajiv Gandhi accepted the suggestions given by I.N.T.U.C. He said that in order to solve the problems of the textile industry, a committee would be formed comprising representatives from the labour unions, industry and the Government. I appeal to the hon. Minister to announce the formation of this committee in furtherance of the Textile Policy. I hope the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions. With these words I thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Textiles. There are nearly 5 lakh powerlooms in Maharashtra. But they are not working at their full capacity as there is no work. The unorganised sector is suffering due to this Textile Policy. 50 per cent powerlooms are lying idle. 7.5 lakh workers who operate them have no work to do. Nearly 30 lakh people are dependent on these looms.

People working in the handloom sector do a lot of artistic work. This cloth has a heavy demand in the international market. In the absence of proper guidance, they are unable to produce quality cloth. Therefore, proper guidance to these people is a must. Today Japan and Korea export cloth to the tune of Rs. 13000 crores and Rs. 12500 crores respectively. Inspite of our country being rich in cotton production, we are able to export textiles worth not more than Rs. 2500 crores. Government organisations like the S.T.C. seem to ignore this problem. Greater attention on their part will increase the demand for this cloth necessitating an increase in production and employment of workers.

Our textile industry is passing through troubled times. Today, 13000 million metres of cloth is produced. The installed capacity is 30000 million metres, but only 46% of it is being used. Rest of the capacity is unutilised. There are many composite mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad which have powerlooms. I suggest that powerlooms in composite mills should be used to create self employment as has been done in the case of Maharashtra where powerlooms are creating self employment to a level exceeding 5 lakhs. There are approximately 2 lakh powerlooms with composite mills. Of them, 1 lakh 30 thousand workers are productively engaged and 70,000 powerlooms alongwith 40,000 workers are idle. The Government should give these powerlooms to these workers in order to create self-employment. These powerlooms should be used to produce cloth. The composite mills should concentrate on production of yarn, and the cloth which was to be produced in them should be left to powerlooms in the organised sector and the handloom sector. Production should be allocated to both sectors accordingly. This is what I would suggest. With these words I support the Demands of the Ministry of Textiles.

[English]

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikbalapur) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, textiles is a very very important subject. So, I wanted to speak something about textiles. In South India, especially in my constituency, the biggest market is Doddaballapur,

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

which is a famous textiles centre in India. There are 16,000 powerlooms there and they are facing lot of trouble in getting silk yarn for which there was a representation from the merchants' association even to the Prime Minister. Our hon. Minister also knows the difficulty in getting the yarn especially at this juncture, the yarn prices have gone up. In this respect they have requested for the supply of imported China silk also to produce sarees. Powerloom people are facing great difficulty in finding the market. Now the Government has put control over the small powerloom holders having two or three powerlooms, just as they have done in the case of handlooms. They are producing medium size of sarees which are useful only for the middle class people. The Government has put some control on them. The small powerloom holders are required to mix 25 per cent of *zari* to the sarees, which they are finding very difficult. They want hundred per cent pure silk sarees to be produced. These small powerloom holders have requested the Government to give them permission to produce silk sarees in the range of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, for the middle-class people so that these sarees can be used by small and middle-class people, by farmers and by business people also. The handloom sarees worth Rs.

1,000, Rs. 1,500 or even Rs. 2,000 will be purchased only by the so-called big people.

18.00 hrs

But the small and middle class people will not be in a position to purchase the costly silk saris. They cannot afford to purchase these costly saris. Therefore, Sir, cheap saris could be produced by the small powerloom sector. In my constituency, they have started small powerlooms and they will produce these silk saris at cheaper cost so that the small and middle class people can afford to buy these saris. I would therefore request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that he may consider to give them permission to produce saris 100% as the handloom weavers could not produce these silk saris at cheaper cost. The small and middle class people can afford to buy these silk saris only when it is within their reach. I hope that the hon. Minister would kindly consider my request and arrange to issue orders for 100% production of silk saris by the powerloom sector. Thank you.

18.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
April 5, 1988/Chaitra 16, 1910
(Saka)*