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Monday, March 23, 1987
Chaitra 2, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March, 23, 1987/
Chaitra 2, 1989 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members,
at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Atanas Dimitrov, Deputy Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hon'ble Members of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are :

- (1) MR. Viktor Valkov
- (2) Mr. Mako Dakov
- (3) Mrs. Tzvetana Maneva
- (4) Mr. Lazar Stamboliev

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 21 March, 1987 morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country

Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of the people's Republic of Bulgaria.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

Illegal mining in Delhi

*349. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports about continued illegal mining in Delhi resulting in de facto monopoly of sale of red Badarpur sand ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Some instances of illegal mining of Badarpur sand have come to notice. Raids are being regularly conducted by the Delhi Administration to check illegal mining.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many cases of illegal mining in Delhi have come to the notice of the Government and what was the first occasion, when did it come to the notice of the Government for the first time, and, about the raids she has mentioned, how many raids have been conducted and when was the first raid conducted and what are the results of all the raids conducted against this.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Sir, the raids conducted during the last one-and-a-half years were on 48 occasions and 96 trucks found indulging in illegal quarrying/removal of minerals were intercepted. A sum of Rs. 1,85,600 was recovered from the truck owners as composition fee. In addition, a sum of Rs. 13,09,142 was imposed as price of minerals and royalty.

Sir, the raids were conducted by the Lt. Governor himself on 22nd and 23rd February 1987

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
Sir, my question was this. In fact, I wanted to know when did this illegal mining come to the notice of the Government for the first time. It is very important. The raids were conducted only one month before. But it is a serious matter because under the nose of the Government in Delhi itself illegal mining is continuing. That is why I want to know from the hon. Minister when was the first occasion or when did they know it for the first time and what action they took against illegal mining in Delhi, what action has been taken against the people who are engaged in such illegal mining, how many people were engaged in such illegal mining and whether licence has been given to some of the people for proper mining etc.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Sir these mines are minor mines and prior to 1975, Delhi mines were used to be mined by private owners through contractors and they were mining them. After 1975, when the illegal mining was detected, on the advice of the Union Labour Ministry, the work was entrusted to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation. But it was seen that they also did not cope with the situation and they were also mining through the contractors. So, in 1983, there were some accidents. And then again, the Union Labour Ministry came to our rescue. They set up one enquiry committee headed by Mr. Deshpande and some recommendations were made. Afterwards, the lease was taken from the Delhi State

Industrial Development Corporation and given to Delhi Mineral Development Corporation. From June, 1985 onwards, no accident has occurred so far and now there is no contract labour there. It is departmentally mined through the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
There is a material difference in what she said...

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
As this question relates to illegal mining, I would like to know whether the Government has any information regarding illegal mines in Balua mines in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa where chrome metal deposits are available. As you know, chrome is a very rare metal not only in India but also in the world. There is a lot of illegal mining going on and labourers are being harassed like anything and they are killed inside the mines. I would like to know whether the Government have any information regarding this and whether the Government will inquire about the illegal mines there. If there is any information with the Government, whether they have taken any action to stop this illegal mining.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Sir, this question does not arise as the main Question only relates to Delhi Patti mines. But as regards curbing of illegal mining we have taken many steps. Only last year, we have amended the Mines and Mineral Development (Regulations) Act and according to that it is suggested that a stringent punishment will be given to those who are doing illegal mining.

Issue of guidelines for Town and Country Planning

*350 **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :**
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States and Union

Territories which have enacted Town and Country Planning Acts;

(b) whether a comparative study of these legislations has been made by Union Government ;

(c) the States and Union Territories which have prepared land use plans, comprehensive development plans and outlines development plans; and

(d) whether Government have made a study of these plans so as to issue guidelines to States and UTs in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) All States except Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have enacted Town & Country Planning Acts. In the case of Union Territories, all Union Territories except Lakshwadeep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have Town and Country Planning Acts on their statute books.

(b) The Town Planning Acts of the various States and Union Territories are constantly being reviewed by the Town and Country Planning Organisation. The model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law formulated by the Town and Country Planning Organisation was forwarded to the Governments of States and Union Territories for adoption with suitable changes to meet their respective requirements.

(c) A number of States and Union Territories have prepared land use plan, comprehensive development plans and outline development plans as per the provisions of their respective Acts.

(d) Yes, Sir. These plans are studied as and when they are referred to the Government and comments are offered

thereon. The Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law prepared by the Government which is in the nature of guidelines has been commended to the States Governments and Union Territories for enacting comprehensive town planning legislation as also preparation of land use plans, comprehensive development plans and outline development plans.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, under the Town and Country Planning Act, there are various zones such as agricultural zone, industrial zone, residential zone etc. Now, as cities are growing, we find that agricultural zones are lying very close to cities, as a result of which we cannot build houses very close to the cities in spite of the fact that there is a need to that effect. I would like to know whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with respect to chalking out or showing in the various plans agricultural zones, industrial zones, residential zones etc., and if so, what are those guidelines ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the question asked by the hon. Member, I want to submit that for the first time during the 3rd Five Year Plan, Rs 55 crores were allocated and about 575 town and country plans were prepared in all the States. As stated by the Member, the Government passed the Town and Country Planning Act to determine residential and green zones and other matters connected therewith. The Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law has been prepared by the Government and is in the nature of a guideline for the State Governments and instructions are issued as and when required. Besides, the Ministers of the concerned departments hold conferences every year in which the requirements of the States and the Union Territories are reviewed from time to time and guidelines are constantly issued to meet their requirements.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : As far as Part 'C' of my question is concerned, simply the names of the States and the Union Territories which have prepared the land use plans are to be given. On the contrary what has been stated here is the number of the States and the Union Territories which have made comprehensive development plans. No names have been given of the States.

My next question is, as the Prime Minister rightly laid stress on housing problem in the present plan, whether in the light of that stress are you going to issue any further special guidelines for States and Union Territories with respect to maintaining of various zones.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, constant attention has been paid in this regard. Accordingly, the Charles Korea Commission has been constituted by the hon. Prime Minister and its interim report has also been submitted. And as has been stated in the Current Budget, an Urban Housing Bank will be set up which will be our bank, and we are keen to pay attention to it in a big way, specially in view of the year 1987 which is the International Year of Shelter. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, the State Governments have been given directions from time to time and we want that every town and city whether large or small should be well-planned and people should be provided with all facilities and the necessary infrastructure should be developed. We are paying attention in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Just now the hon. Minister of Urban development mentioned that a model plan for Town and Country Planning is prepared. I would like to know how many States have followed the model prepared by the Urban Development Autho-

rities in respect of implementing the Town and Country planning Act in various States and Union Territories. In the event of the States having not followed the model plan, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he plans to see that uniform system of Town and Country Planning Act will be implemented.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : We have sent the guidelines envisaged in the law to every State. The State Governments are keen to have planned towns, whether the towns are large or small.

So far as the Central Sector is concerned, we have the I.D.M.T. Scheme under which we have covered those towns which have a population of one lakh or less. Many State Governments have followed it. The list thereof is available with us. If the hon. Member wants, we can give it to him. Some of the States have adopted it and some have formulated their own proposals. Every State is prepared to follow our guidelines and we also review it from time to time. I have already mentioned that the Ministers of the State Governments and representatives of the Union Territories approach us and discuss the matter with our Ministry in order to bring about suitable changes in the law according to their priorities and requirements.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : These guidelines regarding town planning are not followed by the States and by the Corporations. There is lot of influx of the poor people into the cities and corporations. I have seen in Bombay in the last two years since the Shiv Sena Corporation has come, more than 700 tracts which are reserved for poor people or public housing or for gardens are just trapped by the Corporation and given to the vested interests. Even some of the State Government people are also behaving like that. My workers and poor people are not getting the houses and, therefore, I

am asking the Government a categorical question as to whether instead of these guidelines in cities like Bombay and all other big cities in the country, the reservations of the poor housing for the workers etc. will be strictly made and whether the Central Government is going to enact such legislation that such places or reservations of the land should be strictly done by the State Government and it should be given to the low income-group people. Otherwise, what is happening in all the cities especially in Bombay is that all land is sold to private builders for big hotels and to the vested interests. All my workers and poor people are driven out from the cities. If the Government is having such law for the poor people, then they should reserve this land strictly and let the Central Government enact this Act.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with what the hon. Member has said because the State Governments are following the guidelines provided by us. So far as the poor are concerned, we are constantly paying attention to them. As it is our Hon. Prime Minister has allocated Rs 100 crores for Bombay. Accordingly, we are paying full attention to the development of the slum areas of Bombay. I will never be prepared to agree that the State Governments are not paying attention to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward sections. In this connection, we are constantly pay-

ing attention to the proposals which have been sent to us by the Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

Bonded Labour

†
*351 SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual targets have been fixed for all the State Governments for rehabilitation of bonded labour in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details of programme monitored every month;

(c) the funds allocated by the States annually for the purpose; and

(d) the assistance given by Union Government to the States annually, if any ?

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

(b) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers During

Name of the State.	Year 1985-86	1986-87				State Plan outlay approved by Planning Commission during for rehabilitation, of BLs during (Apr. to June) (July to Sept.) (Oct. to Dec.)	Central assistance released for rehabilitation of BLs.					
		Target	Achievement	I Qtr.	II Qtr.							
								III Qtr.	Target Achievement	Target Achievement		
											ment	ment
							1985-86	1986-87	1985-86 (as on 28.2.87)			
Andhra Pradesh	2000	3957	180	1734	360	627	600	316	40.00	50.00	132.41	—
Bihar	501	535	32	58	64	81	117	133	2.00	20.00	2.26	47.69
Gujarat	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	0.50	0.56	—
Haryana	295	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
Karnataka	9250	4009	576	741	1152	1209	1920	2850	200.00	200.00	80.92	91.09
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	2000	779	90	—	180	307	300	253	20.00	17.00	—	—

	250	307	9	—	18	22	30	44	5.00	2.00	8.25	—
Maharashtra												
Orissa	7500	5385	439	661	878	847	1454	2755	100.00	150.00	70.03	66.98
Rajasthan	1032	1079	35	54	70	55	117	143	37.66	8.00	3.16	0.54
Tamil Nadu	1100	1109	54	—	108	157	180	506	20.00	1.00	3.52	—
Uttar Pradesh	4000	4199	360	1299	720	199	1200	284	100.00	80.00	93.79	101.08
Total :	27915	21673	1775	4547	3550	3504	5928	7284	528.16	530.50	394.90	307.38

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total number of bonded labourers rehabilitated from Jan. 1985 upto 1986, state-wise. Has any survey been conducted by the Government of India? Has any evaluation been taken up for the rehabilitation programme and what are the results?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Regarding the State-wise figures, I have already given them in detail, in the Statement. As far as the survey is concerned, the National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a survey. According to that survey total number of bonded labourers estimated by them is 3.45 lakhs. The various State Governments have identified 2.14 lakhs so far, out of the estimated 3.45 lakhs. Out of the 2.14 lakhs identified, 1.75 lakhs have already been rehabilitated.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : There is an utter confusion in the law, specially when the affected person approaches the Revenue authorities; without going into the merits of the case there arresting the farmers, specially in the rural areas. Some middlemen are exploiting the situation. Are the Government planning to review the whole case & whether they are going to do justice to the farmers as well as the agricultural labourers? On the pretext of the bonded-labour, the middlemen are exploiting the farmers in the rural areas. Even the farmers and labourers who worked for 4-5 years back, they are being arrested on the pretext of bonded labour scheme. That thing is existing, specially in some of the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. Are you going to review the whole case?

MR. SPEAKER : Is the State Government not doing this?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What the State Governments say is that this is an Act of the Central Government; the Central Government only is capable of reviewing this. That has to be taken up. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to take up that issue.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The responsibility of identification and rehabilitation of the bonded-labourers squarely lies with the respective State Governments. We only give matching-grant for rehabilitation. We have no problem of giving this matching-grant. We have enough money, if the State Governments want.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I am not asking about the matching grant...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Therefore, if there is any complaint of that nature which the hon. Member has referred to it is only the State Government which is able to reply. I will not be able to reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : On the complaint of poor people now, big persons are caught. That is the complaint to the Andhra Government.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to have some clarification in the Act. What is the clear guideline in the Act? Are you going to change some of the guidelines?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I don't have any idea to change the scheme. We have change it to the extent of enhancing the amount for rehabilitation. We have enhanced the amount. At the moment, the amount enhanced stands at Rs. 1250/-

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Are the Government going to review the case of bonded labourers?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We have no requests from the State Governments.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the hon. Minister tell us that the problem of bonded labourers in Haryana was taken up to the Supreme Court? They had actually deputed a Commissioner to

visit the places and report back to the Supreme Court. Is it a fact that the judgement of the Supreme Court was strongly in favour of the bonded-labourers and for their liberation? And also, is it a fact that even up to this date, the direction of the Supreme Court has not been implemented in Haryana? Will you use your good offices to see that the judgement of the Supreme Court is respected?

Do not try to disrespect all the Institutions.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The hon. Member had come to my office on a couple of occasions. We had very good discussions on the subject. The hon. Member is right that there is some problem about that case in Haryana...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please do not misunderstand.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : On the request and intervention of the hon. Member I had intervened with the Haryana Government, and I am prepared to discuss with him further at any moment.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : From the statement it appears that, in Haryana, contrary to what the Minister is saying, there is no problem of labour at all because in the year 1985-86 the target was 295 and the achievement is 295; there is no target for 1986-87 and, therefore, there is no question of achievement. The implication is that there is no bonded labour in Haryana at all. Obviously this is a question on which one cannot just pass the buck on to the State Government because this is something which is against the fundamental principle of our political life, of our Constitution itself and also of human rights. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government, apart from the survey made by a few organisations, has made a survey of its own and has found out an estimated number of bonded labour and, if so, what is the estimated number of bonded labour. Let us take for example Haryana, and if it is

more than 295 as it appears from the statement itself, what steps have been taken by the Government to take it up with Haryana and also with the other States which are not giving attention to the problem as they should give.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Haryana Government feels that only political parties are bonded labour.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No names.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : As I have submitted in the very beginning itself, the responsibility of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour lies with the State Governments. It is only when they identify and report to us that we know the figures. The Haryana Government has not reported for 1986-87. That is true. Therefore, we do not have the figure. As regards your question whether the Central Government has done it on its own, I have already said that we have done it; the Planning Commission has done it through the National Sample Survey Organisation and according to their finding, the total number is 3.45 lakhs. The State Governments' figure is a little lower than the Planning Commission's figure. Their figure is 2.14 lakhs and our figure is 3.45 lakhs. Unfortunately, I do not have the detailed State-wise figure of 3.45 lakhs; I can supply that later.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : My question was this. In respect of Haryana the projection in the statement is that there is no bonded labour at all (Interruptions). For 1986-87 there is no projection; no matching grant has been asked. Have you pointed out to the Haryana Government that the figure given by them is totally wrong and it is the duty of the Government, even assuming that it is the duty of the Government, to take up this problem seriously?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I don't think I can. How can I challenge the figure of the State Government?
(Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : There are definite reports that a large number of Biharl workers working in Punjab and Haryana are working as bonded labour. The officers of the States may not be interested in identifying the bonded labour. May I request the hon. Minister to do something positive to identify the bonded labour and see to it that they are properly rehabilitated ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We have always been trying to do something positive. But, as I said, it depends on the State Governments. The State Governments have to take the initiative. We come into the picture only when there is a question of rehabilitation, and I have made it very clear that, as far as money required for rehabilitation is concerned, there is no problem ; we have enough funds. But the State Governments have to be activated. Our officers have been going around the States and are trying to impress upon them.

International Film Festival

+

*352. **DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :**
SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA :

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

(a) whether the 11th International Film Festival of India held in Delhi in January, 1987 evoked poor response and enthusiasm both in the film world and among the cine-viewers ; if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) the reasons for not making arrangements to screen some of the films in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this festival ?

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

other hand, the Festival did evoke considerable enthusiasm.

(b) According to the Regulations for International Film Festivals, film entered in the Festivals can be screened only in the city where the festival takes place.

(c) About Rs. 95 lacs, although the final figures have yet to be reconciled.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : The reply given by the Minister is not satisfactory. It was reported that at the closing ceremony of the 11th film festival the Chairman and the head of the Jury of the festival Mr. Humberto Solas from Cuba had stated that none of the films screened had come up to the standard for award of Golden Peacock medal.

Moreover, the publicity for the festival through all the media was also quite good. In spite of all these efforts it has been reported that the festival had not been very successful.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the poor response is due to non-screening of really good films ; and whether it is due to screening of these films during peak winter month when the public did not venture to go out of their homes.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is very difficult to say what should be the criterion of judging the success or the failure of a film festival. It could be judged from the Press Reports that appeared in India and elsewhere ; it could be judged by the number of entries of films ; it could be judged by the number of people who went to see the films or it could be judged from the revenue that it had earned.

If you judge from all these criteria and compare the 11th International Film Festival with the 9th and the 10th which have been held in India earlier, in all these aspects it is very very comparable with the earlier ones.

I will give the figures for the satisfaction of the House. The number of

countries participated in the 11th Film Festival was 47 as against 44 in the 9th and 48 in the 10th Film Festivals. The number of foreign films screened in the 11th Film Festival was 282 as against 187 in the 9th and 276 in the 10th Film Festivals. The number of foreign delegates were 126 in the 11th Film Festival as against 94 in the 10th Film Festival. If we take the attendance, the occupancy in the different cinema halls was 49.26% as against 41.16% in the earlier film festivals. The revenue earned was also comparable inspite of the fact that in the 11th Festival they took a conscious decision of reducing the lowest ticket rate from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5/-

Inspite of all this, if we compare it in all these aspects, I don't think there is any reason for us to say that the Festival has been a failure.

Referring to the Press Reports, it is true that as far as Indian Press is concerned they were not very much favourable; but I have a lot of cuttings from the foreign journals and foreign Press which have praised the 11th Film Festival. I don't think I should read out all these cuttings and waste the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Did the Hon. Member have a chance of visiting any one ?

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Sir, during the festival some of the theatres were practically empty. I had personally visited. My second supplementary is that out of the total estimated collection of Rs. 95 lakhs only about 25% could be realised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this poor collection is due to non-screening of the films in other regional headquarters ? What was the collection made by way of screening the award winning films in different regions during the last three years ? What was the business offer made for the Indian films by the participating countries ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I had admitted in my main answer that the amount Rs. 95 lakhs is yet to be finally re-conciled. I do not know what is the actual amount

that will ultimately come in. This is an estimate that we have made. As far as the revenue earning is concerned out of the sale of the tickets it is Rs. 17.65 lakhs.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the International Film Festival has been very successful. I want to know that if it had been so successful, then why was it not telecast for the people of the whole country. I would also like to know whether such films will be telecast in future ?

Secondly, the foreign films are vulgar and nude scenes are shown which do not conform to our culture. Will you take action to restrict the showing of such films ?

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Film festivals are not shown on TV. On the other hand video and TV may be one of the reasons why sometimes the attendance in the film festivals could go down.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : With regard to the answer given by the Minister actually there was a dip in the enthusiasm. So I agree with the hon. Member, Dr. Peruman when he stated that it did not evoke considerable enthusiasm. Anyhow I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the norms that you are following in conducting the International Film Festivals ? You are always conducting the film festivals only in Delhi where the films are not made. Actually the film making is being done in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, etc. Secondly, Sir, the hon. Members of this House are not being given a pass whereas IAS officers in the cadre of under Secretaries are getting the pass. Why such a discrimination is being shown towards the Parliamentarians ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, if any passes are to be given then the festivals should be held during the Session when all of you are here.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the Labour Minister is answering this question. I want to know what has happened to Mr. A. K. Panja ? I want to know whether Mr. Sangma has been given the additional charge or his portfolio has been changed.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, as far as norms are concerned we strictly follow the International norms. There are two types of film festivals that take place. One is one which we are talking about now. There is another festival which takes place in-between the International Film Festival which we call 'Film Utsav'. This 'Film Utsav' takes place in various centres in the country. It takes place in Hyderabad. It takes place in Bangalore and other parts of the country. In fact, the next one will be in Trivandrum. So, it is not that all the film festivals are held in Delhi alone. It is held elsewhere also.

There are various categories of film which are shown like those based on competition, films based on information, foreign retrospective, focus on Asia-Pacific films. This time, we have added two more categories : wild life film section and the other one is the mainstream cinema, which hit the box office but they normally do not get entry into that.

But the main question is why the honourable Members are not given passes. Well, we will certainly consider this point.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gaekwad from a musician's angle.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, our commercial films which are entered in the film festival are of different types altogether. I want to know when the honourable Member has already mentioned that the attendance for these films is almost nil, why are we holding these film festivals ? Secondly, what has been achieved through these film festivals ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : There have been lot of achievements. Well, I don't think I will elaborate everything

International Film Festival, besides encouraging float of the films, thus gives us an opportunity to improve our bilateral relations, exchange of culture.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nobody goes to see that.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, I have already given the figures. In fact, I have stated the occupancy in the Eleventh Film Festival was 49.26 per cent as against 41.16 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now.

Production and availability of quality seeds

358. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new schemes are under consideration to produce quality seeds and ensure their timely availability to farmers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) After successfully completing Phase-I and II of National Seeds Programme from 1976-1985, the Government of India is considering to launch Phase-III of the Project in the year 1987-88.

Objective :

The aim of the project is to assist in achieving the objectives set for the agricultural sector with particular emphasis on promoting use of good quality seed of superior varieties in order to improve agricultural productivity and farm incomes.

In helping to achieve this objective the project will foster the development of a financially viable farmer oriented (market responsive) seed industry with optimal public and private sector participation.

States being covered :

The project covers Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and North-eastern States, besides augmenting Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Project Components :

- (i) Augmentation of seed processing facilities ;
- (ii) Augmentation of seed storage facilities ;
- (iii) Development of facilities for the production of breeder and foundation seeds ;
- (iv) Farm development for the production of foundation seeds ;
- (v) Strengthening of State Seed Testing Laboratories ;
- (vi) Strengthening of NSC and SFCI for the production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds ;
- (vii) Buffer stocking of foundation and certified seeds ;
- (viii) Setting up of a National Seed Training College and Central Seed Testing Laboratory ;
- (ix) Setting up of a Computerised Seed Information Centre ;
- (x) Augmentation of facilities in the Private Sector etc.

4. The Final investment picture is yet to emerge.

Institutions Involved :

5. (i) Government of India :

(a) Department of Agriculture;

(b) Department of Economic Affairs;

(ii) Indian Council for Agricultural Research ;

(iii) State Seeds Corporations of the States being covered under the Project ;

(iv) State Agricultural Universities ;

(v) State Seed Certification Agencies ;

(vi) State Seed Testing Laboratories ;

(vii) National Seeds Corporation/ State Farms Corporation of India ;

(viii) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) / participating Commercial Banks ;

(ix) Private Seed Producers.

Present Status :

6. State-wise and component-wise details are under consideration.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Sir, Phase—I and II of the National Seeds Programme was completed during the years 1976-1985 and the Government is considering to launch Phase-III of the Project in 1987-88. May I know for how long the duration of Phase-III is likely to be extended ?

Then the States being covered under the project are Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and North-eastern States. May I know as to why the State of Haryana, which is making the maximum contribution to the central pool-next to

Punjab, of course—is being ignored and not being covered under this scheme?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as first part of the question is concerned, it is not possible to say anything at present as Phase-III has not started.

So far as Haryana is concerned, it was in the National Seed Project Phase-I. It was under that project and now the State Government has not requested for participation and it is not necessary also because it was covered already.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the Madhya Pradesh Government is always complaining that it gets only 2 per cent of its total requirements of improved variety of seeds and the rest of the 98 per cent is obtained by the farmers from other sources. As a result, they are often cheated and the crops are destroyed. Will you make any provision to ensure that more seeds are made available in Madhya Pradesh as per your new policy laid on the Table?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are in a position to meet the entire requirement in this regard. Whenever any State requires seeds, we give it through the National Seeds Corporation. The States also have their own State Seeds Corporations from where also they get their supplies.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Only 2 per cent of their total requirement is available.

MR. SPEAKER : Do they take the seeds of opium as well?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : They can obtain it from the National Seeds Corporation.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to know that quality seeds are provided in time. But is there any agency which assesses the rate of germination? I

bought a packet of soyabean seeds a month ago and sowed them but even 5 per cent have not germinated. If this is the quality of the seeds supplied to the farmers from the Seed Corporations and various other agencies, then only God can help them.

MR. SPEAKER : You should ask how the 5 per cent seed germinated?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the seeds are tested in the seed testing laboratories. *(Interruptions)* There random sampling is done but special checking is undertaken in case of complaints.

(English)

SHRI K. S. RAO : Sir, it is agreed by everybody that the timely supply of quality seeds is very essential for agriculturists. Keeping in view several complaints made by the agriculturists in various parts of the country, will the Minister think in terms of encouraging farmers cooperative societies or certain private agriculturists who have proved their competence or have achieved some medals from the Government for their achievements in the production of quality seeds and give financial assistance to them, particularly agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh? In Andhra Pradesh there are good number of competent agriculturists who have proved their competence in modern techniques.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Government is always encouraging the cooperative societies as also the private breeders. They are encouraged by the Government by certain programmes through the National Seeds Corporation for cultivation of good quality seeds.

[Translation]

National Commission for drinking water and sanitation.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate national commission for drinking water and sanitation;

(b) if so, the details of administrative and financial powers of the proposed commission; and

(c) the time by which the commission will start functioning ?

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

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

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the question with great hope but the answer is disappointing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAIKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Speaker Sir, ask Shri Ramanand to speak in Hindi, whenever he speaks in English, there is always some confusion.

MR. SPEAKER : It always happens when we borrow something.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are making efforts for solving the drinking water problem and we have been making efforts in this direction since our First Five Year Plan but still we have not been able to find a permanent solution to this problem and there are many rural and desert areas where drinking water is not available. A technology mission has also been set up for this purpose. I think the drinking water problem should be given top priority and a national commission should be set up otherwise drinking water will not be available even by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Why does not the Central Government allocate special funds for this purpose so that this problem can be solved ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir,

the Government of India is according priority to the problem of drinking water and a High Technology Mission has been especially set up to find a solution to the rural water supply problems. It has taken up some 50 pilot projects and by applying the results of the projects we shall be able to solve the problem and more funds are being allocated for the purpose and we have achieved some measure of success as well.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What kind of report has been presented by the High-Technology Mission and how will it technologically help in solving the water problem ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : The High Technology Mission has a certain programme of action. It has to find the sources. In some places water may be available at great distances, at other places the water may not be proper, the fluoride content may be high or it may have other toxic materials and so it has to be treated accordingly. The technology mission has to look after these things.

(English)

The technology mission are getting the cooperation of so many organisation in the country.

(Translation)

These organisations would assist the mission in improving the traditional method of water supply which will be cost effective and will also take less time. Besides, the technology mission has to implement the new technologies and it has achieved a high degree of success in its efforts.

(English)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 20 districts were selected for supply of pure drinking water sometime ago and the names of the districts were also announced. Various technology missions and institutions were involved for the purpose of implementing this scheme. May I know as to what is the

amount that has been allocated for the implementation of this scheme from the Centre and what is the assistance which each State is giving for the scheme? Also, what is the time schedule for supplying pure drinking water to these 20 selected districts?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, mini missions have been established in 23 districts to date. Rs. 2 crores were granted to each of the eleven missions which were set up in the very beginning in different districts of the different States and Rs. 50 lakhs have been released for each of the 12 new missions established subsequently.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is the time schedule for implementation?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We think that we shall be able to supply water to our rural population by 1990, and we may be successful because the different institutions with which we have collaborated are cooperating with us fully. However, even if we are able to solve the problem at one place, the problem may aggravate sometime later and unless the people are made aware of the need for conserving our water resources, the problem may spill over as well.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that water in some districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar like Deoria, Gorakhpur and Seewan, to which the hon. Minister belongs, has a low iodine content due to which people are affected by diseases like goitre. It is causing difficulties to the people and the water is also not clean. Will the Government order a survey in these areas to ensure that such diseases are controlled and clean water is also made available?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a technology mission has been set up in Mirzapur, a district in eastern Uttar Pradesh, and where there is a constant shortage of drinking water. In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, water becomes polluted on account of floods. So far as goitre is concerned, its treatment is not the subject of this Ministry. But wherever there are more than one source of water, the technology mission will find out which method should be adopted to eradicate that disease. In this way, the problem of that area can be solved.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : The water lacks iodine content.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Your State Government is being constantly supplied the iodised salt on account of this problem.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether new districts will be taken up during 1987-88 under the pilot scheme? If, so, whether provision has been made for the same? Secondly.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whole Government is a pilot scheme!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Secondly, Sir, wherever the technology mission has been set up and it has submitted any report already, may I know whether the report submitted includes any new technology?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We are thinking of taking up the mini schemes in the second and third phases and discussions are going on in this regard.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying that he will look into it.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, let him put the question.

(English)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are pleased to permit me to put the question. My question has not been answered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He said, he will look into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are promising to "look into it" on his behalf. He has not replied to my question.

(Translation)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : You may ask

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I was asking that in 1957-88 no new schemes ..
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I will understand your English, you may speak in English.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

(English)

That is what he said.

(Translation)

We shall see.

Indo-Soviet cooperation in agriculture

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*361 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a long term agreement for cooperation in agriculture between India and Soviet Union was signed recently;

(b) If so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the extent to which the Soviet Union has agreed to improve agricultural schemes in India; and

(d) the time by which the implementation of the agreement is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d)
A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A Long Term Programme of Cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India and the State Agro Industrial Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the field of agriculture upto 2000 AD was signed on 12-2-1987.

(h) Economic and Technical Coopera-
tion

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India and the State Agro Industrial Committee of the USSR, have agreed to cooperate for mutual benefit on the basis of economic viability through the establishment of 100% export oriented units, joint ventures, technical collaborations etc. in the following areas :—

(i) Soyabean processing;

(ii) Production and processing of
vegetables and fruits for export;

(iii) Production of chemicals such as
furfural and citric based on agro-
industrial wastes;

(iv) Construction of modern scientific

storage facilities including silos for grains, oilseeds and edible oils;

- (v) Production of ethyl alcohol from potatoes;
- (vi) Production facilities for essential oils;
- (vii) Establishment of goat and sheep breeding farms for processing of meat for export;
- (viii) Establishment of modern abattoirs for export of meat;

Both the sides have further agreed to exchange experts for :—

- (i) Evolving modalities for strengthening and upgrading the laboratories for plant quarantine services, testing insecticides and seeds;
- (ii) Identifying equipment required for modernising animal disease diagnostic laboratories; and
- (iii) Identifying pure lines of poultry in USSR suitable for propagation in Indian conditions.

Scientific and Technical Cooperation

In addition, both the sides have agreed to promote scientific and technical cooperation for the mutual advantage upto 2000 AD in the agricultural sector between the cooperative institutions of India and USSR, by way of seminars/symposia, exchange of specialists, samples, information, research results, joint studies etc. Both the sides have also agreed to formulate working plans of cooperation every two years on matters of mutual interest arising out this L.T.P. and also to identify new areas of cooperation for implementation.

(c) & (d) The Long Term Programme of Cooperation has come into effect from

12-2-1987. It is too early to assess the impact of this Agreement on agricultural production.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Accord signed with the U.S.S.R. has been for the first time on farm cooperation? Is there any such Accord which has been signed by the Government of India with any other country?

May I know whether this agreement provides for bringing wastelands and uncultivated lands under use in various States?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the question is very specific and it is regarding the protocol signed between India and the Soviet Russia. So, the question does not arise about the other agreements, whether we have signed the other agreements, with other countries also. But here I have information regarding this question only.

So far as co-operation is concerned, it is in scientific and technical areas. Also in the recent agreement which we have signed, we are co-operating in economic areas also, i.e. 10 per cent export oriented schemes of the agriculture.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has undertaken any intensive training for some progressive farmers and to report back when the new technology on farming is introduced and, if so, whether the Government will assure me that at the time of selection of such persons and institutions, the factors like availability of raw materials, suitable topography and favourable conditions will be taken care of.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this is regarding the selection of farmers for the training. So far as the training of farmers is concerned, we have *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* all throughout the country and the farmers are trained there.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I could not follow what you have said.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Madam...Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : This is a clear case of privilege!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Sorry, Sir. I was addressing you, not her.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, you said. Is that why you said "Madam"?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Sir, I wanted to inform the hon. lady Member, through you, that the training of the farmers is taken care of, through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Care should be taken to see, while you select some institutions, that you select such farms where raw materials, suitable topography and many other facilities are available.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
The farmers in the area of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra are selected by the Vigyan Kendra. They come there and stay; and they are trained.

(Translation)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture in how many districts Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established in which training is imparted to the farmers. Are there some districts in your knowledge where such centres have not been established till now? There are many districts in the country with vast stretches of agricultural land where agricultural production is also very good. But in these districts Krishi Vigyan Kendras have not been opened. What are the reasons behind the non-establishment of such kendras in predominantly agricultural districts. By when will the Krishi Vigyan Kendras be opened in such districts?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

This question does not arise from the main question because it dealt with the Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the field of agriculture and with the long term agreement signed in this regard. But as I told to the hon. lady Member, we impart training to the farmers in the Krishi Vigyan Kendras. As such I want to tell the hon. Member as well that in every State, in some or the other district a Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been established.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : The agreement that has been concluded with the Soviet Russia with regard to agriculture covers a number of items. This goes to show that there is a multi-pronged approach towards solving the problem; but such an approach does not help, because all these problems continue to remain there.

In the case of pulses and oilseeds, what are the steps you are going to take, to see that this recurring problem does not occur year after year? Even after you provide irrigation and even after you provide better seeds, the problem is still there. How do you solve it? How will it find a place in the protocol between USSR and India?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Everything is taken care of, *(Interruptions)* because this is a protocol consisting of agricultural items, including pulses and oilseeds. So far as oilseeds are concerned, we have recently got some seeds of five varieties of Sunflower from Soviet Russia. The germination test is being carried out; and on an experimental basis, we have cultivated it. We are looking forward for the results of it, and then we will decide whether we can import such seeds from Soviet Russia, or not.

Earnings from advertisements and sponsored programmes

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*362. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) the total revenue collected by Doordarshan from advertisements and sponsorship fees during 1986; and

(b) the percentage of viewing time taken by advertisements and the norms laid down in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The gross revenue of Doordarshan from advertisements and sponsorship fees during the year 1986-87 (April, 1986 to January, 1987) is Rs. 80.53 crores.

(b) Doordarshan at present devotes approximately 5% of its total transmission time to the telecast of commercial advertisements. As a policy, it has been decided that total time spent on commercial advertisements should not exceed 10% of the total transmission time.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : The way you have increased the rates, your revenues will go up to Rs. 160 crores next year. Will you consider giving more relay centres to rural areas—more than what you have provided for, in the 7th Plan ? Between 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., how much time is given for commercial advertisements ? At present, before the popular programmes like *Buniyaad* and *Chitrahaar*, you spend almost 25% time on advertisements, and people feel like hanging the TV. If you increase it to 10%, how much time will you give for commercial advertisements—I do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Closure of Mini Steel Plants

*345. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

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

(a) whether a large number of mini steel plants are facing indefinite closure because of price escalation of inputs such as steel scrap, graphite electrodes, refractories and electric power on the one hand and heavy excise and customs duties on the other; and

(b) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No representation regarding mini steel plants facing closure due to price escalation of inputs has been received by the Government. However, there has been an increase in the price of certain inputs such as power while the market price of billets produced by those plants has declined. The Steel Furnace Association of India has been representing to the Government that due to this reason the industry is not able to generate enough resources for modernisation and upgradation of technology.

(b) The Government have reduced the Customs duty on imported scrap, sponge iron and hot briquetted iron by about 5%. Adequate quantities of melting scrap are also being imported to ensure raw material availability.

Fishing harbours and fish landing centres

*347. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the sanctioned major and minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres will be completed; and

(b) the details of the progress in respect of five major harbour proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The sanctioned major and minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres are expected to be completed during the period of Seventh Plan.

(b) Four major fishing harbours, namely, Roychowk, Visakhapatnam, Madras and Cochin have already been commissioned. The fifth major fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock (Bombay) is under construction.

[Translation]

TV relay centre at Saharsa, Bihar

*348. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which a Doordarshan relay centre will be set up in Saharsa, Bihar ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan provides, inter-alia for the establishment of a large number of new TV transmitters including a 100 W transmitter at Saharsa. These transmitters can be installed only in phases depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the equipment and overall priorities. Installation of the proposed new transmitter at Saharsa will also depend on these factors.

[English]

Report of Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production

*353. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production has submitted its first report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations with regard to Gujarat on the introduction of new oilseeds in the State; and

(c) the time span given for achieving various targets/objectives of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The Technology Mission on Oilseeds has brought out a document on strategies for increasing oilseeds production.

The objective of the Technology Mission is to make the country self-reliant as early as possible in edible and non-edible oils and reduce imports, through integrated approach involving different developmental, scientific, input, banking and marketing agencies.

(b) The Mission has proposed the introduction of Sunflower and Soybean on a large scale in Gujarat and Safflower in the salt-affected and drought prone areas of the State.

(c) The target of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds is to attain a production level of 18 million tonnes of oilseeds and a recovery level of 5 million tonnes of edible oil by the year 1990.

Captive iron ore mines

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

(a) the number of captive iron ore mines owned and operated by different Steel Plants for their own use;

(b) the particulars of such iron ore mines owned and operated by Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(c) the total quantum of iron ore lifted by Rourkela Steel Plant from these iron ore mines during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a)

SAIL owns thirteen iron ore mines of which twelve are being operated.

(b) The Rourkela Steel Plant owns and operates two iron ore mines at Barsua and Kalta.

(c) and (d) Rourkela received the following quantum of iron ore from its captive mines :—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Barsua	Kalta	Total
1983-84	1.16	0.37	1.53
1984-85	1.27	0.49	1.76
1985-86	1.29	0.44	1.73

Radio Station at Sikkim

*356. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of radio stations proposed to be set up in various parts of the country during the year 1987;

(b) whether a radio station is proposed to be set up in Sikkim, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Four new radio stations are expected to be established one each at Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Maduari (Tamil Nadu), Keonjhar (Orissa) and Jamshedpur (Bihar) during the year 1987.

(b) During the 7th Plan, a permanent set up with 20 KW MW transmitter, type I studios receiving facilities and staff

quarters, is proposed to be established at Gangtok. In addition, a 10 KW SW transmitter is also proposed to be established there. These schemes are expected to be ready for commissioning towards the end of March, 1990.

(c) Does not arise.

(English)

Registered unemployed

357. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges and the categories under which they are registered ;

(b) whether Employment Exchanges are playing an effective role in providing jobs to these unemployed persons; and

(c) if not, the remedial action being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Recruitment for jobs is made through several agencies such as Staff Selection Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Railway Service Commission, Public Service Commissions, etc. Employment Exchanges are only one amongst these agencies through which placements of unemployed persons are made. Their role is limited to sponsoring panels of suitable job-seekers against notified vacancies. With a view to effecting improvements in their working, State Governments have been advised to computerise the operations of Employment Exchanges.

Statement

State-wise and Educational category-wise number of job seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1986.

(in thousands)

States/Union Territories	Number of job-seekers on Live Register as on 30-6-1986					Total
	Below Matric	Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduates and post-graduates		
I	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1188.1	648.2	355.0	187.7	2379.0	
2. Assam	355.7	229.1	67.0	41.0	693.4	
3. Bihar	1179.0	945.5	253.9	226.2	2604.6	
4. Gujarat	319.2	361.4	57.6	56.3	794.5	
5. Haryana	245.8	166.0	24.7	39.3	475.9	
6. Himachal Pradesh	123.7	159.1	29.8	23.3	335.9	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	54.5	13.6	8.6	12.3	89.0	
8. Karnataka	399.7	434.9	55.7	100.4	990.7	
9. Kerala	1174.9	1212.7	130.8	101.9	2620.3	
10. Madhya Pradesh	738.7	54.7	586.9	162.6	1542.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Maharashtra	1139.2	1116.9	152.3	217.3	2625.7
12. Manipur	126.3	79.0	19.5	17.7	242.6
13. Meghalaya	11.0	5.8	1.8	1.6	20.1
14. Nagaland	13.0	4.8	0.7	0.6	19.1
15. Orissa	441.0	212.5	46.5	93.8	793.9
16. Punjab	342.7	185.1	51.1	73.2	652.1
17. Rajasthan	335.6	151.3	162.7	95.5	745.1
18. Sikkim*					
19. Tamilnadu	1085.3	640.6	299.2	193.3	2218.5
20. Tripura	59.4	21.7	17.2	6.0	104.3
21. Uttar Pradesh	1169.5	615.0	660.8	442.4	2887.7
22. West Bengal	1912.3	1106.0	650.9	389.5	4058.6
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	13.4
24. Arunachal Pradesh*					
25. Chandigarh	55.4	33.0	15.2	17.7	121.4
26. Delhi	161.5	222.2	142.9	86.8	613.4
27. Goa, Daman & Diu.	26.0	24.0	4.0	4.1	68.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**					
29. Lakshadweep	4.5	1.6	@	0.1	6.1
30. Mizoram	16.8	7.4	1.6	1.5	27.3
31. Pondicherry	36.0	28.7	7.3	6.4	78.6
All India Total	12723.8	8682.7	3805.8	2599.7	27812.0

Note :—1. 1 No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

3. @ Figure less than 50.

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

[English]

Allocation for housing

*360. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for housing in the successive Five Year Plans ;

(b) the share of private and public sector in the allocation made; and

(c) steps in view to bring about changes in rent control laws to encourage housing activity ?

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

Statement**Public & Private Sector Investment in Housing**

Five Year Plan	Public Sector	Private Sector (As anticipated)	Total.
(Rs. in crores)			
1st	250	900	1150
2nd	300	1000	1300
3rd	425	1125	1550
4th	625	2175	2800
5th	601	3636	4237
6th	1491	11500	12991
7th	2458	29000	31458

Fund for education of workers

*363. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to impress upon the private sector industries to help raise a fund for education of workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

and (b) The Information is given in the Statement below.

(c) Rent Control is a State subject. However, the matter had been examined by Economic Administrative Reforms Commission which had suggested certain amendments in Rent Control laws operated by the State Govts /U.T. Adms. They have already been addressed in the matter. Recently, the National Commission on Urbanisation has, in its first interim report (January 1987), also suggested certain amendments to Rent Control Laws. Copies of the report have been sent to State Governments.

Certain changes in the Delhi Rent Control Act are also envisaged in the light of the above mentioned suggestions.

(b) Does not arise

Pending cases of labour disputes

*364. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases relating to labour disputes pending in the various Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunal and Central Tribunal in each State; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) The information relating to industrial disputes pending before Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals in the State/Union Territories

is not maintained.

The information relating to the number of industrial disputes pending as on 31.12.1986 before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Courts	Number of Industrial Disputes pending
1.	Asansol	64
2.	Bombay No. I	33
3.	Bombay No. II	63
4.	Calcutta	230
5.	Chandigarh	101
6.	Delhi	141
7.	Dhanbad N. I	191
8.	Dhanbad No. II	470
9.	Jabalpur	230
10.	Kanpur	125

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

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

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been able to achieve its objectives :

(b) if not, the steps being considered to revamp its composition and working ; and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust to the Commission the fixation of fair prices for producers and consumers throughout the country for all farm products by creating a suitable infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, a decision has recently

been taken to enlarge and restructure the Commission by increasing its members from four to seven. Besides the Chairman, there will be three officials and three non-official members.

(c) No, Sir. The Commission only recommends remunerative prices, keeping in view the interests of both producers and consumers, for major agricultural commodities.

Import of Tin

*75. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from which tin is being imported to meet the shortage in the country ; and

(b) the value of tin imported during the year 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Tin

metal imported through MMTC from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Brazil.

(b) The value of imports during calendar year 1986 was Rs. 20.14 crores..

Implementation of slum improvement projects in Orissa

3654. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of Puri Municipality for implementation of slum improvement project was submitted by the State Government of Orissa for approval and sanction by Centre, if so, when and the details thereof;

(b) whether the project has been sanctioned and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken to expedite it and the anticipated time by which the approval and sanction order would be conveyed to the State Government; and

(d) whether slum improvement projects for Cuttack and Bhubaneswar cities in Orissa are still to be approved by the Centre; if so, when these projects will be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Habitat Improvement Project, Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 102.392 million was submitted by the Govt. of Orissa in Nov., 1986 seeking Overseas Development Admn. (U. K.) assistance to the tune of Rs. 60.378 million for the project. The project envisages integrated development of 29 slum pockets in Puri with development of physical infrastructure, low cost sanitation, area development, socio-economic & cultural inputs and slum housing etc. The Habitat Project, Puri has already been recommended by the Govt. of India to the British authorities for obtaining approval of O.D.A. to finance it.

(d) Slum Improvement Projects for

Cuttack and Bhubaneswar have not been submitted by the State Government..

Appellate forum for industrial disputes

3655. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has considered institution of an appellate forum with an All India jurisdiction to bring about uniformity in the norms of industrialisation and to formulate principles for the guidance of labour courts and industrial tribunals;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the time by which Government are expected to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Law Commission has a tentative plan to recommend the setting up of an Industrial Relations Commission with appellate jurisdiction over the awards of the Labour Courts/ Industrial Tribunals. A working Paper on the subject has been prepared by them and circulated to all the interested bodies/persons for their comments.

(c) Does not arise at present.

(Translation)

Allocation of funds to Bihar under RLEGP

3656. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reallocated only the unutilised amount under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the year 1986-87; and

(b) If so, Government's scheme to make good the loss suffered by Bihar as a result thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(English)

Assistance to Cooperative Institutions

3657. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIOAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan to develop cooperative institutions in the country;

(b) whether guidelines have been sent to State Governments to develop and strengthen the co-operative institutions functioning under them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The State and Central Sector Plans envisage an outlay of Rs. 1470 crore on "Cooperation" in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The strategy for cooperative development in the Seventh Five Year Plan envisages the following main tasks.

(i) Comprehensive development of primary agricultural credit societies to function as multipurpose viable units;

(ii) Realignment of the policies and procedures of cooperatives to expand the flow of credit and ensure supply of inputs and

services particularly to the weaker sections;

(iii) Taking up of special cooperative programmes for implementation in the underdeveloped States especially in the North-Eastern Region;

(iv) Strengthening the consumer cooperative movement in urban as well as rural areas so that it can play a pivotal role in the public distribution system; and

(v) Promoting professional management and strengthening of effective training facilities for improving the operational efficiency.

Development of women and children in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh

3658. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the districts suggested by Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of women and children in rural areas have been approved under the scheme of 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas'; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) The programme 'Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)' is being implemented in some districts all over the country selected according to laid-down criteria. The programme was implemented in three districts viz Cuddapah, Srikakulam and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh since its inception. In 1986-87 the programme was to be taken up in two additional districts of Andhra Pradesh. However, the State Government proposed three districts. Since only two districts could be taken up, after consultation with the

State Government and as per their suggestion two of the three districts namely Mehboobnagar and Anantapur were approved.

Production of Nitrogenous Fertilisers

3659. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of fertiliser plants, the actual production and the number of shut down days during each of the last three years and the current year plant-wise ;

(b) whether nitrogenous fertiliser production is proposed to be increased without any fresh capital investment;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(d) how do the production costs of fertilisers in India compare with those of

some leading manufacturers in the world market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The unitwise installed capacity and the actual production of nitrogenous fertilizers during the last three years and the current year (upto February, 1987) are given in the Statement given below.

The information regarding the number of shut down days of each plant is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, modernisation, etc., are taken on a continuous basis to maximise production in the operating fertilizer units. From the units at present in operation, an additional production of about one lakh tonnes of Nitrogen is expected during the ensuing year i.e. 1987-88.

(d) The cost of production of fertilizers in India is higher than the cost of production abroad, because of equipment, feedstock and inputs being costlier.

Statement

Unit-wise installed capacity and production of Nitrogenous fertilizers during the years 1983-84 to 1986-87.

(Figures in thousand tonnes of Nitrogen)

Name of the Unit	Present Installed Capacity	Production during the years			
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Upto February, 1987)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PUBLIC SECTOR					
Sindri Modernisation	219	131.4	125.2	74.1	118.1
Gorakhpur	131	81.4	82.4	78.9	73.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ramagundam	228	80.5	93.4	55.3	103.5
Talcher	228	57.3	55.1	52.9	46.6
Nangal-I	80	59.1	52.6	60.8	49.9
Nangal-II	152	134.1	137.8	138.3	120.4
Bhatinda	235	142.8	143.6	168.2	152.2
Panipat	235	157.1	157.1	141.9	174.9
Namrup-I	45	20.4	21.6	17.1	7.9
Namrup-II	152	61.3	66.7	58.7	72.8
Durgapur	152	71.3	57.5	46.9	49.6
Barauni	152	58.7	37.7	92.8	52.5
Udyogamandal	78	31.2	51.2	59.3	46.9
Cochin-I	152	94.3	107.9	56.3	95.8
Cochin-II	81	42.0	65.6	64.4	71.2
Trombay	90	84.4	84.3	81.2	77.8
Trombay-IV	75	55.4	55.6	51.8	55.8
Trombay-V	152	140.1	125.0	136.0	138.1
Thal	683	—	48.9*	376.6	425.0
Madras	176	92.7	151.4	131.0	143.4
Rourkela	120	22.5	49.8	34.5	33.8
Neyveli	70	57.4	58.9	59.1	53.2
Paradeep	130	—	—	0.4*	66.4
By-Products	30	15.1	16.1	16.3	13.1
Total	3846	1660.1	1845.4	2052.0	2249.9**
Public Sector					

(*Trial Production)

**Includes Productions of 7.3 from Haldia)

1	2	3	4	5	6
COOPERATIVE SECTOR					
Kalol/Kandla	303	260.6	321.9	272.8	285.7
Phulpur	228	173.4	200.1	191.0	200.7
Hazira	668	—	—	126.7	541.4
Total	1198	434.0	522.0	590.5	1028.2
(Coop. Sector)					
PRIVATE SECTOR					
Baroda	236	220.2	215.5	252.7	232.3
Vizag	84	73.6	73.3	81.8	68.2
Kota	152	141.7	143.7	163.1	135.3
- Kanpur	310	247.4	286.3	267.8	247.0
Goa	198	129.5	148.1	191.3	194.5
Tuticorin	293	241.3	307.3	308.3	300.0
- Mangalore	156	90.4	134.0	110.8	124.8
Ennore	8	9.1	9.2	9.0	10.5
Varanasi	10	3.5	2.1	3.0	1.5
Bharuch	273	211.4	212.4	270.8	255.5
Tuticorin (Alkalis)	16	10.2	13.3	12.8	11.3
PNFC, Nangal	16	—	—	6.8	5.0
HLL, Haldia	29	—	—	1.0*	4.8
By-Products	13	2.8	4.1	4.0	4.0
Total	1794	1390.5	1549.7	1685.5	1611.9
(Private Sector)					
GRAND TOTAL	6838	3485.3	3917.1	4328.0	4890.0

(*Trial production).

(**Includes trial production of 7.3 from Haldia)

Setting up of Gas-Based Fertiliser Projects in U.P.

3660. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the two gas-based fertilizer projects in Uttar Pradesh with their location and capacity;

(b) the particulars of private parties

involved in these projects and their equity capital participation therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up the execution of those two projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Four gas-based fertilizer projects are proposed to be set up in U. P. The details of their location and capacity are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Location	Licenced/Installed Capacity	
1.	Aonla, Bareilly District	Ammonia :	1350 TPD
		Urea :	2200 TPD
2.	Jagdishpur, Sultanpur District	Ammonia :	1350 TPD
		Urea :	2200 TPD
3.	Babrala, Badaun District	Ammonia :	1350 TPD
		Urea :	2250 TPD
4.	Shahjahanpur District.	Ammonia :	1350 TPD
		Urea :	2250 TPD

While the progress made by the Aonla and Jagdishpur Projects is according to schedule, implementation of the other two projects, viz. Babrala and Shahjahanpur, is not satisfactory;

(b) Private parties are involved in three of these projects. Their equity capital participation is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Promoters	Equity Participation of Promoters (Rs. Crores)
1.	Jagdishpur Fertilizer Project	M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	(i) Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corpn. of U. P. Ltd. (PIICUP)—18.12 (ii) Gulf Consolidated Co. for Services & Industries. (CGSI)—18.12 (iii) M/s. Gwalior Rayon (now GRASIM industries) and its nominees —47.76

1	2	3	4
2.	Babrula Fertilizer Project.	M/s. Tata Fertilizers Limited.	85.00
3.	Shahjahanpur Fertilizer Project	M/s. Apeejay Fertilisers Ltd.	75.80

(c) The progress of implementation of all the gas-based projects is reviewed regularly and the promoters have been/are being advised to expedite the execution of these projects.

TV relay centre at Ongole in Prakasam district

3661. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a one Kilowatt capacity T.V. relay centre at Ongole in Prakasam district during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a TV relay centre with a 100 W capacity transmitter is proposed to be installed and commissioned at Ongole during 1987-88. Site for the centre has been selected and orders for the required equipment also placed.

[Translation]

Financial assistance for drinking water in Jhunjhunu

3662. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have under consideration any scheme to provide financial and other assistance to Rajasthan Government to provide drinking water facility in Jhunjhunu district

in Rajasihan, particularly hill areas of Udaipurwati and Khetari; —

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c) Though provision of drinking water is a State subject and State Governments plan, formulate and implement rural water supply schemes under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme ((MNP), the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Schemes prepared by State Governments for implementation under the ARWSP are submitted for technical clearance to the Government of India. No rural drinking water supply scheme pertaining to Jhunjhunu district has been submitted by Rajasthan Government for clearance under the ARWSP in 1986-87. As such the Government of India does not have under consideration at present any scheme for providing drinking water facility in Jhunjhunu district. In 1985-86, 89 schemes for covering 141 villages in Jhunjhunu district at a cost of Rs. 5.6 crores were sanctioned under the ARWSP.

[English]

Coverage of hill/tribal areas by ETV programmes

3663. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to provide adequate coverage to the hill/tribal and far flung areas by the Educational T.V. programmes so as to ensure that no parts of the country are at any disadvantage in the field of education; and

(b) if so, the nature and outline of steps taken in this regard during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and proposed to be taken during the remaining three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b) Educational TV programme of 45 minute duration is Telecast on all school working days in respective language of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh under INSAT scheme and in four other Hindi speaking States of Haryana Madhaya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The programme is uplinked from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. These ETV programmes are also received in the hilly/tribal districts and remote areas of these six States.

Higher Education Programme are also telecast via INSAT on college working days in the National Network of Doordarshan. In addition, Adult Education Programmes with varying periodicity is also telecast from all Doordarshan Kendras.

With the implementation of VII Plan scheme all Hilly/tribal and remote areas in the country are expected to be covered substantially. Extensive coverage is also being provided to the island areas.

Air programmes for agriculturists

3665. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps proposed to improve the programmes of AIR for agriculturists to make them conversant with the latest innovations in farm technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): It is the constant endeavour of AIR to improve its rural programmes based on the felt-needs of the rural audience. The rural programmes are planned for broadcast in consultation with the representatives of the State Depts. concerned and the representatives of farmers and include an integrated package of agricultural practices. In the programmes, greater emphasis is being laid on integrated rural development, 20-Point Programme, topics on health, hygiene etc. and on latest findings in agricultural technology and research. AIR Stations are broadcasting programmes for rural listeners from half-an-hour to 1/2 hour daily.

Exchange fluctuation reserve transferred by N.B.C.C.

3666. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI AMAR SINGH
KATHAWA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve is a fortuitous gain and has no connection with the actual performance;

(b) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation has transferred heavy amounts from its Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve to profit and loss account to show profits during the year 1985-86;

(c) if so, the amount so transferred;

(d) how much amount from Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve was transferred by NBCC to profit and loss account during the year 1984-85;

(e) whether it is a fact that but for this transfer the Corporation would have

shown a substantial loss during 1985-86; and

(f) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f) Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve in respect of the overseas projects is a part of the operational results of the Corporation. The sums of Rs.45.57 lakhs and Rs. 500.46 lakhs were transferred by NBCC from the Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve to its profit and loss accounts during 1984-85 and 1985-86. respectively. The transfer to/from the Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve is based on accepted accounting principles. It will not, therefore, be correct to say that for the said transfer, the NBCC would have shown substantial loss during 1985-86.

Transfer of flats of deceased allottees

3607. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of allottees of the DDA's MIG flats in New Delhi filed nominations with the DDA during the last year for transfer of their flats in the name of their wives or children in the event of their death;

(b) whether the DDA has taken a decision in the matter and if so, the modalities worked out in this regard;

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(d) the number of such applications for transfer of flats of the deceased allottees who had paid the cost in full and got the flats registered in their name before death that are pending at present with the DDA and the number out of them relating to MIG flats in East of Kailash ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Only nine nominations were received during the last year.

(b) and (c) The matter is under the consideration of D.D.A.

(d) One application has been received in respect of MIG flat in East of Kailash, which is pending for want of policy decision.

[Translation]

Widening of Road near New Delhi Railway Station

3668. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that with the opening of New Delhi Railway Station's gate number 2 (opposite Ajmeri Gate), traffic on Thompson Road has increased considerably ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to widen this road to ease the movement of traffic ; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) The MCD has a proposal to widen the road.

(c) No firm commitment can be given at present since the scheme is yet to be approved by the Government.

[English]

Marble Deposits

3669. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the areas where marble deposits are found in the country ;

(b) the estimated quantum of marble available in those areas ;

(c) whether Government propose to modernise marble mining ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Marble occurrences of economic importance are limited to a very few States such as, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. However, Marble deposits of inferior grades occur in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Rajasthan which accounts for 95% of the production of marble has a reserve of 425 million tonnes followed by Gujarat which has 46.7 million tonnes. The reserves in the other States are not substantial.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. To modernise marble mining, Govt. of Rajasthan has formulated a programme of providing 5 plots of size 100 mts × 100 mts to one applicant if he intends to work in marble deposits after deploying wire saw machines or any other modern machines and provide other infrastructural facilities. Government of Gujarat has established marble estate for helping marble industry and also provide finance to entrepreneurs and small scale industries through Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.

Production, consumption and export of iron ore

3670. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of iron ore in the country during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far ;

(b) the consumption of iron ore in the public and private sector steel plants during the above period ;

(c) the total quantum of iron ore exported during the same period ; and

(d) the approximate quantum of iron ore lying at the pit heads at present and the details thereof !

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The production of iron ore in the country during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is :

1984	42.31	million tonnes
1985	44.09	million tonnes
1986	48.82	million tonnes (Provisional)

(b) The information on consumption of iron ore is available from 1983 to 1985 and is given below :

1983	15.25	million tonnes
1984	15.62	million tonnes
1985	15.77	million tonnes (Provisional)

(c) The export of iron ore during 1984-85 to 1986-87 (April 1986 to February 1987) is :

1984-85	25.40	million tonnes
1985-86	27.96	million tonnes (Provisional)
1986-87	25.11	million tonnes (April 1986 to February 1987) (Provisional)

(d) About 51.7 million tonnes of iron ore was lying at the pit heads of mines under SAIL, NMDC & TISCO as on 1.3.1987.

Information in respect of other mines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Experiments on oil bearing plants

3671. SHRI M. SUBHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have been conducted on trial basis on the oil bearing plants imported from Mexico ;

(b) whether the oil obtained from these plants can be used as a lubricant ;

(c) if so, the details of the experiment conducted on these plants in several coastal sand dunes in the country ; and

(d) the cultural practices envisaged for cultivation of the Mexican oil plants in the coastal sand dunes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes Sir. Experiments have been conducted on a trial basis with Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), which has its origin in Mexico and adjoining parts of tropical America.

(b) The oil obtained from Jojoba plant can be selectively used as a lubricant.

(c) The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar, has undertaken experiments on Jojoba in coastal sand dunes under semi-arid conditions in west coast of Gujarat and also in sub-humid coastal regions of Ganjam district of Orissa. The experiments have shown that Jojoba can be successfully grown in the coastal sand dunes. The plants have started fruiting at these places. It is too early to assess the yield potential.

(d) Cultural practices for successfully growing Jojoba in the coastal sand dunes are being worked out. Initial observations have indicated that all the varieties are not suited to our conditions and hence some refinements in terms of selection of suitable types are needed. This long duration crop requires supporting irrigation during early

establishment upto two years.

Wilt disease on guava

3672 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experts have been sent to study the wilt disease that is said to be destroying the guava cultivation in Allahabad ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to curb the disease and to protect the remaining vegetation ?

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

(b) As a result of the recommendations of the experts, research has been initiated at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana ; Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani ; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi to investigate the causes and suggest control measures. Earlier another scheme was also sanctioned at Allahabad. The investigations so far made strongly indicate the association of a Vascular Wilt with this disease. Further investigations are in progress to confirm this and to evolve suitable control measures. Possibility of finding resistant root stocks is also being explored.

Nodal agency in fertilizer technology

3673. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Projects and Development India Limited have suggested for creation of a nodal agency in fertilizer technology ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) As a first step, Government have asked Projects & Development India Limited to undertake evaluation of various modern technologies.

Unemployed in the country

3674. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed in the country as on 31 December, 1986 registered with the various employment exchanges with State-wise break up ;

(b) the percentage of the working population which is unemployed as on 31 December, 1986 State-wise ;

(c) the additional employment expected to be generated during 1987 in terms of standard man-years ; and

(d) the additional labour force likely to enter the employment market during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : All persons registered at the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Information about registered job-seekers is contained in the Statement given below.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) and (d) Information available relates to the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) as a whole. Net additions to the labour force in age group 5+ during this period are estimated at 39.38 million, and additional employment expected to be generated during the same period at 40.36 million Standard Person Years.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as
as on 31st December, 1986

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2461.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	
3.	Assam	812.3
4.	Bihar	2914.5
5.	Gujarat	877.1
6.	Haryana	492.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	346.8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	106.8

2	2	3
9.	Karnataka	1084.7
10.	Kerala	2704.9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1772.0
12.	Maharashtra	2876.6
13.	Manipur	258.8
14.	Meghalaya	22.7
15.	Mizoram	30.6
16.	Nagaland	20.4
17.	Orissa	856.8
18.	Punjab	609.6
19.	Rajasthan	840.1
20.	Sikkim *	
21.	Tamilnadu	2444.8
22.	Tripura	107.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3250.8
24.	West Bengal	4252.6
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.2
26.	Chandigarh	732.8
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli **	
28.	Delhi	680.8
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66.8
30.	Lakshadweep	6.6
31.	Pondicherry	84.1
All India Total :		30131.2

Note : 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

3. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

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

Import of Fertilizers

3675. **SHRI ARUN NEHRU** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the last three years, country-wise and the quantity of fertilizers likely to be imported for the coming three years;

(b) the total indigenous production during the last three years and the production anticipated during the next three years; and

(c) the installed capacity of fertilizers unit-wise, the extent to which the capacity has been utilized during the last three years and the reasons for shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI R. PRABHU : (a) The quantity of fertilizers imported during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in the Statement-I below. No decision has yet been taken regarding the quantity of imports during the next three years. This will depend upon the demand and supply situation.

(b) The information is furnished in the following table :

(In lakh tonnes of nutrients)
Total indigenous
production 1983-86

Year	Production
1983-84	45.33
1984-85	51.81
1985-86	57.56
Anticipated production.	
1986-87	69.50
1987-88	77.00
1988-89	83.50

(c) The unit-wise installed capacity and capacity utilisation are given in the statement-II below.

The under-utilisation of capacity in fertilizer plants is due mainly to ab initio design deficiencies, equipment mis-match, mechanical breakdowns and power problems.

Statement-I

Countrywise quantities of fertilizers imported during 1983-84 to 1985-86

(In lakh tonnes of materials)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Year		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abu Dhabi	0.231	2.49	2.52
2.	Australia	—	—	0.14
3.	Belgium	—	—	0.18
4.	Bulgaria	0.677	1.84	1.66

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Canada	4.55	9.59	4.38
6.	Czechoslovakia	—	0.11	0.47
7.	Egypt	—	0.43	
8.	Finland	—	0.37	
9.	France	0.550	0.51	0.21
10.	German Democratic Republic (GDR)	3.564	4.31	5.63
11.	Holland	4.026	5.48	2.58
12.	Hungary	—	0.13	1.42
13.	Indonesia	—	—	0.25
14.	Italy	0.740	2.31	1.29
15.	Japan	—	—	0.22
16.	Jordan	0.977	3.22	5.99
17.	Kuwait	0.394	3.00	2.05
18.	Libya	—	2.91	3.5
19.	Malaysia	—	—	0.30
20.	Norway	—	0.53	0.29
21.	Pakistan	0.365	0.02	—
22.	Poland	—	0.14	0.16
23.	Qatar	2.008	2.80	1.45
24.	Romania	0.921	1.43	2.18
25.	Saudi Arabia	0.429	1.64	1.29
26.	Spain	—	0.36	—
27.	Trinidad	—	—	1.18
28.	U. S. A.	3.828	16.40	16.36
29.	U. S. S. R.	1.039	3.25	3.63
30.	Venezuela	—	0.28	—

1	2	3	4	5
31.	West Germany	2.428	4.25	2.48
32.	Yugoslavia	—	0.76	—
	Total	26.727	68.56	61.88

Statement-II

Installed capacity and capacity utilisation of Fertilizer plants
(1983-84 to 1985-86)

Name of Unit	Installed Capacity	1983-84 (%)	1984-85 (%)	1985-86 (%)
	2	3	4	5

Nitrogen

Public Sector

Sindri Moderni-

sation	219	55.4	57.2	33.8
Gorakhpur	131	62.1	62.9	60.2
Ramagundam	228	35.3	41.3	24.3
Talcher	228	16.4	24.2	23.2
Nangal-I	80	73.9	65.8	76.0
Nangal-II	152	88.2	90.7	91.0
Bhatinda	235	60.8	61.1	71.6
Panipat	235	66.8	66.8	60.4
Namrup-I	45	45.3	48.0	38.0
Namrup-II	152	40.3	43.9	38.6
Durgapur	152	46.9	37.8	30.4
Barauni	152	38.6	24.8	61.1
Udyogamandal	78	40.0	65.6	76.0
Cochin-I	152	62.0	71.0	37.0
Cochin-II	81	105.0	84.1	82.6
Trombay	90	93.8	93.7	90.2
Trombay-IV	75	73.9	74.1	69.1

1	2	3	4	5
Trombay-V	152	92.2	82.2	89.5
Thal	683	—	—	63.0
Madras	176	52.7	86.0	74.4
Rourkela	120	18.7	41.5	28.8
Neyveli	70	82.0	84.3	84.4
By-Products	30	62.9	67.1	67.9
Private sector				
Baroda	236	93.3	91.3	107.1
Vizag	84	87.7	87.3	97.4
Kota	152	93.7	94.5	107.3
Kanpur	310	79.8	92.4	86.4
Goa	198	81.6	86.6	96.6
Tuticorin	293	84.6	104.9	105.2
Mangalore	156	57.7	85.9	71.0
Ennore	8	56.9	57.5	60.0
Varanasi	10	37.0	21.0	39.0
Bharuch	273	77.4	77.9	99.2
Tuticorin-Alkalis	16	85.0	83.1	80.0
PNFC, Nangal	16	—	—	42.5
By-Products	13	70.0	67.5	100.0
Cooperative sector				
Katol/Kandla	260	100.2	123.8	104.9
Phulpur	228	76.0	87.8	83.8
Hazira	668	—	—	56.9
Public sector				
—P.O.—				
Udyogamandal	37	57.3	78.4	85.7
Cochin-II	114	43.2	74.8	61.8
Trombay	45	90.0	91.3	88.4
Trombay-IV	75	73.9	74.1	69.1

1	2	3	4	5
Madras	112	80.4	100.4	83.0
Khetri	90	8.4	9.2	7.1
SSP Units	35	37.7	25.1	28.6
Private sector				
Baroda	50	104.2	102.8	120.8
Vizag	104	72.4	76.3	83.1
Goa	111	80.8	89.3	111.7
Tuticorin	143	83.6	112.5	114.2
Ennore	10	115.0	115.0	120.0
SSP Units	413	90.4	79.6	77.6
Cooperative sector				
Kandla	260	103.5	134.0	135.3

[Translation]

Use of chemical mixtures and insecticides

3676 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production has increased due to increasing use of chemical mixtures and insecticides but poison percolates in the agricultural produce and it is slowly going into the body of human being consuming the agricultural produce and posing a danger to human life;

(b) if so, whether Government have paid any attention to this problem and carried out experiments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The insecticides belong to a group of chemicals which have helped in sustaining the agricultural production by minimising/eliminating the losses which might otherwise be caused by the crop pests and diseases. From the very beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan, concerted efforts have been made by the concerned Central and

State Government organisations to recommend less persistent and easily bio-degradable insecticides for use in agriculture to avoid problems arising out of residues of persistent type of insecticides which are capable of accumulating in human body through the food chain (agricultural produce). Such efforts are being further strengthened during the 7th Five Year Plan. Some studies conducted by the national laboratories had revealed the presence of such insecticides in human tissues but no definite conclusion could be drawn as to their being a danger to human life.

(b) and (c) The Government have paid adequate attention to the problem referred to and has taken the following action :-

(i) The Institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities have screened a large number of insecticides for recommending safer and effective insecticides for use in agriculture.

(ii) Studies have been undertaken by the Agricultural Research organisations to determine the residues of insecticides on agricultural produce for recommending safety-interval to avoid the risk of insecticides residues to human beings.

- (iii) The tolerance limits for a number of insecticides have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to enable monitoring of Agricultural commodities from the view point of insecticides as well. Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, the registration of insecticides is mandatory before they could be imported/manufactured in the country. The Registration Committee constituted under the Act has laid down elaborate guidelines for data generation which encompass the data on insecticides residues and their effect on animals and human beings. Consequently, only safer insecticides with suitable precautions are being registered for use in the country.

- (iv) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched an All Indian Coordinated Project on Pesticides Residues for further streamlining the use of insecticides with special reference to their residues on agricultural produce.

[English]

Unsold D. D. A. Flats

3677. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that flats constructed by DDA are not as popular among the buyers as they used to be before 1980; If so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of such flats in different categories lying unsold so far and the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) D.D.A. have reported that all the flats constructed and completed so far have been allotted.

Utilisation of land by Bhartiya Kala Kendra

3678. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1,3993 on 19th August, 1985 regarding utilisation of land by Bhartiya Kala Kendra and state :

(a) the details of the instructions according to which only 600 square feet of residential area could be constructed by Bhartiya Kala Kendra; and

(b) the details of the instruction in force at present and policy of Government prior to March, 1984 and after March, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The instructions issued in the year 1976 which are still in force stipulate that in institutional allotments the plinth area for residential units of chowkidar shall not exceed 365 sq. ft. and for care taker 600 sq. ft. The instructions however, provide that the plinth area of residential unit of care taker/chowkidar will be fixed by the Lessor in his absolute discretion.

In 1983 a decision was taken () deserving cases residential portion up to 25% of the total floor area achieved can be permitted for bonafide residential use by the institutions as per the standard approved by DDA under the Hostels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hotels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Notification of 1977.

Vacation of Government accommodation by retired persons

3679. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that retired Government servants retain Government accommodation allotted to them after their retirement beyond the permissible limit;

(b) if so, the number of such retired employees who are retaining Government accommodation, under unauthorised occupation at present; and

(c) the steps being taken to get the accommodation vacated?

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

(b) 870.

(c) Proceeding have been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in the Court of the Estate Officers for eviction of unauthorised occupants.

Allotment of quarters to C P W.D staff

3680. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parliament Works Division No. 1, Central Public Works Department is carrying out the civil maintenance of houses allotted to the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether certain essential categories of staff, such as Plumber, Sewerman, Chowkidar are employed under this Division;

(c) whether there are a few essential staff quarters under this Division;

(d) if so, whether these essential staff in each sub-Division have been provided with staff quarters; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to provide them with staff quarters?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Some of the essential staff have been provided with Government quarters.

(e) Construction of a Service Centre and 10 Nos. of essential staff quarters at North Avenue has been sanctioned and the work is expected to start in the near future.

Geological Investigations

3681. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Geological investigations carried out during the field season 1984-85;

(b) the number of geological reports covering investigations carried out during the field season 1984-85, which were prepared and finalised;

(c) the new mineral deposits found during 1984-85 and the estimated quantity of the deposits;

(d) whether any of the deposits are economically viable; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on geological investigations during the financial year 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Villages connected with all weather roads

3682. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages not yet connected with all weather roads, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed to connect the villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the target fixed for the year 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c) Development of

rural roads forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme- (MNP) in the State sector and outlays for this programme are provided in the plans of the States/UTs. Under the MNP, all villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000 and 1500 are to be connected by 1990. State-wise data on number of villages to be covered under MNP (road component) which have not yet been connected by all weather roads as on 1.4.1986, targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the year 1987-88 are given in Statement I and II below for both categories of villages separately.

Statement-I

Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)—Villages with population 1500 and above linked with roads.

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	No. of villages yet to be connected (as on 1.4.1986)	Targets	
			VII Plan	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3226	3291	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	18	—
3.	Assam	280	310	65
4.	Bihar	2144	2421	450
5.	Gujarat	117	195	42
6.	Haryana	3	3	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13	15	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	45	49	3
9.	Karnataka	731	773	50
10.	Kerala	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	560	660	100
12.	Maharashtra	759	1081	150
13.	Manipur	28	34	8
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	29	29	1

I	2	3	4	5
16.	Nagaland	3	3	N.A.
17.	Orissa	3271	3302	40
18.	Punjab	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	729	1037	100
20.	Sikkim	3	4	N.A.
21.	Tamil Nadu	1014	1264	350
22.	Tripura	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2511	3168	633
24.	West Bengal	2266	2296	146
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	—	—
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	1	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	3	6	—
Total		17733	19962	2183

Statement II

Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)—Villages with Population 1000—1500 linked with roads

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of villages yet to be connected with all weather roads (as on 1.4.1986)	Targets	
			VII Plan	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3017	984	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	16	—
3.	Assam	19	—	6
4.	Bihar	3128	269	55

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	367	—	100
6.	Haryana	5	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47	—	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	37	—	4
9.	Karnataka	1624	159	30
10.	Kerala	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2089	—	75
12.	Maharashtra	1539	—	—
13.	Manipur	134	35	44
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	22	7	2
16.	Nagaland	5	—	N.A.
17.	Orissa	2408	1128	40
18.	Punjab	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	979	82	40
20.	Sikkim	7	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	1582	373	75
22.	Tripura	31	—	10
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5788	805	400
24.	West Bengal	2558	—	90
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	—	2
28.	Delhi	—	—	—
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	1	23	—
Total		25421	3858	980

Firemen on daily wage basis in CPWD

3683. SHRI P. JEEVARA THINAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of fire-fighting crew under the Central Public Works Department in New Delhi;

(b) the number of firemen working on daily wage basis since 1982;

(c) whether the deployment of such firemen is in keeping with the rules laid down; and

(d) the steps being taken to regularise the services of firemen working on daily wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Sanctioned strength of the fire fighting crew under CPWD for various categories is as follows :—

(1) Fire Officer	1
(2) Fire Superintendent	1
(3) Leading Firemen	13
(4) Firemen	104
(5) Motor Lorry Driver	19
(6) Khalasi	6

(b) Four persons are working as Firemen w.e.f. 24.12.85 on daily wage basis.

(c) and (d) Yes. The daily wage firemen will be considered for regularisation in due course as per the prescribed procedure.

Setting up of T.V. relay centre in Sundergarh in Orissa

3684. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to set up a television relay centre in Sundergarh in Orissa during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) A 100 watt T.V. transmitter is expected to be installed and commissioned at Sundergarh during 1987-88. Orders for the major equipment have already been placed.

Small and marginal holdings

3685. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small and marginal holdings in the country in 1976 and in 1986;

(b) whether small and marginal holdings have increased to a great extent during this period,

(c) if so, the reasons for such an increase;

(d) whether Government have made any study in this regard; and

(e) if so, the result of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANANI YADAV) : (a) and (b) The number of small and marginal holdings in the country has increased from 59.25 million in 1976-7 to 66.68 million in 1980-81. The result for 1985-86 census have not yet become available from the States.

(c) Reasons for this increase may be attributed to implementation of redistributive land reform measures as well as devolution of landed property through the process of inheritance.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Possession of LIG flats in Motia Khan

3686. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a draw for allotment of LIG flats, situated at Motia Khan, Delhi, under General Category was held by DDA in March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether possession of these flats has been given to the allottees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The draw for allocation in Motia Khan for LIG flats was held in March, 1982 but the draw for specific allotment is yet to be held;

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(c) Original contractor M/s Manohar Singh Sahney & Co. had abandoned the work in May, 1985 and gone to the Delhi High Court. Balance work of LIG flats have been awarded and these are likely to be completed in phases. In phase-I about 500 LIG flats are expected to be completed by September, 1987. In phase II balance 202 flats are expected to be completed by June, 1988.

[Translation]

Demolition of jhuggies in Delhi

3687. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of jhuggies demolished in Delhi during the last four years and the number of persons who have been provided with alternative sites for residential accommodation out of them;

(b) whether Government propose to allot any site for residential purpose to the remaining persons;

(c) if so, the time by which and the place where the sites are proposed to be allotted to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

[English]

Wages for Child Labour

3688. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Union Government to bring the wages of child labour at par with the wages of adult labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) State Governments/Union Territories have been addressed to fix the same wages for children and adults.

Development of coconut in Kerala

3689. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a special allocation of funds for the development of coconut in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details therefor ; and

(c) whether the money has since been released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No special allocation has been made to Kerala for development of coconut. However, the following schemes are being implemented by the Coconut Development Board in Kerala:

1. Project for the expansion of area under coconut.
2. Project for providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers.
3. Project for production and distribution of TXD hybrid seedlings.
4. Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens for production of DXT hybrids.

(b) During 1986-87, the total outlay approved for the above schemes for Kerala is Rs. 30 168 lakhs, of which the Board's share is Rs 19 262 lakhs and that of the Kerala State Government Rs. 10.906 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir.

House building advance to Government employees

3690. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided the maximum/minimum limit of house building advance admissible to Central Government employees after the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Union Government would grant house building advance to the applicants who had applied during the last two months according to their old pay

scales which they were drawing prior to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The matter is under active consideration.

(c) Pending a decision, house building advance is being sanctioned on the basis of pre-revised pay, as mentioned in the office Memorandum given below.

No. I/17015/6/83/H.III

Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development (Housing-III Section) New Delhi, dated the 27th October, 1986.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Admissibility for grant of House Building Advance— implementation of Fourth Pay Commission recommendations.

The undersigned is directed to say that pending decisions on revised eligibility conditions etc., it has been decided that "Basic Pay" that would have been drawn by the Govt. employee but for fixation of his pay in the revised scale, should be taken into account for the purpose of determining his eligibility for House Building Advance. In respect of Government servants who are appointed to different posts on or after 1.1.86, i.e. the date of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, their pay for the purpose of eligibility will be "Notional Pay" which they would have drawn in the pre-revised scale but for the introduction of the revised scales.

Sd/-
(S. Balakrishnan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
To:

1. All Ministries/Depts. of Govt. of India

2. Comptroller & Auditor, General of India, New Delhi.
3. Union Territories, Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshdweep.

Assistance for constructing cyclone shelters

3691. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided to various States for the construction of cyclone shelters during the last two years, State-wise ;

(b) whether coastal districts of Orissa have not been included under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Disaster Preparedness which provides for construction of cyclone shelters; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (e) In response to Government of India's request for proposals to be included in the 7th Five Year Plan scheme of disaster preparedness which envisages, inter-alia, construction of cyclone shelters, proposals have been received from some States. The details of the scheme have not been finalised. No financial assistance has been provided by the Government of India to any State during the last two years for construction of cyclone shelters.

[Translation]

World Bank assistance for sagar city

3692. SHRI NANDLAL CHOU DHARY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek World Bank assistance for Sagar city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Sagar town has been identified as one of the four sub-towns to be provided with financial assistance for area development under the on-going World Bank assisted Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project

The town has also been identified as one of the 10 town for World Bank Assistance under the proposed M. P. Water Supply and Sewerage Project.

Joint membership for plots/flats

3693. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for all Group Housing Societies in Delhi to grant membership only in the joint name of husband-wife ; to check dual/illegal allotment of plots/flats in Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The cooperative society is a voluntary organisation and its membership is open to all individuals in accordance with the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Rule 27 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rule, 1973 provides for joint membership. There is no proposal to make it, obligatory.

Registry of plots of first draw under Rohini Scheme

3694. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority held two draws of lots for the allotment of plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that DDA has started action regarding site

plan, registry and lease deed in respect of the plots allotted to the persons declared successful in second draw whereas allottees of plots of first draw have not even been informed about it ;

(c) if so, the time by which action regarding registry of plots, lease deed and site plan is proposed to be completed in respect of 27 and 32 metre plots allotted to the persons belonging to weaker sections of the society and middle income group who are declared successful in first draw ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Action in respect of allottees of both draws is being taken.

(c) and (d) No time frame can be given as it is a continuous process involving allottees and registration authorities.

[English]

Licence fee for Government Quarters in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

3695. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government quarters in Wilson Square, Gole Market, New Delhi constructed in the years 1916 to 1920 are proposed to be demolished ;

(b) whether these quarters are in a dilapidated condition and need heavy repairs.

(c) whether market licence fee of these quarters was increased in 1984 ;

(d) whether Government would consider to charge licence fee for these

quarters at the rates fixed in 1982-83 in view of the fact that these quarters are very old and are proposed to be demolished ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Though the Government quarters in Wilson Square, Gole, Market, New Delhi are not in a dilapidated condition, it is proposed to demolish the same in view of a proposal under consideration for construction of P & T quarters as a part of the scheme for redevelopment of DIZ area. These quarters were constructed in the year 1941.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Loss to Sindri fertilizers

3696 SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sindri Fertilizers have been incurring heavy losses, if so, the details thereof for the last three years ;

(b) whether various committees had recommended from time to time for modernisation of the plant ;

(c) if so, the action to implement these recommendation so far ; and

(d) the amount of money spent by Government for modernisation of the plant during the last three years and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The loss incurred by the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) during the last three years was as follows :

		2
Year	Loss (in Rs. crores)	
1983-84	30.16	
1984-85	21.63	
1985-86	43.77	

(b) and (c) The Sindri Fertilizer Unit comprises various production facilities. One part of this unit is the Rationalisation Plant. Although, Paul Potben committee had recommended modernisation of this plant by setting up new production facilities, it was not considered economically viable to do so.

(d) The fertilizer Corporation of India has not spent any money on modernisation of Sindri Unit. However, Rs. 3.48 crores have been spent during the last three years on renewals and replacements.

Safeguarding interests of fishermen of Kerala

3697. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indiscriminate catching of fish by the big operators with the help of fishing trawlers is causing problems to the traditional fishermen of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the interests of fishermen in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No indiscriminate fishing by operators of big fishing trawlers is allowed along the coast of Kerala.

(b) In order to protect the interests of fishermen in Kerala, the following measures have been taken under the Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980—

(i) No Mechanised craft except motorised country craft is allowed to operate within 10 Km. from shore.

(ii) Operation of purse-seiners is prohibited within 22 Km from shore

(iii) Use of bottom trawl gears having less than 35 m.m. mesh size is prohibited in the territorial waters.

(iv) Operation of ring seine, pelagic and midwater trawl gears is also prohibited in territorial waters.

(v) Vessels above 25 GRT are prohibited to fish in territorial waters.

Coconut trees affected by drought in Kerala

3698. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drought conditions in Kerala have affected the coconut trees;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and its impact on coconut production; and

(c) what steps are being contemplated to help the coconut growers of Kerala in the event of large scale destruction of coconut trees due to drought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) In the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala seeking Central assistance for drought relief, an area of 39192 ha. under coconut crop is reported to have been affected by drought. The State Government have estimated loss of 179951 thousand nuts of coconut production worth Rs. 5398.50 lakhs. It is for the Government of Kerala to take necessary steps to assist the coconut growers affected by drought. The Central Government have sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 10 crores for drought relief.

Prices of agricultural produce

3699. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of agriculture produce received by farmers are remunerative and based upon cost of production; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take so that the farmers get remunerative prices based on cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) It is the declared policy of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. The Government decide on the support price for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments and the Central Ministries. The CACP while formulating its recommendations takes into account a number of factors including the cost of production of the concerned commodity. Besides the announcement of procurement/support prices for major agricultural commodities, the Government organise purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies.

Removal of unauthorised encroachments in Gautam Nagar

3700. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindu (Gurgaon edition) dated 16 December, 1986 titled "DDA officials take police for a ride";

(b) whether DDA had planned a drive to remove unauthorised encroachments in the Gautam Nagar area, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) A clearance programme was fixed by the D.D.A. for 15th and 16th December, 1986 for shifting the jhuggies on the land belonging to All India Institute of Medical Science near Gautam Nagar. According to a survey of the squatters carried out by the Institute in December, 1985, there were 699 jhuggies at the site, though the number of jhuggies at the site happen to be much more. Therefore, a fresh survey was carried out which revealed that there were 1756 jhuggies. The demolition operation was postponed due to non-availability of adequate alternative sites.

Manufacture of aluminium alloy LPG cylinders by Bharat Aluminium Company

3701. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company Limited proposes to manufacture aluminium alloy LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any experiment has been made with regard to the use of aluminium for manufacture of LPG cylinders;

(d) if so, the results achieved; and

(e) the time by which production of such LPG cylinders is likely to be started by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) has facilities to produce aluminium alloy rolled products, the basic raw material, for manufacture of aluminium alloy LPG cylinders. However, BALCO does not propose to manufacture aluminium LPG cylinders at present as the economic viability of such a venture is not established.

(e) Does not arise.

Cold wave in Northern and Eastern India

3702. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cold wave tightened its icy grip on Northern and Eastern India and took a heavy toll of lives in a number of States;

(b) if so, the total number of lives lost in various States; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) During the year 1986-87 Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported death of 4 persons due to cold wave. Government of Jammu & Kashmir has reported death of 64 persons due to frost bite besides loss of 16 human lives due to snow fall. No report of casualties due to cold wave has been received from any other State. Concerned State Governments are taking necessary relief measures.

Introduction of computer system for emigration clearance

3703. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced emigration clearance through computer system with a view to speeding up operations;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how far it has helped in speeding up clearance time for emigration and the details of data maintained by the computers; and

(d) the future programme of computerisation in emigration offices at different places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three B 25 Super-micro Computers have been installed in the Office of Protector of Emigrants, Delhi with a view to render on-line service to passport holders seeking emigration clearance or suspension of the Emigration Check Requirement Stamp on their passports. This has become operative from 10th December, 1986.

(c) Emigration clearance and suspension is now given in 15 minutes. The security deposit is also refunded to individual emigrants during this period.

(d) The office of Protector of Emigrants, Bombay is being computerised.

Anti-poverty programmes

3704. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Northern States received more assistance than others under the anti-poverty programmes;

(b) the assistance provided during 1985-86 and 1986-87, Statewise;

(c) the steps taken against those States which have not shown good results in regard to anti-poverty programmes;

(d) whether the allocations made to States have not been fully utilised and have been diverted to other projects; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) The three major anti-poverty programmes are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (ii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and (iii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

Under IRDP the outlays during 1985-86 and 1986-87 have been based on a criterion which provides 50% of allocation on the basis of an equal allocation per block as in the Sixth Plan

and the remaining 50% on the basis of incidence of poverty determined by the National Sample Survey. The Statewise releases made during 1985-86 and 1986-87 under this programme are given in Statement-I.

Resources under NREP and RLEGP are allocated on the basis of 50% weightage to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and 50% weightage to the incidence of rural poverty in each State/UT. Details of Statewise resources released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 under NREP and RLEGP are given in Statements II & III respectively. Additional funds under both these programmes can be provided to the States/UTs on the basis of better performance.

(c) By and large the performance under all the three anti-poverty programmes has been satisfactory in all the States/UTs.

(d) Central funds under IRDP are released direct to the District Rural Development Agencies. Hence State Government cannot divert these funds for other projects. Funds allocated under NREP/RLEGP are also not permitted to be diverted to other programmes.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Central funds released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 under IRDP.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central funds released during 1985-86	Central funds released during 1986-87 (upto 19.3.1987)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.19	1869.78
2.	Assam	467.42	628.30
3.	Bihar.	2477.45	3382.51
4.	Gujarat	845.97	989.74

1	2	3	4
5. Haryana	372.00		445.59
6. Himachal Pradesh	215.44		218.88
7. Jammu & Kashmir	286.29		348.19
8. Karnataka	863.28		1086.90
9. Kerala	669.94		1043.98
10. Madhya Pradesh	1882.38		2536.89
11. Maharashtra	1526.12		1732.77
12. Manipur	77.60		77.41
13. Meghalaya	48.72		81.54
14. Nagaland	84.00		126.00
15. Orissa	1098.11		1237.73
16. Punjab	457.19		812.49
17. Rajasthan	868.91		1185.63
18. Sikkim	13.02		21.05
19. Tamil Nadu	1512.08		2097.56
20. Tripura	82.88		142.74
21. Uttar Pradesh	3440.51		5014.83
22. West Bengal	1500.29		1935.15
23. A & N Islands	24.00		45.15
24. Arunachal Pradesh	187.82		243.52
25. Chandigarh	—		4.00
26. D & N Haveli	8.00		23.79
27. Delhi	39.44		100.58
28. G. D. & Diu	96.00		155.52
29. Lakshadweep	40.00		11.09
30. Mizoram	160.00		284.68
31. Pondicherry	32.00		76.75
ALL INDIA :	20710.04		27960.74

Statement

Statement showing Central assistance released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 under NREP.

Sl. No.	State/UT	1985-86				1986-87	
		Central Assis- tance released (Rs. lakhs)	Value of additive foodgrains released (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Col.3+ 4)	Central Assis- tance released (Rs. lakhs)	Value of addi- tive food- grains released (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Col.6 +7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1889.50	744.00	2633.50	2063.03	2019.38	4082.41
2.	Assam	472.73	162.75	635.48	332.48	168.17	500.65
3.	Bihar	2915.74	1073.25	3988.99	3871.34	3370.70	7242.04
4.	Gujarat	940.00	243.00	1183.00	938.24	1641.30	2579.54
5.	Haryana	186.98	63.75	250.73	213.40	139.80	353.20

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Himachal Pr.	126.23	15.00	141.23	126.94	100.50	227.44
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	137.73	153.75	291.48	480.16	549.18	1029.34
8.	Karnataka	1516.57	354.00	1870.57	1132.97	1388.53	2521.50
9.	Kerala	987.28	347.25	1334.53	995.72	631.14	1626.86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1872.56	751.50	2624.06	2244.71	3525.56	5770.27
11.	Maharashtra	1826.00	—	1826.00	1662.25	171.75	1834.00
12.	Manipur	46.11	—	45.11	41.56	19.98	61.54
13.	Meghalaya	21.71	—	21.71	21.00	14.06	35.06
14.	Nagaland	32.00	8.25	40.25	26.90	22.57	49.47
15.	Orissa	753.79	340.50	1094.29	967.32	737.67	1704.99
16.	Punjab	312.46	104.25	416.71	214.10	148.80	362.90
17.	Rajasthan	1300.00	2970.00	4270.00	1428.00	3582.00	5010.00
18.	Sikkim	18.00	6.00	24.00	18.00	18.95	36.95
19.	Tamil Nadu	1934.95	672.00	2606.95	1721.40	1587.90	3309.30
20.	Tripura	73.16	100.50	173.66	48.87	27.47	76.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3765.27	2036.25	5801.52	4423.22	4145.10	8568.32
22.	West Bengal	1545.30	582.00	2127.30	1492.67	1130.10	2622.77
23.	A&N Islands.	31.74	—	31.74	66.08	14.33	80.51
24.	Arunachal Pr.	50.69	—	50.69	21.60	14.43	36.03
25.	Chandigarh	9.93		9.93	9.93	3.30	13.23
26.	D&N Haveli	32.00	1.45	33.45	10.80	6.70	17.50
27.	Delhi	9.60	—	9.60	9.77	5.25	15.02
28.	G. D. & Diu	77.50	—	77.50	69.69	16.65	86.34
29.	Lakshadweep	29.89	—	29.89	9.55	6.66	16.21
30.	Mizoram	36.60	—	36.00	33.23	14.43	47.66
31.	Pondicherry	23.98	—	23.98	62.67	14.43	77.10
ALL INDIA :		22975.40	10729.45	33704.85	24757.60	25236.89	49994.49

Statement-III

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme—State/UT wise details of releases made during the years 1985/86 and 1986-87

under RLEGP.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86			1986-87		
		Cash	Value of foodgrains	Total	Cash	Value of foodgrains	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4947.33	744.00	5691.33	4808.13	1600.63	6408.76
2.	Assam	1075.18	162.75	1237.93	958.51	168.17	1121.68
3.	Bihar	7071.67	1073.25	8144.92	6804.79	2118.93	8923.72
4.	Gujarat	1834.68	243.00	2077.60	1601.04	246.90	1847.94
5.	Haryana	496.40	63.75	560.15	487.64	139.80	627.44
6.	Himachal Pr.	298.23	7.50	305.73	293.68	100.50	394.18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	362.63	86.25	448.88	359.73	136.90	496.63
8.	Karnataka	2330.78	354.00	2684.78	2391.82	1065.64	3457.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Kerala	2279.08	347.25	2626.33	1854.72	1049.89	2904.61
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3766.98	751.50	4518.18	4025.54	1316.85	5342.39
11.	Maharashtra	3912.10	—	3912.10	3570.48	343.50	3913.98
12.	Manipur	49.67	—	49.67	56.60	9.99	66.59
13.	Meghalaya	72.21	—	72.21	41.95	14.06	56.01
14.	Nagaland	71.40	8.25	79.65	66.63	22.57	89.20
15.	Orissa	1956.19	340.50	2296.69	2119.04	607.41	2726.45
16.	Punjab	714.30	104.25	818.55	499.10	148.80	647.90
17.	Rajasthan	1215.80	720.00	1917.80	1948.61	582.00	2520.61
18.	Sikkim	43.93	6.00	49.93	39.87	10.81	50.68
19.	Tamil Nadu	4543.16	672.00	5215.16	3976.47	1339.13	5315.60
20.	Tripura	196.80	100.50	297.30	166.76	27.47	194.23
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8723.00	2036.25	10759.25	8848.87	4145.10	12993.97
22.	West Bengal	3474.18	582.00	4056.18	3393.84	935.66	4329.50
23.	A&N Islands	17.60	—	17.60	24.15	14.43	38.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Arunachal Pr.	1.80	—	1.80	24.15	14.43	38.58
25.	Chandigarh	8.03	—	8.03	1.50	3.30	4.80
26.	D&N Haveli	16.80	0.75	17.55	13.70	6.70	20.40
27.	Delhi	8.80	—	8.80	23.00	5.25	28.25
28.	G.D. & Diu	54.51	—	54.51	63.61	16.65	80.26
29.	Lakshadweep	8.43	—	8.43	7.00	4.07	11.07
30.	Mizoram	40.00	—	40.00	269.28	2.59	271.87
31.	Pondicherry	40.00	—	40.00	41.70	14.43	56.13
	ALL INDIA :	49631.59	8403.75	58035.34	43776.91	16212.56	64989.47

Waterproofing of Government buildings

3705. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALIKHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over a hundred rolls of fake tarfelt meant for waterproofing the North Block building in New Delhi were recently seized;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the terrace waterproofing of a number of other Government buildings has also been done with fake and substandard tarfelts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether an inquiry has been made in this regard and if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Over 100 rolls of tarfelt, bearing STP (Shalimar Tar Products) Marking and ISI Marking, meant for water proofing work on the terrace of North Block were recently seized by the Delhi Police. As the test results are not yet known, it is not possible at this stage to indicate whether the rolls were sub-standard or fake.

(b) No cause for such suspicion has come to notice.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Use of organic manure

3706. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer imports both from hard currency and rupee payment areas have been stopped;

(b) whether this is likely to encourage the use of organic manure farming for which controlled studies have been made

and excellent results obtained at some centres such as Friends Rural Centre, Hoshangabad; and

(c) whether Government propose to speed up Research and Development on biofertilizers, biogas Nitrogen fixation and bio-technological fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. Since there is no known indigenous source of Muriate of potash its entire requirement is met through imports. The import of other fertilizers is arranged to bridge the gaps between their targetted production and consumption levels. For the year 1987-88, it has been decided not to import any Urea and DAP during the first quarter. Their import during the remaining part of the next year would depend upon the demand and supply situation that may emerge.

(b) All-out efforts are being made towards maximum utilization of all types of organic wastes for use as manure. However, the organic manures cannot entirely substitute the chemical fertilizers keeping in view the high nutrient requirement on account of intensive cropping and high yielding varieties programme which require larger quantities of readily available fertilizer nutrients.

(c) Provisions have been made for Research and Development on Bio-fertilizer, biogas Nitrogen Fixation and bio-technological fields

Shifting of ammonia storage by FACT

3707. SARI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee which submitted its report in November 1985 had concluded that the present location of ammonia storage of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited (FACT) poses a danger to the population at Willingdon Island;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to shift the plant to a safer location; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The Task Force, appointed to evolve a contingency plan, has recommended re-location of the ammonia storage tank to a safer place. The suggestion is based on the British Code of practice which specifies that there should be no habitat/activity within a radius of 500 metres of the ammonia storage.

(b) and (c) An alternative site for the ammonia storage facility is, accordingly, being identified by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited in consultation with the the State Government.

Allotment of house-sites to landless agricultural labourers

3708. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for allotment of house-sites to landless agricultural labourers, free of cost, is still being continued in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of plots for housing allotted to landless labourers and scheduled castes in Gujarat upto December, 1986;

(c) the number of plots of land that still remain to be allotted;

(d) the financial assistance in the shape of block loans and block grants for social housing schemes given to Gujarat upto 31 December, 1986 against the State's demand; and

(e) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the State to complete the social housing schema during 1986-87?

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

Since the inception of the scheme of the allotment of house sites to the rural landless labourers in 1971, 817570 plots have been allotted to landless labourers in Gujarat State. Out of this, 188169 plots have been allotted to scheduled caste landless labourers.

(c) The achievements in Gujarat has already exceeded the estimated number of landless families to be provided with house sites.

(d) and (e) Housing being a State subject, all social housing schemes are being implemented by the State Governments, according to the needs and plan priorities. The financial assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without tying up to any particular scheme. The total approved outlay in the State Plan for 1986-87 for Gujarat State in the housing sector is Rs. 19.33 crores.

Unhygienic conditions in premises in Connaught Place, New Delhi

3709. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of hygienic conditions fresh air, exhaust fans and drinking water facilities in the shops, offices, banks and institutions functioning in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal to survey all these buildings from hygienic angle, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to shift these institutions to safer sites because of unhygienic conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) No survey of Connaught Place area as such has been conducted by the N.D.M.C., nor is there any proposal for such a survey.

(c) and (d) Before sanctioning the building plans of new buildings or additions/alterations in the existing buildings, NDMC ensures compliance of proper light, ventilation as per the building by-laws. Action to demolish the unauthorised constructions wherever noticed is taken. 80 such cases were booked during the last 2 years.

Action for the removal of the insanitary conditions, noticed in public places, in and around Connaught Place or outside the buildings is taken by NDMC. NDMC has no proposals to shift any of the institutions outside this area.

Potable drinking water facility to villages in Karnataka

3710. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has forwarded any programme regarding provision of potable drinking water facility to all the problem villages in Karnataka for approval of Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Centre has approved the programme and if so, the amount sanctioned therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c) In 1986-87, 1110 schemes for providing safe drinking water facilities to 1138 villages and hamlets at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.02 crores have been approved by the Government of India for implementation by Karnataka Government under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Repatriation of Indian labourers from Gulf countries

3711. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether several hundred Indian labourers are repatriated from the Gulf countries particularly UAE ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the problems created by the repatriation of Indians from the Gulf countries ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop the repatriation of Indian labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There has been some outflow of Indian workers from Gulf countries including UAE.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, We are taking steps to maintain our share in the labour market. Repatriation of Indian workers is owing to economic recession and slowing down of developmental activities.

Loss incurred by Bharat Aluminium Company

3712. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

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

(a) whether Bharat Aluminum Company (BALCO) has been incurring losses every year due to agitation by the local people of Sambalpur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the functioning of Bharat Aluminium Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The work on Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd (BALCO) in Sambalpur (Orissa) has been slowed down considerably since December, 1985 due to the agitation by the local people apprehending damage to the forests, temples and ecology of the area as a result of bauxite mining. Due to the stoppage of work BALCO has been incurring unremunerative expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs per month by way of wages etc. The matter is receiving attention of the Government at a high level in order to resolve the issue.

[Translation]

Survey of Jhuggies in Delhi

3713. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of jhuggies was conducted in Mangolpuri, Jwalapuri and Sultanpuri in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Deep-sea fishing activities

3714. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous capacity has been utilised for the construction of fishing trawlers before going in for the import of fishing trawlers from foreign countries; and

(b) the efforts made to improve and augment deep-sea fishing activities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) In order to augment deep sea fishing fleet, import and indigenous construction of deep sea fishing trawlers is allowed. Since most of the Indian ship building yards got adequate orders even exceeding their capacity for the construction of fishing vessels, import of fishing trawlers is therefore allowed

(b) Some of the important steps undertaken to augment deep sea fishing activities are —

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous imported and chartered fishing vessels
- (ii) Providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously built deep sea fishing vessels.
- (iii) Augmentation of fishery surveys.
- (iv) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities at fishing centres.
- (v) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign-fishing vessels) Act, 1981.

Outflow of Indian labourers to foreign countries

3715. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outflow of Indian labour to foreign countries has diminished in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have entered into any contract for sending nurses and human labour to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The decline in the outflow of Indian labour predominantly to Middle East is due to economic recession, slowing down of the developmental process due to fall in oil revenues and the process of replacement of emigrant workers with that of native workers.

(c) and (d) We have entered into a Manpower Agreement with the State of Qatar for regulating the entry of Indian labour and also for safeguarding their interests. The Agreement provides for a model employment contract and a machinery for expeditious settlement of the complaints of workers.

[Translation]

Allotment of land to co-operative housing societies

3716 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) break-up of all cooperative house building societies including group housing, registered with Delhi Development Authority;

(b) names of societies which were registered more than 15 years ago but have not been able to give plot of land or flat to their members so far; reasons therefor and remedial steps taken;

(c) names of societies whose Managing Committees have been continuing beyond statutory period and steps taken to remove such committees and entrust

their management to duly elected bodies or to an administrator;

(d) the number of societies which are yet to get land from the DDA despite long outstanding assurance by Government; and

(e) the time by which these societies will be allotted land and whether the land price will be of the date when they were assured of land or at the current increased price?

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

(a) The total number of registered cooperative group housing societies in Delhi is 2001 as detailed below :

(i) No. of Societies registered prior to 1983 ... 586

(ii) No. of Societies registered after June, 1983 ... 1415

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

(d) 1220.

(e) The scheme for allotment of land to these societies is being formulated in consultation with the various concerned agencies. As soon as the necessary formalities are completed, applications will be invited from these societies through advertisement in the press and the allotment will be made on 'First come first serve' basis. No definite time schedule for the purpose can be indicated at present. As regards price to be charged for the land from the societies, the matter is under active consideration of the D.D.A./Delhi Administration.

[English]

National Agricultural Fair

3717. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
hold a national agricultural fair every
year;

(b) whether it has also been decided
to hold an international fair once in five
years on the pattern of industrial fair;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any agricultural fair is
being held during 1987 and if not, the
reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. It envisaged to have
an International Agricultural Fair once in
three years.

(c) : (i) The details for organising
International Agricultural
Fair once in three years are
yet to be worked out and
are under consideration.

(ii) Regarding the National
Agricultural Fair '87, the
main Theme is 'Self Reliance
in Agriculture' and with sub-
themes of :

(a) Dairying as an instrument of
change.

(b) Prosperity through irrigation.

(c) Food Security.

(d) Wasteland Development-
Challenges and responses.

(e) Preservation and promotion
of animal wealth.

(f) Fisheries—Blue Revolution.

(g) Post Harvest Technologies
(covering agro-industries
preservation and packaging).

(h) Research and Education in
Agriculture.

(i) Energy Management in Agri-
culture.

(j) Plastics in agriculture.

The participants are likely to
be —

(i) Union Ministries of Agriculture,
Rural Development, Food, Fertil-
izer, Commerce, water Resources,
Energy and Non-Conventional
Energy, Science & Technology
etc.

(ii) concerned public undertakings
under Government of India,
voluntary organisations, private
firms, input manufacturers, individ-
uals and their organisations.

(iii) Departments of Agriculture, Ani-
mal Husbandary, Fisheries,
Horticulture, Energy, Irrigation,
Rural Development etc. of all
the State Governments and their
Public Undertakings Cooperative
Institutions and input manufact-
urers.

(d) Yes, Sir. A National Agricultu-
ral Fair is being held from 2nd to 18th
October, 1987 in Pragati Maidan, New
Delhi.

Loss due to hailstorm

3718. **SHRI PRAKASH CHAND-
RA :**

**SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :**

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAY :

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :**

**SHRI SHANTI DHARI-
WAL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale destruction of crops in Haryana and other parts of the country due to hailstorm;

(b) if so, the estimated loss to crop and quantum of compensation paid to the farmers;

(c) whether Government have received any request from State Governments for assistance and if so, the assistance provided; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat have reported damage to crops due to hailstorms. The extent of cropped area affected as reported by these States is as under :

State	Cropped area affected (lakh Ha)
1. Gujarat	0.24
2. Haryana	2.36
3. Madhya Pradesh	0.65
4. Punjab	0.36

It is for the State Government concerned to provide assistance in the form of input subsidy to the affected farmers.

(c) and (d) Only the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have sent Memoranda seeking Central assistance.

Certain additional information has been sought from the concerned State Govts. In view of this no assistance has been sanctioned so far.

Loss by Fertilizers Corporation of India

3719. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

**SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA :**

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the net loss suffered by Fertilizer Corporation of India during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) which are the other Fertiliser Corporations which have been incurring losses and the main reasons thereof and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) incurred a loss of Rs. 127.21 crores in 1985-86; the loss during 1986-87 is estimated to be around Rs. 107.89 crores.

(b) Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation (HFC) has also been incurring losses. The losses incurred by FCI and HFC have been due mainly to ab-initio design deficiencies, equipment mis-match, mechanical breakdown and power problems. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) too incurred a loss during 1985-86 mainly on account of equipment and contract labour problems, reduced sales and non-finalisation of remuneration for handling pool fertilizers.

(c) Schemes have been drawn up for

revamping and modernising the loss-making units of FCI and HFC with a view to improving their operational efficiency. Captive power plants, wherever considered necessary, have been either installed or are under installation with a view to avoiding production losses on account of power failures/instability.

The equipment and contract labour problems faced by MFL have been attended to and rates of remuneration have since been finalised.

[Translation]

Voluntary retirement scheme in public undertakings

3720. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce voluntary retirement scheme in the public sector undertakings under the charge of the Ministry on the lines of such a scheme introduced recently in the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The question of introducing a voluntary retirement scheme on the lines of the one recently introduced in the Steel Authority of India Limited is under consideration by one other undertaking viz. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited.

[English]

Financial assistance to increase agricultural production in Andhra Pradesh

3721. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested Union Govern-

ment for financial assistance to increase agricultural production in the State;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance requested;

(c) the amount of assistance granted; and

(d) If not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Rs. 899.00 lakhs in 1986-87.

(c) and (d) Due to budgetary constraints a sum of Rs. 544.62 lakhs has so far been released.

Faulty sewerage system in East Delhi

3722 DR. G. VUAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships of newly developed areas like Manak Vihar, Yojana Vihar and Anand Vihar in East Delhi due to faulty sewerage system laid by D.D.A. in these areas;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The DDA has to lay the peripheral sewer lines and the MCD has to lay the trunk sewer. The laying of the peripheral sewer by the DDA has been completed except for certain connections to be made with the MCD trunk sewer. Since the laying of the trunk sewer has not been completed, the sewerage system

is not functioning. As soon as the trunk sewer is completed by the MCD, these colonies will be allowed to join the peripheral sewerage system.

[Translation]

Use of cow-dung compost and green manure

3723. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water absorbing capacity of land is more when cow-dung compost and green manure is used instead of chemical fertilisers ;

(b) if so, whether farmers will be encouraged to use such manures through any research so that the use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural operations is reduced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Application of Organic Manure in the form of cow-dung compost and green manures increase the water absorbing capacity of land as compared to exclusive use of chemical fertilizers.

(b) and (c) Farmers are encouraged to adopt the integrated use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures to improve the soil fertility and supplement nutrient requirement of crops. In this regard State Governments are regularly asked to fix targets for production and utilization of organic manures. At present about 235 million tonnes of rural compost and 6.7 million tonnes of urban compost are being used as manure (1985-86).

[English]

Subsidy on seeds

3724. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SMT. MEIRA KUMAR :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of improved seeds are almost two to three times more than the support price of foodgrains in the country ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide subsidy on seeds; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been noticed that the cost of seeds as percentage of total cost of cultivation of most crops does not exceed 10%. For crops like jute and mustard, it is much less. The more important factors in case of seeds are their quality and timely availability. Production of high quality seeds involves high cost due to special care particularly plant protection, segregation of lighter seeds, chemical treatment etc. Since the yields from quality seeds are much higher than the yields from grain the additional income from extra production is enough to offset the slightly higher cost on the use of quality seeds.

As a matter of policy, therefore, the Government concentrates on the aspect of quality and timely availability of seeds rather than investing scarce resources in subsidising seeds.

For the above reasons, it is not desirable to subsidise all seed distribution in the country. However, in cases of particular crops where the availability of seeds at reasonable prices seems a constraint, subsidies are considered on a selective basis.

Inclusion of cotton in Crop Insurance Scheme

3725. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has urged the Centre to include cotton in Crop Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Inclusion of cotton under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme would be considered after gaining experience in respect of the crops already covered viz; wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses.

Breakfast T. V. transmission in regional languages

3726. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Breakfast TV transmission in regional languages will be introduced from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Due to constraints of resources, there is no proposal at present to introduce regional language morning transmission. The morning transmission introduced

on the National network from 23rd February, 1987 will, however, feature programmes of national appeal and significance.

(Translation)

Mushroom cultivation in U.P.

3727. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are most suitable for growing mushroom;

(b) if so, whether mushroom is produced on a large scale in this area ;

(c) if not, whether any scheme is being formulated to increase the production of mushroom in this area ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are suitable for growing mushroom.

(b) Production of mushroom has increased notably in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (b) A scheme for training of growers on mushroom cultivation has already been taken up. Under the scheme 250 growers are trained every year and long term loan is provided to them at subsidised rate of interest. Besides, an Indo-Dutch project for development of mushroom cultivation has also been sanctioned. Under this project casing soil, spawn and compost will be supplied to the growers for mushroom production.

(English)

Accumulated loss of H.F.C.

3728. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated loss of the

Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation as on 1 January, 1987; and

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up to prevent further losses and to recoup the losses already incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The accumulated loss of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) up to 31.12.1986 is about Rs. 498.55 crores.

(b) With a view to preventing production loss on account of power failure, Government has approved installation of captive power plants for HFC units. A proposal for revamping the production units and capital restructuring has been drawn up by HFC. Consultants are being appointed for an end-to-end survey and for preparation of detailed project reports.

Royalty for TV coverage to organisers of matches

3729. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan makes any payments as royalty for T.V. coverage to the organisers of local and regional cricket matches as also for test matches in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Sports coverage being one of the important areas of programming Doordarshan has to invest substantially both in hardware as well as software for these coverages. Because of heavy financial commitments and inadequate financial support, it is not possible for Doordarshan to pay any royalty to the Organisers of local and regional cricket matches as also for the Test matches in India.

Agricultural production in Bihar

3730. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual agricultural production in Bihar since 1985;

(b) the amount sanctioned to Bihar State for the purpose since 1985; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to increase the agricultural production in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The production of major agricultural crops in Bihar for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under:-

(In lakh tonnes)

Crop	1984-85	1985-86
Rice	53.8	60.8
Wheat	30.3	31.4
Coarse Cereals	11.2	12.0
Pulses	8.0	8.2
Foodgrains	103.3	112.4

1 STATE	2	3
Sugarcane	37.4	39.4
Potato	13.5	13.1
Total oilseeds	1.4	1.4
Jute & Mesta*	10.4	19.6

*Production in lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each

Similar estimates for the crop year 1986-87 are not yet due for all the crops.

(b) The outlays approved for the State sector programmes pertaining to Agriculture and Allied services (including cooperation and excluding Forestry) since 1985-86 are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Years	Approved Outlay
1985-86	3917
1986-87	5986
1987-88	6977

(c) The Union Government has been taking appropriate steps to increase agricultural production in all the States through implementation of various schemes. Various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in Bihar to increase the production and productivity of major crops. The schemes in operation in Bihar include Special Rice Production Programme for Eastern States, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Project, Intensive jute Development Programme, National Watershed Development Project, assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, Minikit Programmes on Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals and Pulses etc.

Benefits of Fourth Pay Commission's Report to employees in EPF Organisation and ESI Corporation

3731. DR. C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in Employees Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation have been given the benefits of the Fourth Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The revised scales of pay and allowances etc. as approved by the Government on the basis of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations have since been extended to Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees of the EPF Organisation and the ESI Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

New price policy for aluminium

3732. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new price policy for aluminium is under consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The prices of primary aluminium are statutorily controlled and revised from

time to time. Revised prices of aluminium were announced effective from March 1, 1987.

Special registration scheme of DDA for SC & ST

3733. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had introduced any special registration scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1973 to clear the backlog for allotment of residential flats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and allotments made;

(c) the number of applications pending disposal and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any special scheme to clear the backlog; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The total number of applications received from SC/ST in various categories viz., Janta, LIG and MIG was 4467 out of which 4322 were given allotment. Remaining 145 persons did not exercise their option.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to Part (c) above.

Telecast of serials and films based on National Integration

3734. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO. SALE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of T.V. serials based on the theme of National Integration telecast or proposed to be telecast ; and

(b) the names of feature films telecast so far on this theme and further scheduled to be telecast ?

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

(a) Most of the serials telecast by Doordarshan convey the message of National Integration either directly or indirectly.

(b) Since different ingredients including National Integration are present in one form or the other in the majority of the feature films regularly telecast by Doordarshan, it is not possible to classify those films under different themes including National Integration.

Production of Calcium Carbonate in FACT, Kerala

3735. SHRI K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production in tonnes of Calcium Carbonate in FACT, Kerala during the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been any restriction on producing phosphoric acid for the last three years ;

(c) if so, the reason therefor and the percentage of reduction in production to the installed capacity; and

(d) what are the by-products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) produced the following quantities of Calcium Carbonate during the last three

years;

Year	Production (MT)
1983-84	3600
1984-85	12500
1985-86	Nil

(b) and (c) Although, initially, production of Sulphuric acid was sufficient for the manufacture of both end-products and phosphoric acid, later, due to change in product pattern, a smaller quantity of the Sulphuric Acid produced in FACT plants has become available for utilization for the production of phosphoric acid. Besides, other factors, like power cut and water salinity, also affect the capacity utilization of the phosphoric acid plants.

The capacity utilization of the phosphoric acid plants, both at Udyogamandal and Cochin Division, during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Udyogamandal Division(%)	Cochin Division(%)
1983-84	56	33
1984-85	62	36
1985-86	45	34

(d) while gypsum is obtained as a by-product during the manufacture of phosphoric acid, calcium carbonate is produced as a by-product when ammonium sulphate is manufactured through the gypsum route.

Experiments on crop rotation

3736. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiments on crop rotation were made by agricultural scientists in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make crop rotation system popular among farmers with a view to enable them to increase the yield from their farms ?

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

(b) The crop production technology and package of practices are being developed through All India Coordinated Research Projects namely (i) Agronomic Research (ii) Water Management (iii) Weed Control and (iv) Long Term Fertilizer Experiments.

The proven technology related to the crop rotation and other package of practices is being popularised through the following major programmes.

- (i) Under the Agronomic Research Project every year about 10,000 trials are conducted under the scheme entitled, "Experiments on Cultivator's Field.
- (ii) The proven technology is being disseminated through programmes like National Demonstration, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Operational Research Projects and Lab to Land programme.
- (iii) In all the State Agricultural Universities and Central Research Institutes, the 'Kisan Mela' and 'Kisan Diwas' are organized in Kharif and Rabi season to acquaint the farmers with the latest technology.
- (iv) The Central and State Departments of Agriculture are engaged in extension programmes for transferring the proven technology to cultivators for adoption.
- (v) The publications in popular local languages are being brought out and distributed to farmers by extension wings of State Departments of Agriculture and State Agricultural Universities.

Violation of labour laws in stone quarries in Delhi

3737. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour laws are being implemented in stone quarries in Delhi; if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether a large proportion of workers employed in stone quarries are women labour;

(c) whether elementary facilities like provision of drinking water and creches to look after their children are made available to them; if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether bonded labour conditions exist in these quarries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e) The stone mines in Delhi are regularly inspected by the officers of both the Directorate General of Mines Safety and the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to enforce various labour laws such as Mines Act, 1952, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Rules /Regulations framed thereunder. Wherever irregularities are detected, orders are issued to rectify defects. Prosecutions are also launched whenever deemed necessary.

As per information available, it is not a fact that a large proportion of workers in stone quarries in Delhi are women. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the appropriate authority responsible for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in Delhi under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, there are no bonded labour in the stone quarries in Delhi.

Implementation of recommendations of Press Commission

3738 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations of the Second Press Commission which have been implemented so far;

(b) the details of these recommendations and their Implementation; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing remaining recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) A detailed report containing the recommendations of the Second Press Commission and the action taken thereon, was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on 18.7.1986. Follow up action wherever warranted has been initiated.

[Translation]

Setting up of steel stockyard at Jabalpur

3739. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited had taken a decision to open a steel stockyard at Jabalpur ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision ; and

(c) the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Various reasons, particularly resource constraints, necessitated a review by SAIL of its decisions regarding opening

of new stockyards. The SAIL Board has adopted a policy to open a new stockyards only at those places where a minimum off-take of 5,000 tonnes per month was assured. Since the off take at Jabalpur was likely to be less than 5,000 tonnes per month SAIL has been making Steel available through a consignment agency at Jabalpur from July, 1985.

(English)

Allocation for dry land horticulture and farm forestry in Seventh Plan

3740. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise data relating to financial allocation made for Seventh Plan under National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed Agriculture (MWDPA) and allocation made for the year 1986-87 ;

(b) how much area would be covered under Dryland Horticulture and Farm Forestry under the above programme and the State-wise targets, if any ; and

(c) whether adequate arrangements have been made for training of project functionaries for its efficient implementation and monitoring ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A statement indicating allocations under this Scheme is given below.

(b) No targets are fixed separately for dryland horticulture and farm forestry under this scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture—Allocations for Works Programme.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	7th Plan	1986-87
		total allocation	total allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.00	8.00
2.	Assam	0.80	0.20
3.	Bihar	4.00	1.00
4.	Gujarat	32.00	8.00
5.	Haryana	2.00	0.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	0.50
7.	Karnataka	36.00	9.00
8.	Kerala	0.80	0.20
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28.00	7.00
10.	Maharashtra	40.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
11.	Orissa	4.00	1.00
12.	Punjab	0.80	0.20
13.	Rajasthan	24.00	6.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	8.00	2.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16.00	4.00
16.	West Bengal	1.60	0.40
Total :		232.00	58.00

*Works Programme included under the scheme are :—

Land and Moisture management for cropping systems introduction, dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry.

Child Labour Policy

3741. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to introduce a National Child Labour Policy to deal with the welfare and rehabilitation of child labour ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir ; the Policy is under formulation.

(Translation)

Central Duck and Poultry Farms

3742. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central duck and poultry breeding farms in the country state-wise ; and

(b) the number of ducks and hens in each of these farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Statewise number of Central Poultry Breeding Farms and Central Duck Breeding Farm set up the Government of India is as under :

	Central Poultry Breeding Farm	Central Duck Breeding Farm
(i) Karnataka	One	One
(ii) Maharashtra	One	Nil
(iii) Orissa	One	Nil
(iv) Union Territory of Chandigarh	One	Nil

(b) The average number of hens and ducks maintained at the Central

Poultry and Duck Breeding Farms during 1985-86 is as under :

- (i) Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Hesserghatta (Bangalore). 9,101 hens
- (ii) Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bombay 4,924 hens
- (iii) Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bhutnesbwar 6,767 hens
- (iv) Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Chandigarh 5,397 hens
- (v) Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hesserghatta (Bangalore). 2 522 ducks

(English)

Duration of regional programmes telecast by Delhi Doordarshan

3743. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the duration of regional language programmes telecast from Delhi Doordarshan, especially in the national network programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Single transport authority in Metropolitan Cities

3744. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a single transport authority in the metropolitan cities to co-ordinate the activities of the public transport systems ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the progress made in drawing up a rapid mass transit system for metropolitan cities; if any ; and

(d) whether any rapid mass transit system is proposed for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(a) and (b) A Working Group has been constituted to consider the proposal to set up a single transport authority in the metropolitan cities to coordinate the activities of the public transport systems. Its report is awaited.

(c) A task force has been set up to advise and evaluate different modes of mass rapid transport system for urban transport in Delhi and to recommend the one most suited to meet the growing needs of Delhi. Its report is awaited.

(d) No, Sir.

Use of organic fertilizers/manure

3745. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The average quantity of organic fertilizer applied per acre of cultivable land in China and India ;

(b) the comprehensive plan adopted in China which is utilizing most of the compost in rural and urban areas for the manufacture / conversion into organic fertilizer/manure ; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken by Government to utilise the compost to the maximum extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no authentic statistics available about the extent of organic fertilizers applied per acre of cultivable land in China. However, it is generally reported that much larger quantities of organic manure are used in China as compared to India. The average quantity of organic fertilisers applied per acre of cultivable land in India is 0.56 tonnes during 1985-86.

(b) As per information available it is understood that organised efforts are made in China to use all types of rural and urban organic waste including human, large animal and hog manures, compost, crop residues, ashes, oilcakes, urban waste and mud from rivers and ponds as manure.

(c) State Governments are regularly advised to take adequate steps to increase the production and use of organic manures. At present about 235 million tonnes of rural compost and 6.7 million tonnes of urban compost are being used as manures in the country.

Anticipated rise between demand and supply in housing

3746. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

CH. RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated housing shortage in the country at the end of 1981 and the annual percentage of increase in the housing shortage at the end of 1986, year-wise ; and

(b) the anticipated rise between demand and supply in housing by 2001 and to what extent, with the current rate

of construction, the gap in the housing is anticipated to be bridged by 2001 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per the National Buildings Organisation estimates the housing shortage at the beginning of 1981 was 21.2 million dwelling units and the rate of increase in the shortage has been of the order of 4.3% per annum.

(b) Demand for housing is conditioned by several factors. Moreover, as efforts are being made to step up the provision of house sites and the pace of construction of houses, it is difficult to estimate with any degree of reliability, the likely gap between demand and supply of housing by 2001.

Housing schemes in rural areas

3747. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes are being implemented in the rural areas for providing housing facilities to the different categories of people ;

(b) the total number of such schemes and the agencies through which they are being implemented ;

(c) whether the multiplicity of agencies is creating a problem in achieving the set targets ; and

(d) if so, the present system of co-ordination and whether Government are considering to bring them under one umbrella ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) : Housing being a State subject, all social housing schemes are being implemented by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations according to their requirements and plan priorities. In addition, central assistance is provided to States/UTs under Indira Awas Yojana for

construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in the rural areas which is being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. The Union Government monitors these schemes including the scheme of the allotment of house sites and provisions of construction assistance to the rural landless workers.

Setting up of Doordarshan Studios at Bhopal and Indore

3748. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of a Doordarshan Studio at Bhopal ;

(b) whether such a studio will be set up at Indore also ; and

(c) if so, when ?

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

(a) Civil works for Doordarshan Studio Centre at Bhopal are in progress. Orders for supply of long delivery equipments for the studio have been placed.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Beedi workers welfare in Karnataka

3749. SHRI NARASING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the beedi workers in Karnataka are demanding the levy tax for all beedi without exemption, substantial increase in funds for beedi workers welfare activities, provision of house sites, abolition of contract system, and implementation of Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No such demand has been received from beedi workers in Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-depositing of EPF contribution by textile mills in Bombay

3750. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Employees Provident Fund not deposited into the Provident Fund Office by Textile Mills in Bombay as on 31 December, 1986 ;

(b) the mill-wise details of this amount payable to Provident Fund Office ;

(c) the total amount collected by the mill owners from the wages of the workmen but not deposited into the Provident Fund Office in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information, a sum of Rs. 368.01 lakhs was not deposited by the un-exempted Textile Mills in Bombay, as on 31.12.86 ;

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Out of the total arrears of Rs. 368.01 lakhs a sum of 69.83 lakhs was deducted from the wages of the workmen by the mill owners but not deposited with the Provident Fund Office ;

(d) The EPF authorities are generally taking the following action against the defaulting employers, for realisation of the outstanding dues :

(i) Revenue Recovery Certificates are issued under section 8 of the EPF Act, for recovery of the outstanding dues ;

(ii) Damages are levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act ;

(iii) Prosecutions are filed under section 14 of EPF Act ; and

(iv) Complaints are filed under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees but not deposited.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Establishment	Amount in Default (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	M/s Kishco Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	6.73
2.	M/s Jaifabs Textile Mills, Bombay	4.57
3.	M/s National Cotton Mills, Bombay	1.18
4.	M/s Shree Shakti Mills, Bombay	3.11
5.	M/s Bradbury Mills, Bombay	153.64
6.	M/s Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	14.95
7.	M/s Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	10.82
8.	M/s Saksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay	12.29
9.	M/s New Kaiser I-Hind Mills, Bombay	16.15
10.	M/s Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd., Bombay	39.44
11.	M/s Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay	21.48
12.	M/s India United Mills, Bombay	70.78
13.	M/s Sayaji Mills Ltd., Bombay	1.85
14.	M/s Sadhana Textile, Bombay	1.57
15.	M/s Kohinoor Mills (No. 1 & 2)	6.24
16.	M/s Kohinoor Mills (No. 3)	1.58
17.	M/s New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.73
Total :		368.01

Findings of National Labour Institute on
unorganised labour

3751. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-
MURTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
of the findings of the National Labour
Institute on the conditions of the unorga-
nised labour ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether the agricultural labourers annual earnings are not more than Rs. 3600/- which falls below the poverty line of Rs. 6400/- per household ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to determine a 'below poverty wage' for 100 million people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The National Labour Institute has not done any investigation into the conditions of unorganised labour. In fact, even the concept definition of unorganised labour are subject to varying interpretations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Employments in agriculture and the construction industry fall primarily under the sphere of State Governments, which determine the minimum wages in these employments. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing minimum wages in agriculture. The concept of the poverty line is based on an income from all sources (including wages) sufficient to ensure the minimum nutritional level.

Regularisation of employees of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical Township

3752. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI ; Will the Minister LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case regarding regularisation of the employees of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical Township initiated by the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical Township Maintenance Labour Union is pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, for how long and when the case is likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Guwahati has submitted the failure of conciliation report in the dispute raised by the Bonga-

gaon Refinery and Petrochemical Township Maintenance Labour Union, Dhaligaon, Distt. Kokrajbar (Assam). As per the procedure, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (under whose administrative control the above undertaking falls) has been requested to advise the management to settle the dispute amicably or else agree for reference thereof to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. They have been requested to send their report within 60 day. A decision on whether the matter should be referred for adjudication or not, will be taken on receipt of reply from that Ministry or after the expiry of the stipulated period of 60 days.

Expenditure on steel plants

3753. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to curb non-productive expenditure of steel plants ;

(b) the measures proposed to bring the cost within the ambit of cost of benefit ratio ; and

(c) the total output of steel plants per year and the cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) SAIL maintains [strict] control on all items of expenditure through budgetary limits, monitoring the actuals against these limits and through appropriate delegation of powers to incur expenditure. In addition, the following measures are also being taken by SAIL on a continuous basis to control the cost of production :—

(i) Increase in capacity utilisation, and production of demand oriented products ;

(ii) Monitoring the techno economic parameters and energy conservation ;

(iii) Ensuring adequate availability and right quality of input materials, particularly coking coal including import of low ash coking coal ;

- (iv) Improving yield of by-products and better recovery of wastes and secondary arising ;
- (v) Proper maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability and efficiency in production ;
- (vi) Modernisation and refurbishing of the existing aged and obsolete plants/equipments ;
- (vii) Intensive research and development efforts for improving production and productivity ;
- (viii) Exercising control over demurrage, overtime and other administrative expenses ;
- (ix) Inculcating cost consciousness among officers and workers at all levels through workshops/seminars etc. ;
- (x) Freezing of man-power and re-deployment of surplus manpower through appropriate training.

(c) The total output of SAIL steel plants (including IISCO) comprises of sale-

able steel, pig iron for sale, special and alloy steels, cast iron spun pipes, castings, fertilizers, by-products and chemicals etc. The total value of the various products of SAIL (including IISCO) was Rs. 4695.90 crores in 1985-86.

(Translation)

Prices of foodgrains

3754. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the price of foodgrains produced by farmers ;

(b) if so, how much and by what time and percentage increase proposed to be made in foodgrains, foodgrain-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The table below indicates the procurement/minimum support prices for different foodgrains announced for 1986-87 and 1987-88 marketing seasons together with the percentage increases therein :

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices

(According to Marketing Year)

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	1986-87	1987-88	Percentage increase over 1986-87
Paddy	Common	146	*	*
Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi)	FAQ	132	*	-
Wheat	FAQ	162	166	2.5
Barley	FAQ	132	135	2.3

Gram	FAQ	260	280	7.7
Tur (arhar)				
Moong	FAQ	320	325	1.6
Urad				

*The procurement prices for 1987-88 season in respect of Paddy and Kharif coarse cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi) are likely to be announced shortly.

[English]

Galdelaes for transfer of employees in
Office of the E. P. F. Commissioner

3755. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines, if any, regarding the rational transfer of Class III employees from the Regional Offices to sub-regional offices in the Employees Provident Fund Commissioner's Offices ;

(b) whether these guidelines are followed in the Uttar Pradesh Regional office of the office of the Employees Provident Fund Commissioners ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the action Government propose to take to implement a uniform policy in this regard in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) These matters relate to the day to day administration of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Organisation, and these are fully delegated functions. Considering the large sizes of the Regional and other offices of the Provident Fund Organisation, the time and effort involved in ascertaining the observances of routing administrative instructions in individual cases would not be commensurate with the results sought to be obtained therefrom.

Amendments to Urban Land Ceiling Act

3756. SHRI ANOOP CHAND

SHAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make some amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 during the current year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed to suggest necessary amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 has submitted its report ;

(c) if so the details thereof ; and

(d) If not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) National Commission on Urbanisation, in their interim report have made some recommendations about the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976. The recommendations are under examination.

(c) The details of the recommendations are given in the statement below.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Recommendations made by the National Commission on Urbanisation on Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 in its interim report.

(1) The Act must remain on the Statute book, all excess lands

must be identified and notified as surplus and be made liable to acquisition.

- (2) All surplus vacant land must be quickly released for city development, in particular housing, with special emphasis on housing for the middle and lower income groups and the economically weaker sections.
- (3) In order that the owners of surplus land be encouraged to use for house construction rather than indulge in unnecessary litigation to retain it, they may be permitted, with a minimum of formality, to build housing units of the prescribed limit of 80 square metres of plinth area.
- (4) If the owners are unable to construct such dwellings, they may be permitted to transfer the land to a cooperative housing society which may either develop Group Housing or make land available in plots of not more than 100 sq. mtrs to its members for house construction.
- (5) The facility mentioned in items (3) and (4) above will be available for five years from the prescribed date. If within this period the land has not been utilised as above, the provisions of sections 10, 11 and 14 of the Act will be applied *ipso facto*.
- (6) During the period of 6 years permitted for utilisation of the land in the prescribed manner, the surplus vacant land should be subject to a cess/tax. The amount of such cess/tax should be Rs. 3/- per square metre in category D towns. In category C, B, and A towns, the Central or State Government, by general or special notification, may prescribe cess/tax ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 50/- per square meter, depending on location,

value etc. of land. This tax/cess will be applicable to vacant Government land also. Where land is held by a Housing Co-operative Society as plotted development the society will be responsible for paying the cess/tax on all unbuilt plots.

- (7) The land owner will cease to pay cess/tax on completion of construction equivalent to at least 50% of the prevailing FAR/FSI.
- (8) Where within the prescribed period of five years the land has been brought under construction, but the said construction is in violation of the prescribed use of plinth area, a penalty amounting to a hundred times the prescribed vacant land cess/tax shall be imposed on the holders of the land such a penalty will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Alternatively, the State will have the option to confiscate the land and the structures built thereon.
- (9) Include under Section 19 properties consisting of buildings and land notified as being of archaeological, historical and cultural significance by a Competent Authority.
- (10) Recognising that the State must continue to provide land and shelter to the urban poor, the Commission recommends that the entire proceeds of the vacant land cess/tax and penalties for misuse be credited to a Shelter Fund. The proceeds of the shelter fund would be wholly applied to the city from which it is collected and will be specifically utilised for land acquisition and development of serviced sites for the urban poor and for construction of housing for them. On a very conservative estimate deducting from the declared surplus vacant land of 1.66 lakhs hectares approximately 43000 hectares for

which exemption has been given, leaves a balance of 1.23 lakhs hectares. Even on a modest rate of Rs. 5/- per square metre, it should be possible to get approximately Rs. 600 crores per annum for the Shelter Fund.

[Translation]

Graduates Provided jobs under Self Employment Programme

3757. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of graduates provided with employment in different States under the Self-Employment Programme during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) the number of graduates whose names still remain on the live register of employment exchanges ;

(c) the number of the Science graduates among them ; and

(d) whether there is any machinery in the States for continuous monitoring of the enterprises run by self-employed graduates with a view to make them successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The information pertaining to number of Graduates provided with employment in different States under Self Employment Programme is not maintained Centrally by the Government.

(b) and (c) The total number of Graduates and Science Graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchange as on 30.6.86 was 23.07 and 4.68 lakhs, respectively.

(d) The monitoring of the progress is done by the State Governments and Banks.

[English]

Blue dust in iron ore mines in Balladilla

3758. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether big pockets of blue dust have been found in some iron ore mines in Balladilla ;

(b) if so, whether Government have the technology and technical know-how to utilise this blue dust in manufacturing process and if the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to develop the technical know-how to make use of the blue dust ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technology for sinter to be used in the blast furnaces of integrated steel plants, already available in India, can be applied to use blue dust to produce sinter. Studies are also underway to determine possible industrial applications of blue dust in powder metallurgical industry, electronic industry, welding and paint industries etc.

Draw held in 1983 under new pattern HUDCO Scheme

3759. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draw for allotment of flats was held in February, 1983 under the new Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 ;

(b) if so, the number of flats allotted so far ;

(c) the number of such flats yet to be allotted and the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the time by which the remaining flats will be allotted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, a draw for allocation of 9825 flats under the scheme was held on 1.2.1983.

(b) 8358.

(b) 1467 allocatees are yet to be allotted flats through specific draws, details of which are given below :—

Category	Colony	No. of flats
LIG	Shalimar Bagh	167
LIG	Kalkaji	304
LIG	Dilshad Garden	36
Janta	Lawerance Road	960
Total :		1467

Flats in Shalimar Bagh, Dilshad Garden and Lawrence Road could not be completed in time on account of the default on the part of the contractor. All the 304 LIG houses at Kalkaji have since been completed.

(d) The remaining allocatees will be allotted flats through specific draws as soon as the completed houses become available.

Setting of T. V. Relay Transmitter at Araria, Bihar

3760. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a relay transmission tower at Araria in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : No, Sir. However a high power TV transmitter of 10KW is proposed to be set up at Katihar, which is

expected provide service, among other places, to Araria also.

Area covered by AIR and Doordarshan

3761. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage area of the country covered by Radio & T. V. networks at present ; and

(b) the time by which the rest of the area will be fully covered ?

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

(a) and (b) Radio and TV coverage at present available and expected to be available after completion of the 7th Plan schemes of AIR / Doordarshan in the country is approximately as follows :—

	Present Coverage		Coverage after completion of 7th Plan schemes	
	%		%	
	Popula- tion-wise	Area- wise	Popula- tion-wise	Area- wise
Radio	90.32	79.84	97.5	91
Door- darshan	70.28	46.69	82.8	67.2

Further improvement in Radio/TV services to uncovered population/areas would depend upon availability of resources in future development plans.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Gujarat

3762. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development proposes to assist 30 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Gujarat under its 15 point programme ;

(b) whether such societies have been assisted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in various States and if so, the details thereof State-wise, during the last three years, including Andhra Pradesh ?

(c) whether 15-point programme of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been implemented and evaluated ; and

(d) if so, whether any mid-course corrections have been made for improvements and if so, the details thereof ;

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

(b) NABARD introduced the 15-point programme only in July, 1986 for development of selected 30 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and all Large-sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) in each of the 20 pilot project districts in the country. So far 15 districts in 12 States have been selected under the programme. The details of 15 districts are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) and (d) Since the programme was launched only from July 1986 no evaluation of the programme has been made so far.

Statement
Pilot Project Districts
List of districts selected so far.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District selected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak
2.	Bihar	Nalanda/ Ranchi.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Durg/ Hoshangabad
5.	Maharashtra	Buldhana Aurangabad
6.	Orissa	Kalahandi
7.	Rajasthan	Ajmer

1	2,	3
8.	Tamilnadu	Chingleput
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur.
10.	West Bengal	Purulla
11.	Karnataka	Hassan
12.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha

Expenditure of fisheries industrial estate :

3763. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to establish fisheries industrial estates in the country; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred under the scheme so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Housing shortage in the country

3764. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total housing shortage in the country according to the latest figures, both in urban and rural areas;

(b) whether Government have assessed if the introduction of the Urban Land Ceiling, Act, has had any impact in bringing the housing gap; and

(c) what are the plans to meet the situation that is growing acute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) About 24.7 million dwelling units.

(b) No such survey has been made.

(c) Several steps have been taken to meet the growing shortage, some of which are as follows :—

(i) The Public Sector outlay for housing has been raised : from

Rs. 1490.87 crores in the 6th Plan to Rs. 2458.21 crores in the 7th Plan.

(viii) Certain amendments to Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act and Rent Control Act are under consideration of the Government.

Drought assistance to U.P.

3765. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any memorandum from Uttar Pradesh Government regarding drought condition in the State; and

(b) if so, the date on which the memorandum was received and details of the financial assistance given to U.P. for providing relief?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted a memorandum on 29.9.1986 seeking Central assistance for drought relief. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief, a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 10.88 crores has been approved to the State Government for drought relief on 31.12.1986 for the year 1986-87.

R & D on horticultural crops

3766. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research centres established in the country for carrying out R & D work on crops like potato, ginger and other vegetables; and

(b) the details of outstanding new varieties developed by these research centres, which have proved helpful in increasing the production of these vegetables?

(ii) The norms of income eligibility, ceiling cost of construction and ceiling of Govt. loan assistance for various social housing schemes have been enhanced.

(iii) Under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers a provision of Rs. 577 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan. Of this Rs. 36 crores would be utilised to provide developed house sites of 90 sq. mtrs. each to 7.2 lakh landless families at the rate of Rs. 500 per family and an expenditure of Rs. 541 crores would be incurred to provide construction assistance to 271 lakh families at the rate of Rs. 2000 per family.

(iv) The equity of Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is proposed to be raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 135 crores during the Seventh Plan.

(v) Sites and Services for Economically weaker sections in urban areas are provided at cost price. The area of developed land is restricted to 25-30 sq. mtrs. per house and loan of Rs. 5000 at concessional rates of interest is to be given to each beneficiary family.

(vi) A National Housing Bank is to be set up to facilitate the availability of Housing finance; and

(vii) Several fiscal incentives are provided to encourage investment in housing and some more have been announced in the Budget Speech (1987-88).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Twenty five research centres for potato, 4 for ginger and 24 for other vegetables have been established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the country.

(b) Nine outstanding varieties of potato and 65 of 11 other vegetable crops developed by these centres have proved helpful in increasing their production. In ginger one high yielding cultivar 'PGS-35' has been recently recommended for release in Orissa.

Four of the nine potato varieties are resistant to late blight, two to late blight and wart and one to late blight and cyst nematode. Of the 65 vegetable varieties, 9 are resistant to different diseases and pests and two tomato varieties suitable for long distance transporation as well as longer duration storage.

Disparity in licence fee of Government quarters

3767. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in licence fee being charged from Government servants for Government accommodation;

(b) whether licence fee for Type-II quarters in Kidwai Nagar Blocks A, B & C differs from quarter to quarter in the same block;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria for charging different licence fee for each quarter in the same block; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Licence fee of General pool accom-

modation allotted to a Government servant is charged on the basis of Standard Licence Fee/Pooled Standard Licence Fee under the provision of Fundamental Rule 45-A or 10% of his monthly emoluments (7½% of his monthly emoluments upto Rs. 470/-) whichever is less.

(b) to (d) The Licence Fee under Fundamental Rule 45-A is assessed at a uniform unit rate per square metre of the living area and does not differ from quarter to quarter unless the living area varies. There is no anomaly. However, the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for recovery of Licence Fee for Government accommodation at a flat rate with reference to type of accommodation allotted to a Government servant is under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Persons benefited under 20 Point Programme

3768. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless families in the country brought above the poverty line under the 20 Point Programme and National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) whether the works undertaken under these programmes have not been completed so far and the landless persons could not be benefited;

(c) the expenditure incurred in Bihar during 1980 to 1986; and

(d) the details of the concrete works executed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Major anti poverty programmes covered under 20 Point Programme are National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless

Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

NREP and RLEGP aim at generating additional employment opportunities for rural unemployed/underemployed giving preference to rural landless labour. Performance under these programmes is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of families brought above the poverty line.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 15.56 million families were assisted during the Sixth Plan. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto January, 1987) 3.061 million families and 2.51 million families have respectively been assisted. During the Sixth Plan, implementation of IRDP has been evaluated by a number of major research institutions like Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Institute for Finance Management and Research (IFMR), Madras.

According to PEO report, 49.4% of the sample size of 1170 families have crossed the poverty line. According to NABARD, 47% have crossed the poverty line from sample size of 1498 families.

According to 12 monthly concurrent evaluation studies upto October, 1985—September, 1986, 52% beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12% old beneficiaries of the revised poverty line of Rs. 6500/—.

(b) NREP and RLEGP are the regular programmes under which works are taken up on continuing basis. Priority is given under these programmes to the completion of incomplete works of the earlier years before the new works are taken up. Percentage of landless labourers under these programmes works out to 30% and 40% respectively during the year 1985-86.

(c) The expenditure incurred under NREP/RLEGP and IRDP during the years 1980-81 to 1985-86 and during the year 1986-87 is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)		
NREP	342.41	(upto January, 1987)
RLEGP	142.13	(upto December, 1986)
IRDP	315.33	(upto February, 1987)

(d) Statements I and II indicating the works executed under NREP and Projects approved under RLEGP in Bihar during the Sixth Plan as well as the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 as per reports received so far are given below.

Statement-I

Works executed under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 (upto June, 1986) in Bihar

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Area covered under social forestry	(Hects.)	66753
2.	Trees planted	(Lakh Nos.)	1171.87
3.	Works taken up for benefit of SCs/STs	(Number)	55211
4.	Village Tanks constructed	(Number)	17443
5.	Area covered under Minor Irrigation/ Flood Protection works	(Hect.)	433185
6.	Area covered under Soil Conservation works	(Hect.)	643
7.	Drinking water wells/Ponds constructed	(Number)	1773
8.	Rural Roads constructed/improved	(Kms.)	21889
9.	School Buildings/Balwadis/Panchayat Ghars constructed	(Number)	13609
10.	Other works	(Number)	24925

Statement-II

Details of projects approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in Bihar

Period	No. of projects approved	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sixth Plan	66	11526.65
2. 1985-86	9	7504.20
3. 1986-87	13	14978.33
(upto 16.2.1987)		

(English)

Incentive grants for slum improvement in Orissa

3769. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the scheme of Central incentive grant for improvement of slum dwellers in urban areas was introduced;

(b) the details of the grant given under this scheme to different States including the number of beneficiaries covered, State-wise;

(c) whether this grant was on *ad hoc* arrangement and if so, the reasons thereof and the date of its discontinuance;

(d) whether Government of Orissa requested for the grant of Rs.80 lakhs under this scheme for 1985-86 as well as 1986-87 since as much amount was already spent by the State Government in each of those two years from their own resources;

(e) if so, the response of Union Government; and

(f) If so, the scheme has been discontinued, since when and whether it is proposed to revive the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Central incentive grants were provided to States for additional coverage of slum dwellers during the last two years of the 6th Plan. This was a temporary measure aimed at realising the 6th Plan targets. A statement indicating the State wise funds released and slum dwellers benefited is given below.

(d) to (f) The Scheme of Central incentive grants has been discontinued during the 7th Plan. The Govt. of Orissa had come up with the request for release of Rs 80 lakhs but they were informed on 12.12.85 that the scheme was discontinued. They were requested to explore the possibility of locating the funds out of their State Annual Plan provisions.

There is no proposal, at present, for reviving the scheme.

Statement

FIUS Summary of financial and physical performance during the Sixth Plan

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Sixth Plan Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)			Sixth Plan Physical Target			Total achievement	
		State MNP	Central Grant	Total	(No. of Persons)			Total	No. of persons
					State MNP	Central Additional Target			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	250.00	1050.00	1200000	140000	1340000	1562498	
2.	Assam	75.00	20.00	104.00	50000	14000	64000	37491	
3.	Bihar	410.00	81.50	491.50	132000	43000	175000	187348	
4.	Gujarat	500.00	40.00	540.00	333333	16000	349333	356156	
5.	Haryana	380.00	170.00	550.00	253333	92000	345333	296335	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	38.00	78.00	27000	194000	46400	37684	
7.	J & K	440.00	21.00	461.00	293333	11000	304333	176160	
8.	Karnataka	1500.00	115.00	1615.00	400000	63000	463000	434637	
9.	Kerala	600.00	36.00	636.00	400000	17000	417000	98358	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	800.00	102.00	902.00	576743	50600	627343	392877
11.	Maharashtra	1400.00	159.00	1559.00	850000	63600	913600	1205231
12.	Manipur	25.00	2.50	27.50	8250	1000	9250	6243
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	5.00	35.00	20000	2000	22000	23047
14.	Orissa	100.00	85.00	185.00	37000	46000	83000	91090
15.	Punjab	500.00	247.00	747.00	333333	148400	481733	571784
16.	Rajasthan	250.00	225.00	475.00	157000	126000	293000	323706
17.	Sikkim	15.00	0	15.00	12000	0	12000	18835
18.	Tamil Nadu	2500.00	175.00	2675.00	1075000	106000	1181000	1078377
19.	Tripura	50.00	5.00	55.00	33333	2000	35333	24520
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	198.00	1198.00	670000	105000	775000	882454
21.	West Bengal	2700.00	68.00	2768.00	660000	41000	701000	698500
22.	States Total	14115.00	2052.00	16167.00	7531658	1107000	8638658	8503291
1.	Delhi	920.00	40.00	960.00	700000	20000	720000	730524
2.	Goa	75.00	5.00	80.00	33000	2000	35000	22800
3.	Mizoram	—	—0	0	30000	0	30000	25000
4.	Pondicherry	35.00	0	35.00	36000	0	36000	62000
5.	U. Ts. Total	1030.00	45.00	1075.00	799000	22000	821000	841324
Grant Total		15145.00	2097.00	17242.00	8330658	1129000	9459658	9344615

Labour strike in Delhi

3770. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labourers working in factories in Delhi went on strike on 16 January, 1987, for increase in their wages;

(b) if so, the loss of production suffered due to the strike;

(c) whether Government have issued orders for increase in the wages of labourers and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, there was a partial strike by factory workers of Delhi on the 16th January, 1987 to demand increase in minimum wages. Information on loss of production due to the strike is not available. The question of revising minimum wages is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Mineral testing agency at Cuddapah District

3771. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government have sought financial assistance to set up a mineral testing agency at Cuddapah district; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Settlement of crop insurance claims

3772. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make "Village" of "Survey-Number" a unit for the settlement of crop insurance claims because "Mandal" as a unit for the crop insurance Scheme has not given good results;

(b) whether Ryots all over India have represented to Government to change the policy of crop insurance as, for partly damaged Revenue Mandal Firkas, there are no reasonable settlements of claims by insurance companies ;

(c) whether as per existing rules the percentage of average yields is calculated by the percentage of yield in Ayakut and non-Ayakut areas and it is not favourable to the Ryots and they are not getting even 50 per cent of the loss sustained of the insured amount; and

(d) whether there are any proposals to revise the crop insurance policy to the benefit of the farmers so that they can have a reasonable settlement of claims ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir. However, village can be adopted as a unit for Crop Insurance Scheme if yield data for preceding five year's is available at that level.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir The percentage of average yield per hectare is calculated separately for irrigated and unirrigated areas in respect of the crops covered under the scheme.

(d) Efforts have been made to make the scheme more beneficial and attractive to the farmers by giving them higher threshold yields depending upon the co-efficient of variations in respect of wheat and paddy.

Setting up of plants to make use of minerals available

3773. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation proposes to set up any plant in Andhra Pradesh using the minerals available there as raw material; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(Translation)

Drinking water for Jhunjhunu from Indira Gandhi Canal

3774. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to provide drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal was approved long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the scheme so far; and

(c) when the drinking water would be made available under this scheme to people in Jhunjhunu district in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi Canal is primarily an Irrigation project which has a provision of supply of 300 cusecs for drinking water in Stage I of the Project which is almost complete. Part withdrawals for drinking water supply out of the 300 cusecs allotted for this purpose, is reported to be made by the State Government. Stage-II of the Project was approved in April, 1986. This provides 900 cusecs of water for drinking and other non-irrigation uses through six lift irrigation schemes along the main canal.

Provision of drinking water is a State subject and States are responsible for planning, formulating and implementing all rural water supply projects. Some survey works and earth-work have been

reported to have been undertaken for the lift schemes by State Government.

(c) Jhunjhunu district is not covered by the Indira Gandhi Canal Project.

(English)

Project for promotion of films in regional languages

3776 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project for the promotion of films (feature or documentaries) in regional languages not included in the 8th Schedule of the constitution has been drawn up by Government of the National Film Development Corporation of India for the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of languages selected for this purpose and the other details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, whether such a project is proposed to be drawn up?

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

(a) to (c) No specific project of the type mentioned by the Hon'ble Member has been drawn up either by the Government of India or the National Film Development Corporation for the Seventh Plan period. There is also no proposal to draw up such a project. However, the Films Division has a scheme for production of 16 mm. featurettes in some regional languages and dialects including those not included in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution. The National Film Development Corporation finances films in all languages and dialects whether or not included in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution, on application made by private producers, provided the script has the potential of being made into a good film.

Quality control on D.M.S. products

3777. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any supervision is kept over the quality of milk and other products supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme to the consumers;

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding deterioration in the quality of these items;

(c) if so, the number of the complaints received during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken to redress them?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, there have been some complaints regarding curdling adulteration, etc., of milk and also a few complaints regarding bad odour of milk products like butter and ghee.

(c) The total number of complaints received by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years are as under :

Year	No. of complaints
1984	15
1985	17
1986	35

(d) A Complaint Cell has been established in the Delhi Milk Scheme to redress the complaints of the consumers as far as possible within 48 hours. Stern action is being taken against the depot and milk van staff found indulging in adulteration of milk after its despatch from the Central Dairy. In the case of spoilage of milk, it is replaced free of cost and the reasons for such spoilage are analysed in the laboratory with a view to prevent their recurrence.

Support price for agricultural and horticultural crops

3778. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken note of the fact that a number of State Governments have to provide support price to various crops (in horticulture and agriculture) so as to help the farmers/producers to tide over the adverse conditions;

(b) if so, the names of the States alongwith the crops for which they provide the support price; and

(c) whether the Union Government would provide any financial assistance to the weaker States to cope with the increasing demand for support price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Guidelines issued for development of metropolitan cities

3779. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the Municipal Corporations and other local bodies for the development of metropolitan and other urban sites;

(b) whether agreement of M/s. Forward Engineers with the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the development of Andheri (West) Bus Station Complex is in line with the guidelines issued and the policy of Government;

(c) whether the agreement of M/s. Forward Engineers has the potential of putting in circulation unaccounted accumulated funds in the hands of state brokers without due process of law;

(d) whether the development of the site as per the agreement will lead to environmental and safety hazards; and

(e) if reply to parts (a) to (d) is in the affirmative, steps proposed to be taken for the protection of environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Central Govt. have issued guidelines to State Governments for implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns and the Urban Basic Services. Guidelines have also been issued for the implementation of State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. These schemes are implemented by the Municipal Corporations/Local bodies.

Urban Development is essentially a State subject and the development of municipal towns including development of metropolitan and other urban sites is effected by the State Governments through local bodies by formulating appropriate schemes in addition to the aforesaid Centrally sponsored schemes

(b) to (c) The Information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the table of the House.

Purchase of newsprint through STC agents

3780 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether newsprint quota sanctioned by the Registrar of Newspapers for District newspapers has to be purchased through the agents of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the purchase made through agents involves additional expenditure of about rupees fifteen lakhs for the district newspapers;

(c) whether the Maharashtra State District Newspapers Editors Society had proposed routing of such sales through their cooperative instead of the Agents of the STC; and

(d) If so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The quota of imported newsprint sanctioned by the Registrar of Newspapers for India for district newspapers can be lifted by the newspapers directly from the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation of India has no agent for distribution of newsprint.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) A request was received from 'Bruhan Maharashtra Zila Vrit-Patra Sampadak Sangh' for allocation of newsprint to 'Maharashtra District Newspapers Editors Cooperative Society' for distribution amongst the small and medium newspapers. It was advised by the Government that it will be possible to allow them to lift newsprint only after they have been duly authorised in writing by the registered newspapers establishments concerned.

Assistance for development of Konkani region of Maharashtra

3781. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing demand for Central assistance for the urban development of Bombay in view of the fact that there is heavy influx in Bombay from the undeveloped Konkani region which is the hinterland of Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether more Central assistance would be made available for development of the backward Konkani region of Maharashtra so as to relieve the burden on Bombay urban development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A special grant of Rs. 100 crores will be made available by the Central Government to the Government of Maharashtra for solving the acute problem of housing and slums in Bombay. There is no proposal to extend such Central assistance to the Konkani region of Maharashtra.

Allotment of industrial buildings at Jhandewalan, Delhi

3782. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of multi storeyed industrial and trading buildings constructed at Jhandewalan; Delhi;

(b) when these buildings were completed and the total cost thereof;

(c) whether basic amenities have been provided therein; and

(d) whether these buildings have been allotted, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration have on 4 storeyed flatted factories complex at Jhandewalan consisting of 7 blocks.

(b) The construction of flatted factory building was completed in 1985. The total project is however yet to be completed. The total cost of the project will be known only after its completion.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Yes Sir, in 1985.

[Translation]

Unauthorised construction on D.D.A. land in east Delhi

3783. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had demolished unauthorised constructions in Chander Vihar, a trans-Yamuna colony in Mandawali Fazalpur in January, 1984 and erected fencing at some places;

(b) whether some persons have been selling/occupying this land again by removing the fencing erected there; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The fencing of the area was removed at some places and certain unscrupulous persons occupied some portion of the land.

(c) Action for re-fencing after clearing the new unauthorised construction has been initiated by DDA.

[English]

Financial assistance for N.C.R.

3784. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has since been prepared for development of the satellite towns identified under the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in developing the necessary infrastructure in this respect; and

(d) the funds provided for this project during the financial year 1987-88 and whether any part of these funds will also be made available to the State Governments concerned; if so, its estimated, State-wise, capital outlay therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Interim Development Plan (IDP) for the NCR identifies 8 towns/complexes (Viz. Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja, Panipat, Rohtak, Rewari-Bhiwadi-Dharuhera, Palwal & Alwar) for

development on priority basis in order to achieve the NCR objective by 2001 AD. The IDP envisages a package of policy measures for achieving these objectives. This includes decelerated growth in the Delhi UT, moderate growth in the Delhi Metropolitan Area and induced growth in the identified towns in the Region.

(c) Schemes of land acquisition and development for residential, commercial and industrial purposes and for provision of infrastructure in selected towns are being financed and funds to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure involved are being provided to the participating State Governments for this purpose.

(d) A provision of Rs. 6 crores is being proposed for implementing NCR Schemes during 1987-88 and the amount will be allocated to the 3 participating States on the basis of schemes received and approved by the NCR Planning Board.

[Translation]

Setting up of Doordarshan Kendra in Jhunjhunu district

3785. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Doordarshan Kendra will be set up in Jhunjhunu district during 1987-88, if so, the time by which it will be set up; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a radio station also in Jhunjhunu district; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, a scheme for establishment of a TV transmitter at Jhunjhunu is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of this scheme will depend upon the time taken by the manufacturers in supply of the requisite equipment and annual allocation of funds.

(b) No, Sir. Jhunjhunu district is already being served by the existing AIR stations.

New schemes for cultivation

3786. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have any schemes of cultivation in Rajasthan and other States where cultivation is not possible due to presence of brackish water/ paucity of rainfall; and

(b) whether Government propose to organise camps to disseminate information in this regard to the farmers, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no scheme for cultivation under brackish water condition. However under conditions of paucity of rainfall schemes like Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, etc. are being implemented.

(b) Yes, Sir. The technology of soil reclamation is generally disseminated to the farmers through normal extension system.

[English]

Conference regarding water supply and sanitation

3787. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of State Ministers incharge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of problems discussed;

(c) the suggestion made to solve the problem, particularly of providing drinking water facility to the lakhs of problem villages in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target to provide this basic amenity to the population by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Ministers incharge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation was held in New Delhi on 12th February, 1987.

(b) Problems relating to location of water sources in drought prone problem areas, removal of specific problems like salinity, presence of iron and fluorides and incidence of guinea worm in available drinking water were discussed. Priority to cover hardcore problem villages, operationalisation of various activities under Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management problems arising out of over-exploitation of ground water, financial constraints faced in the rural water supply sector, closer integration with other Departments, the necessity to pay special attention to supply of safe drinking water to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the ways and means to involve local communities particularly women in all aspects of the programme including maintenance, etc. were also discussed.

(c) Technology Mission approach to be adopted in the following areas :

1. Scientific Source Finding
2. Improvement of Traditional Methods
3. Purification of water
4. Improvement of Materials and Designs
5. Improvement of Maintenance Methods

6. Computerised Management Information System
7. Continuous Monitoring & Evaluation
8. Community Involvement
9. Village Panchayat Voluntary agencies
10. Awareness campaign.

(d) In spite of financial constraint, higher allocation has been given to Rural Water Supply Sector in the Seventh Plan and in next year's annual budget. The resource and technology gap will be filled up by the Technology Mission and its 50 mini Mission alongwith 5 Sub Missions. Special emphasis is being given to Conservation of Water recharging of aquifer and purification of water with the involvement of community and voluntary agencies.

Repayment of loans by N.B.C.C.

3788. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of investment made by Union Government in the NBCC, both by way of equity capital and loans;

(b) the total amount of guarantees given by Government in favour of the Corporation by way of performance guarantee, cash credit guarantees, bid bond guarantees and loan guarantees;

(c) whether the Corporation has been regular in the matter of repayment of loans etc. to Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Corporation has paid any dividend so far; and

(f) the amount of loss incurred by NBCC so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per statement given below.

(c) and (d) NBCC has not been able to repay regularly the loans to Government primarily due to blockage of its outstanding dues in Libya etc.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) NBCC has shown a progressive net profit of Rs. 4.06 crores at the close of 1985-86.

Statement

(a) Investment made by Union Government in NBCC :

(i) Equity Capital— Rs. 14.00 crores

(ii) *Loans — Rs. 14.25 crores

(*This excludes loan of Rs. 13 crores from Oil Industry Development Board (O.I.D.B.) drawn for the completion of a specific project for the Bombay Port Trust)

(b) Guarantees given by Government in favour of NBCC

(i) Performance Guarantee

— Rs. 18.00 crores

(ii) Cash Credit Guarantee

— Rs. 8.00 crores

(iii) Bid Bond Guarantee

— Rs. 7.00 crores*

(*Utilisation by NBCC is however Nil)

(iv) Loan Guarantees

(in respect of overseas projects).

— Rs. 191.34 crores**

(**Utilisation by NBCC is Rs. 135.16 crores only)

Setting up of Asia Film Centre

3789. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

SHRI MADAN PANDEY :

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

(a) whether at the recent meeting of film Directors from Philippines, China, Japan, Sri Lanka Hong Kong and India, it was suggested unanimously that, Asia Film Centre be set up in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(a) Representatives from some Asian countries including those mentioned by the Hon'ble Members did suggest at a Seminar held in January 1987 that an Asian Film Centre should be set up in India.

(b) The Government finds the suggestion quite attractive.

Organisation of Indian Film Week in China

3790. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Film Week was organised in China and our films are very popular in that country;

(b) whether a Chinese delegation recently visited India to buy Indian films ;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to open up avenues for more cultural exchange between the two countries; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. An Indian Film Festival was organised in four major cities of China in March-April 1986.

Indian films are very popular in that country.

(b) and (c) A Chinese delegation did

not visit India recently to buy films, although a delegation from that country did visit India in January to participate in the 11th International Film Festival of India.

(d) and (e) The ongoing cultural exchange programme for 1986 between India and China covers exchanges in the field of Culture and Arts, Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Education, Sports, Press and Broadcasting, Books and Publications and the Social Sciences.

[Translation]

Unauthorised constructions in North/South Avenue, New Delhi

3791. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constructed shops for different purposes in important places like North Avenue and South Avenue in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that the allottees of these shops have erected unauthorised constructions for their residential purposes; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Except one, no other case of unauthorised constructions has been reported. Appropriate action will be taken in this case.

[English]

Mushroom cultivation

3792. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where mushroom cultivation has been started;

(b) whether Government propose to extend mushroom cultivation to some new areas during 1987-88;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage mushroom cultivation through a centrally-sponsored scheme if so, the details of the scheme; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken to promote mushroom cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Mushroom is cultivated in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Haryana, West Bengal Union Territory of Delhi etc.

(b) There is no specific proposal to extend mushroom cultivation to new areas during 1987-88.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However a project for development of mushroom cultivation in the States of Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh with Dutch assistance is under implementation.

New disease among animals

3793. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. HHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new disease has been detected among the cross-bred animals in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the disease and the kind of animals susceptible to it;

(c) the source of the disease and since when it has been spreading;

(d) the places where a large number of animals are affected and the factors attributed to the spread of the disease; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent further spread of the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d) No new disease has been detected among crossbred animals in the country. However, Theileriosis occurs in crossbred cattle, sheep etc. in sporadic form throughout the country. The disease is transmitted through tick bites.

(e) Experimental vaccine against Theileriosis has been developed by the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, which is under trials.

Loss to SAIL

3794 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India has incurred heavy loss during the first nine months of the current financial year;

(b) whether Steel Authority of India had shown a high profit during the previous financial year ;

(c) if so, the reasons for deterioration in its performance; and

(d) the average monthly rate of capacity utilisation of the various plants under the Steel Authority of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) SAIL incurred losses in the first nine months of the current financial year. It had however earned a profits for the year 1985-86.

(c) SAIL has incurred losses due to increase in the cost of various inputs, which was not adequately compensated by increased production and productivity.

(d) The capacity utilisation of salcable

steel of SAIL plants up to December, 1986 was as under :—

Plant	% Capacity Utilisation 1986-87 (April-December, 1986)
Bhilai	73
Durgapur	54
Rourkela	87
Bokaro	78
HSCO	61
SAIL	72

Brick kiln workers in Punjab

3795 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 2 lakh brick kiln labourers in Punjab are working as bonded labour due to indifferent attitude of the State Government to implement labour laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers lies with the State Governments concerned. The Government of Punjab have not reported existence of any bonded labour in Punjab. However, the Government have advised the State Governments to conduct periodic surveys to detect the existence of bonded labourers, if any.

Multi-national companies in fisheries trade

3796. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the big business houses and multinational companies which are trading in fisheries;

(b) the number of ships owned by each;

(c) the value of fish and fish products exported by each of them annually;

(d) whether the small fishermen are being affected by their operations;

(e) If so, the steps taken to safeguard the interests of small fishermen;

(f) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian fish in foreign countries; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to boost the fish exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected

(d) and (e) Fishing zones have been demarcated for traditional crafts, mechanised fishing boats and deep sea fishing vessels by all State Governments and Union Territories in the mainland except Gujarat and West Bengal States, and the Union Territory of Pondicherry either by suitable legislation or by issuing executive orders. As per this operation of deep sea fishing trawlers is prohibited in the fishing zones demarcated for traditional and mechanised sector.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Steps taken to boost export of fish include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured prawn, encouragement of production of value added items like, Individual Quick Frozen Products, setting up of prawn batcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

Allotment of Government accommodation on out of turn basis

3797. DR A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in the Directorate of Estates who have been allotted residential accommodation out of turn during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the grounds on which out of turn allotment was made; and

(c) the period of service rendered by such officers in Government of India ?

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

Year	1984	1985	1986
Numbers	19	15	22

(b) These allotments have been made on compassionate, medical, death, retirement and other grounds connected with nature of duties and with approval of the competent authority.

(c) The period of service ranges from 1 to 22 years.

Exploitation of granite potential in Karnataka

3798. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka is one of the richest granite bearing areas of the country and in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area exploited and the steps proposed to exploit more areas for mining of granite in Karnataka;

(d) the steps proposed for modernisation of technology for mining of granite in Karnataka; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

News bulletins on violent incidents in Goa

3799. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the date and time of the news bulletins through which A.I.R. and Doordarshan conveyed the news of violent incidents that took place in Goa in December last, for the first time ;

(b) the date and time of the news bulletins through which the A.I.R. and Doordarshan conveyed to the people for the first time that the situation in Goa had become normal;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of A.I.R./Doordarshan that their initial News Bulletins which spoke of normal situation having been restored in Goa, not only conveyed a wrong news, but also misled several tourists, both internal and international, on their way to Goa; and

(e) whether it is proposed to evolve any check and counter check method with respect to the news gathering machinery of A.I.R./Doordarshan ?

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

(a) A.I.R. conveyed the news of violent incidents in Goa for the first time on 20th December, 1986 in its English News Bulletin at 1400 hrs. and by Doordarshan both in its Hindi and English National bulletins on 20th December, 1986;

(b) A.I.R. in its News Bulletin put in Hindi at 800 hrs. on 27 December,

1986, for the first time reported normalcy in Goa and Doordarshan carried the news in news in both its Hindi and English national bulletins on 27th December, 1986;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Everyday hundreds of news items are created by both the National News Agencies viz. UNI and PTI. It would not be possible to check and verify each and every item before it is put out by AIR/Doordarshan.

Geological Survey in Prakasam District

3800. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has completed its survey of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether National Mineral Development Corporation of India has also undertaken a survey of mineral resources in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) No, Sir. Geological Survey is a continuing process and GSI is continuing systematic geological mapping of the Quaternary formations in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh. Till now, G.S.I. has already covered the entire hard rock area in the district.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Detailed exploration carried out by N.M.D.C. established a total reserve of 81 million tonnes of low grade magnetite iron ore, in Marlapadu-Konijedu block (66 m. tonnes) near Ongole town and Annegi-Burepalli-Tammavaram block (15 m. tonnes). The deposit is not found to be techno-economically viable at present.

W F P. aid for oilseeds in Orissa

3801. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the district of Orissa included in the World Food Programme aided scheme for enhancing production of oilseeds in the State;

(b) the year in which these districts were included and the area covered under the scheme till December 1986;

(c) whether Government propose to include the remaining districts also under the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is, at present, no ongoing World Food Programme project for assistance for development of oilseeds.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Fertilizer Production

3802. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for production of fertilizers during 1986-87, category-wise and public/private sector-wise;

(b) whether the production of fertilizers upto January, 1987 has been as per the target, fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the gap between the demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The requisite details are furnished below :

Target of fertilizer production for 1986-87

Sector	(In lakh tonnes of nutrients)		
	Nitrogenous fertilizers	Phosphatic fertilizers	(Total Nitrogen + Phosphate)
Public Sector	25.79	5.67	31.46
Cooperative Sector	9.54	3.45	12.99
Private Sector	16.42	8.63	25.05
Total	51.75	17.75	69.50

(b) and (c) While upto January 1987, the production of Nitrogenous fertilizers has been in excess of the pro-rata target, the production of Phosphatic fertilizers has marginally fallen short of the target, mainly because of shortage of raw materi-

als and marketing/storage problems arising from low offtake due to unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the country.

(d) Indigenous production is confined

to Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers. The gap between demand and indigenous production of these fertilizers during 1936-87 is estimated at 6.95 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 6.08 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 respectively. The demand for Potash in the current year is estimated to be about 9.47 lakh tonnes; as there is no indigenous production of this material, the requirements are met entirely through imports.

[Translation]

N.D.D.B. proposal for margin money to milk cooperatives

3803. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission for providing working capital's margin money to cooperative milk organisations in various States; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) No specific proposal for providing working Capital's margin money to cooperative milk organisation has been submitted by the National Dairy Development Board.

(English)

Gas-based ammonia urea complex

3804. SHRI H N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI S M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gas-based ammonia urea plant promoted by Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Corporation is proposed to be commissioned earlier than scheduled ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed capacity of the unit ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed capacity of the plant is 1356 TPD (Tonnes Per Day) of Ammonia and 2200 TPD of Urea.

Plan for industrial relations committee

3805. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

SHRIMATI BASAVARJESWARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the 'tentative plan' recommended by the Law Commission about having an industrial relations Committee; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Law Commission has a tentative plan to recommend the setting up of an Industrial Relations Commission having an appellate jurisdiction over the awards of the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals. A working paper on the subject has been prepared by them and circulated to all interested bodies/persons for their comments.

(b) Does not arise at present.

International Congress on safety in nuclear plants

3806. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three day International Congress on Safety, Health and Environment was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) the number of delegates attended the conference and the decision taken in

regard to ensuring safety in and around the nuclear plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A three day International Congress on Safety, Health and Environment organised by the National Safety Council, was held in New Delhi from 4th to 6th February, 1987.

(b) 635 delegates attended the Congress. Two Technical Papers on Safety in Nuclear Plants were discussed in the Congress. According to information furnished by the National Safety Council, the Congress concluded that Nuclear Power reactors in India are capable of operation with high reliability while ensuring safety of plant personnel and the surrounding population and with minimal impact on the environment.

Change in ratio of Imported and Indian fishing trawlers

3807. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing boat building yards in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have relaxed 1:1 Pari Passu clause in the import of fishing trawlers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are also aware of the detrimental effect on account of change in ratio of imported fishing trawlers *vis-a-vis* country made fishing trawlers; and

(e) if so, the action taken to protect the interests of indigenous trawler manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Statewise number of fishing boat building yards registered for construction of deep sea

fishing vessels in the country is as follows :

(i) West Bengal	—	5
(ii) Andhra Pradesh	—	3
(iii) Maharashtra	—	3
(iv) Gujarat	—	1
(v) Kerala	—	3
(vi) Tamil Nadu	—	1
(vii) Goa, Daman & Diu	—	5
Total	—	21

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Pari Passu condition has been relaxed from 1:1 to 2:1, in respect of acquisition of imported and indigenous vessels.

(d) & (e) Since most of the Indian Shipbuilding yards got adequate orders even exceeding their capacity for construction of fishing vessels and it is intended to build up quickly a deep sea fishing fleet through indigenous acquisition and import to exploit our marine fishery resources, there will be no detrimental effect on account of the change in the ratio.

Export of aluminium to Bahrain

3808. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export aluminium to Bahrain;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for export; and

(c) whether there is enough production of aluminium in the country to justify export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no export of primary aluminium except small quantities to Nepal. However, some value added products of aluminium like utensils etc. are exported to various countries including Bahrain.

**Agricultural University at Dharwar,
Karnataka**

3809. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set-up another agricultural university at Dharwar;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal;

(c) whether University Grants Commission has requested Government of Karnataka to make certain amendments in the relevant Act for the setting up of the proposed University; and

(d) the time by which the University Grants Commission is expected to recognise the University ?

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

(b) The proposal received from the State Govt. of Karnataka was considered in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and University Grants Commission. The Council/University Grants Commission had made some suggestions to modify the Common Act of Universities of Agricultural Sciences of Karnataka State and get the Common Act passed through State Legislative Assembly. However, as the State Government agreed to follow the above suggestions, the University Grants Commission gave Ad-hoc clearance to the proposed University to receive Central Assistance in terms of Rules framed under Section 12-B of the UGC Act.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government has to get the Common Act modified and passed by State Legislative Assembly. It is upto the State Government to take expeditious action.

**Agreement with World Food Programme
for food aid**

3810. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have signed an agreement with World Food Programme for providing food aid for irrigation and Command Area Development Projects in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the amount of food-aid proposed to be supplied to Karnataka under the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Plan of Operations for project on Irrigation and Command Area Development in Karnataka was signed with World Food Programme on 22nd October, 1986.

(b) Under the Plan of Operations, World Food Programme will provide 45,720 MT of Wheat/Rice 1,372 MT of Vegetable Oil and 2,744 MT of Pulses.

**News-Item captioned "Cracks Scare
Residents of Shalimar Bagh"**

3811. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cracks Scare Residents of Shalimar Bagh" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 17th February, 1987 wherein it is reported that some New Delhi Development Authority MIG flats in Shalimar Bagh have developed cracks; and

(b) whether an enquiry has been conducted in this regard and if so, the further action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Cracks appearing in the houses were inspected by the DDA Engineers and necessary remedial measures towards rectification of the defects were carried out. The matter is however under investigation for determining the reasons which have resulted into cracks in the buildings and action against the defaulting officials and contractors will be initiated in case it is found that the defects have appeared due to negligence on the part of the officials/contractors after the preliminary investigation have been completed.

Production of fruits and vegetables

3812. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual estimated production of various types of fruits and vegetables; and

(b) the estimated loss of fruits and vegetables per year due to lack of processing facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no official estimates for production of fruits and vegetables in the country. However, according to rough estimates, the total production of fruits and vegetables was 23.5 million tonnes and 34 million tonnes respectively during 1984-85.

(b) The annual estimated loss of fruits and vegetables due to lack of processing facilities is not available. However, the total installed capacity for processing of fruits and vegetables in the country was 4.5 lakh tonnes as on 31.12.1986.

Legislation to protect interests of fishermen

3813. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal/representation has been received suggesting a comprehensive legislation for protecting the interests of the traditional fishermen; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any legislation to protect fishermen from exploitation and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A representation from National Fishermen's Forum dated 21.9.1986, containing 15 demands including enactment and implementation of Marine Fishing Regulation Act in all coastal States of India, has been received.

(b) Government of India circulated a Model Bill in 1979 to all Maritime States and Union Territories for Delimitation of Fishing Zones for non-mechanised, mechanised and deep sea fishing vessels. Based on the model bill State Governments of Kerala, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu have enacted suitable legislation to protect the interest of fishermen operating traditional and mechanised boats. Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have passed executive orders in this regard. Government of Gujarat, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Pondicherry are considering enactment of suitable legislation.

Sanitary latrines in rural areas

3814. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted to Union Government a Rs. 10 crore master plan for sanitary latrines in rural areas;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received; and

(c) the action taken on the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Corporation for urban water supply

3815. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Corporation for improvement in urban water supply for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main problems in the achievement of the targets set in this regard;

(d) whether Government have received any suggestion regarding privatisation of the water works industry; and

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

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

(b) With a view to extending technical help and guidance as well as long term finance to municipal bodies and local authorities in the country for the formulation and implementation of Urban Infrastructure Development projects relating to water supply, sewerage, sanitation and other urban services, a proposal to set up an Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation is under the consideration of the Govt. In the Central sector of the 7th Five Year

Plan, there is a total provision of Rs. 55 crores for the setting up of this Corporation.

(c) In order to assess the financial viability of the proposed Corporation, a Working Group has been constituted on 10-3-87 and to furnish a report within 4 months

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

National Watershed Development Programme

3816. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal to launch a National Watershed Development Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the outlay proposed for the programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the States and the type of land where such programme is being implemented; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) The total outlay during the Seventh Plan period is Rs. 239 crores.

(c) The programme is being implemented in Rainfed/dry land areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(d) The scheme has been introduced from July 1986, as such it is too early to indicate the results achieved under this programme.

Import of newsprint

3818. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of newsprint imported during 1985-86 and the names of countries from which imported;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import newsprint from Yugoslavia ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with quality and price as compared to the newsprint imported from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The quantum of newsprint imported during 1985-86 was 1,94,331 metric tonnes. USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, GDR, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Canada, Newzealand, Bangladesh and Turkey are the countries from which newsprint was imported by State Trading Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has finalised purchase of 4 500 MTs of standard newsprint from Yugoslavia. As compared to imports from other countries, quality of imports from Yugoslavia is considered satisfactory and price comparable.

Import of second hand fishing trawlers

3819. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted import of second hand fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the number of such trawlers permitted to be imported;

(c) whether some machinery has been devised to ensure that there is no overpricing by the importers ;

(d) the foreign exchange allotted/ earmarked for the purpose;

(e) whether any foreign exchange has already been released; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Seven (7).

(c) The price and specifications of the vessels proposed for import is examined by an inter-ministerial Committee and no over pricing by the importer is allowed.

(d) to (f) No foreign exchange is allotted/earmarked exclusively for the import of second hand fishing trawlers. Two companies have imported two fishing vessels from Japan recently at a cost of Japanese Yen 220,007,000 and Japanese Yen 237,375,000 respectively.

Return of Indian workers from Gulf countries

3820. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers returned to India from Gulf countries as on 31 December, 1986; and

(b) the number of workers went abroad during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) As per available information about 60,000 workers returned to India in the last three years.

(b) 1.14 lacs workers went abroad during 1986.

Provision of satellite links

3821. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

The names of States which will be provided with satellite links after INSAT-II is launched for transmitting television programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : When INSAT-II is operationalised, TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan are envisaged to be linked to the Studio centres at their respective State Capitals and those in the North-East region to the studio centre at Guwahati for relay of Primary (regional) service.

Survey of mineral wealth in Bihar

3822. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for exploration of the mineral wealth in Bihar State :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the exploration; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) 'Yes, Sir. As a result of survey carried out so far minerals like Apatite, Asbestos,

Basemetal, Bauxite, Chromite, Kyanite, Nickel, Cobalt, Limestone, Fireclay, Graphite, Mica, Phosphorite and Gold have been located in the State of Bihar.

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

Allocation for slum clearance

3823. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for slum clearance in all the big cities in the country; and

(b) the amount allocated for slum clearance in big cities in Bihar State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The present policy of the Government emphasises on environmental improvement of urban slums in site rather than their massive clearance or relocation. Under the State Sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums, appropriate projects are formulated and implemented by the State Government out of their Annual Plan provisions for providing basic amenities in urban slums. An amount of Rs. 269.55 crores has been allocated for this scheme during the Seventh Plan Period of which Rs. 5 crores is the allocation for Bihar.

Morning T.V. transmission

3824. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the breakfast TV transmission of 45 minutes duration from 7.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. is telecast on the national network and shown all over the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government had

invited any suggestions or views in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Before starting morning transmission, two surveys were undertaken on life style, details of morning activities of the viewers and their preferences of programmes to help Doordarshan to devise the format and content of the programme. Continuous feedback on programmes is also being collected to suitably review the programmes.

Rates for commercial advertisements on AIR

3825.-SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

state :

(a) the rates charged by the AIR for broadcasting commercial advertisements; and

(b) the total revenue collected by the AIR through advertisements during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) For purpose of rates charged by AIR for broadcasting commercial advertisements, the AIR Stations are divided into various categories. The rates charged for spot advertisements, sponsorship of Vividh Bharati programmes and other sponsored programmes, subject to rules in this regard, are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) The gross revenue collection from advertisements for the year 1986-87 is expected to be Rs. 24 crores.

Statement

I. Rates for spot Advertisements and time checks (in Rupees)

		Group 'A'	'B'	'C'	'D'
Time	Duration	Delhi	Bombay	Jaipur	Cuttack
Category	in Seconds		Calcutta	Baroda	Srinagar
			Madras	Lucknow	Bhopal
			Hyderabad	Indore	Jodhpur
			Bangalore	Allahabad	Ranchi
			Ahmedabad	Pune	Calicut
			Kanpur	Nagpur	Dharwar
			Vijayawada	Jullundur	Chandigarh
				Trivandrum	Rajkot
				Tiruchirappalli	
				Patna	
1.	7"	180	120	70	60
	10"	240	170	100	80

	1	2	3	4	6
	15"	360	250	150	120
	20"	470	320	190	160
	30"	700	450	270	230
II	7"	120	80	50	40
	10"	170	120	70	60
	15"	250	170	100	90
	20"	320	220	130	120
	30"	450	320	190	170
III.	7"	60	50	40	25
	10"	80	70	50	35
	15"	120	100	70	50
	20"	160	130	90	65
	30"	230	180	120	90

Sponsoring of Vividh Bharati Programmes

II CHITRALOK (Broadcast every day from 22 VBS Commercial Station).

(a) Rates for Sponsoring :

1 day	Rs. 8,000/-
7 days	Rs. 55,000/-
15 days	Rs. 1,16,000/-
30 days	Rs. 2,30,000/-
90 days	Rs. 6,75,000/-
180 days	Rs. 13,25,000/-
360 days	Rs. 25,00,000/-

Actual advertising time to the sponsor—70 seconds

(b) Rates for Sponsorship of film Song --

Total duration 3 minutes and 30 seconds including ad content not
Rs. 2,000/- exceeding 20 seconds.

Rates for Sponsored Programmes (in Rupees)

Duration in mts.	Delhi Bombay Calcutta	Group II (except Bombay Calcutta)	Group III	Group IV
5	440	320	290	260
10	800	600	560	500

1	2	3	4	5
15	1200	900	820	720
30	2350	1750	1600	1400

Surcharge for Broadcast between 9.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. : 25 percent

III. Rates for broadcast of advertisements before and after National News Bulletins :-

Duration	0759 hrs.	0820 hrs.	2115 hrs.
10 sec.	Rs. 4000	Rs. 3500	Rs. 2625
15 sec.	Rs. 3500	Rs. 4500	Rs. 3375
20 sec.	Rs. 8000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 5250
30 sec.	Rs. 10000	Rs. 8000	Rs. 6000

Construction of T.V. transmitter at Diu

3826. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the proposed Television Transmitter at Diu has commenced;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction of the tower is scheduled to be completed; and

(c) the area and the population likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA, : (a) & (b) No, Sir. The commencement of work relating to construction of tower is dependent upon the time taken by the indigenous manufacturers in supply of the requisite transmitter equipment and annual allocation of Plan resources.

(c) The whole of Diu is expected to be covered on commissioning of the proposed T.V. transmitter.

Standard of T.V. serials

3827. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any popularity survey of Television serials has been done;

(b) if so, how do the series like 'Buniyad', 'Naqab', 'Purvai', 'Karamchand', 'Yatra' and 'Appu aur pappu' stand in the popularity chart; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Feed back on all programmes including serials is obtained through viewers' panels organised at different centres.

(b) & (c) The viewership of serials, namely, 'Buniyad', 'Naqab', 'Purvai', 'Karamchand', 'Yatra', 'Appu Aur Pappu' in some of the cities is given in the enclosed statement below.

Viewership of Hindi serials

Figures are in percentages.

Programmes	Delhi	Jalandhar	Calcutta	Nagpur	Rajkot	Bombay	Cuttack
1. Appu Aur Pappu	38	46	35	65	54	50	33
2. Karamchand	57	21	77	72	66	61	56
3. Buniyad	76	63	87	91	66	77	75
4. Purvai	Nil	3	26	43	—	11	44
5. Naqab	57	46	65	94	29	74	67
6. Yatra	67	44	75	91	71	72	47

Functioning of mini steel Plants

3828. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini steel plants in production at different places in the country at present;

(b) the total capacity of each of these mini steel plant, approximately;

(c) the total quantum of steel produced by each of these mini steel plant during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up some more mini steel plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) 160.

(b) & (c) The total licensed capacity of the mini steel plants in production is 4.3 million tonnes. All the mini steel plants are not reporting their production to the Iron and Steel Controller. However, the total production of the units reporting to the Iron & Steel Controller during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Production (Million tonnes)
1983-84	2.4
1984-85	2.3
1985-86	2.9

(d) and (e) Licences for setting up new mini steel plants are considered in terms of the guidelines for licensing in force from time to time.

Mineral survey in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat

3829. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation/Geological Survey of India have undertaken a detailed survey programme in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. GSI has undertaken a detailed survey programme in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat and N.M.D.C. in Rajasthan only. As a result of these surveys deposits of the following minerals have been found in these States :—

Name of the State	Minerals found
1. RAJASTHAN	Copper ore, Pyrrhotite, Lead-Zinc, Rock Phosphate, Rock Salt and Potash, Bentonite and Fuller's Earth, Wollastonite, Gypsum, Limestone Tungsten, Fluorite and Emerald.
2. GUJARAT	Lead-Zinc, Bauxite, China-Clay and Bentonite.
3. HARYANA	Copper, Tin, Kan-kar, Iron ore, Limestone, Scheelite, Clay, Baryte, Gypsum, Silica-sand, Graphite, Mica, and Kyanite.

[Translation]

Radio station at Jaisalmer

3830. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by the Central Government for setting up of a radio station at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan; and

(b) when the said Radio Station is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) In its 7th Five Year Plan, All India Radio has included a scheme to set up a new radio station with 2x5 KW FM transmitter, type 1 (R) studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 185.00 lakhs. The proposed radio station is expected to be ready for commissioning towards the end of March, 1990.

[English]

Tube-wells in Rajasthan

3831. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many tube-wells have been drilled under the Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last four years in Rajasthan; and

(b) out of them how many tube-wells are now in working order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) State Government has reported that 1291 tube-wells were drilled under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last four years; of these, 1108 tube-wells have been successful.

Loans for housing to low and middle income groups

3832. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 80 per cent of the houses in the country have been built by people through their own funds and practically no facilities exist through which the low and middle income group people who are not in Government employment, can get loans;

(b) whether the Housing Development Finance Corporation mainly caters to the requirement of funds for the high income group only;

(c) whether poor, low and middle income group people are not able to get loans easily for construction of their houses; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures, other than HUDCO participation, proposed to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) No reliable data is available to show that 80 per cent houses have been built through self-help.

Two social housing schemes for low and middle income groups have been in operation for about thirty years. Central assistance is given to State Govts./U.T. adms. as block loans and block grants. In addition, HUDCO has also been financing a substantial number of LIG and MIG housing schemes.

Housing Development Finance Corporation has reported that almost 50% of its borrowers have family income less than Rs. 2000 per month and nearly 10% have family income less than Rs. 1000 per month.

(d) The decision to set up a new national housing bank at the apex level, and to create a new financial structure to provide funds for housing has already been announced.

Fertilizer price retention scheme

3833. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertiliser industry has urged upon Government for continuation of its price retention scheme;

(b) whether the industry has also submitted a paper to Government giving suggestions for help; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) As in the past, a dialogue was held with the representatives of the fertilizer industry in regard to fixation of retention prices for the current pricing period. The suggestions received from the industry related, mainly, to the rate of return on net worth, capacity utilisation norms for Ammonia and Phosphoric acid plants; etc. These were kept in view while finalising the retention prices for the current pricing period.

Civic facilities in Tehkhand village of Delhi

3834. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when was the village Tekhand of New Delhi urbanised; and

(b) the minimum civic facilities extended and the financial outlay earmarked/allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) MCD notified Tehkhand as an urban village on 28.5.1966. It was declared as DDA development area vide DDA notification of 6.8.78.

(b) Details of civic facilities provided are as follows :

(i) Water Supply—Completed

(ii) Sewerage—Completed

(iii) Roads and Drains—70% completed

(iv) Electrified and the facility of street lighting also provided.

The allocation for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 5.30 lakhs for the completed works/work in progress.

Housing problem of Government employees

3835. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a draft perspective plan for Delhi-2001 to remove the acute housing shortage for Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for the time being to prepare draft perspective plan for Delhi 2001 to remove the acute housing shortage for Government employees. The Master Plan for Delhi is, however, being modified considering the prospective transportation, housing and other infrastructural needs for the projected population of Delhi for the year 2001.

[Translation]

Setting up of T.V. at Jhabua

3836. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a T.V. Relay Centre is proposed to be set up at Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88;

(b) if so, whether a site has been selected for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dependence of agriculture on monsoons

3837. SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to end the dependence of agriculture on monsoons keeping in view the recurring drought and uncertainty of monsoons in various parts of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) In the 7th Plan period several schemes have been taken up in areas that depend on monsoons so as to minimise the effects of recurring drought and uncertainty of monsoons. The schemes are (i) Area Development Schemes—Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil Conservation Programmes, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture and assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers in increasing agricultural production. (ii) Crop Oriented Schemes—National Oilseeds Development Project, National Pulses Development Project, Special Rice Development Programme in Eastern States. Minikit Programme, etc.

[English]

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

3838. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRIMATI MEIRA
KUMAR :

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

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is working at its full capacity; and

(b) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Project was conceived and implemented to supply its full production of iron ore concentrate to Iran under a long term agreement. This agreement could not be implemented due to Iran's inability to lift the contracted quantity. Lack of demand from other sources has been the constraining factor for the working of the project at its full capacity.

Additional funds for N.C.R.

3839. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRIMATI MEIRA
KUMAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to grant additional funds for National Capital Region during the current Plan period;

(b) whether any mid-term review has been undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) to (c) As the mid-term review is yet to be undertaken, no details are available at this stage.

Import of drilling rigs from foreign countries

3840. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the whole of Madhya Pradesh this year owing to inadequate and irregular rainfall;

(b) whether tube wells have to be drilled in Madhya Pradesh in various rocky strata, mixed with alluvium, for which additional drilling rigs are required urgently and the rigs are not available in sufficient quantity in the country;

(c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached Union Government for clearance of applications for the import of such drilling rigs from foreign countries and if so, whether the clearance has been given;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which the clearance will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir. Madhya Pradesh require additional rigs but rigs are available in the country.

(c) No, Sir. However, one all-terrain rigs has been allocated to the State through UNICEF assistance.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Bonded Labour

3841. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI AMARSINH

RATHAWA :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the findings of the study team appointed by Parliamentary Consultative Committee, bonded labour is still in existence in various parts of the country particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eliminate bonded labour from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The study team is yet to submit its report.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Identification of cities for basic amenities**3842. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :****SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been urged upon to formulate a National Policy to identify the cities for inclusion in the Central scheme for provision of basic amenities;

(b) whether a symposium on inter-State migration was held in November, 1986 at Bangalore, if so, the suggestions made at the symposium; and

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestions made at the symposium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Under the existing policy the Central Government provide assistance to State Governments through the Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns and the Urban Basic Services. In addition, the Central Govt. monitors the implementation of State Sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. The IDSMT Schemes ensure balanced distribution of urban population and helps in slowing down the growth of metropolises by providing infrastructural and other facilities in small and medium towns. Since its inception in 1979, 235 towns have been covered by the end of 6th Five Year Plan and another 102 towns will be covered by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

The Urban Basic Services Scheme lays special emphasis on :

(i) Health and Nutrition, training in health, hygiene and civic responsibility.

(ii) Immunization of all children under one year age against Tetanus, Whooping cough, Diphtheria etc.

(iii) Provision of pre-school and other primary learning facilities (Baalw-aris).

(iv) Improvement of shelter through installation of smokeless stoves and ventilators.

(v) Low cost water supply and sanitation.

The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme envisages insitu improvement of urban slums by providing basic amenities like water, street lighting, surface drains, paved roads, community baths and latrines etc.

Suitable guidelines have been issued to State Governments laying down the policy for implementation of the above schemes.

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

Distribution of surplus land in Andhra Pradesh

3843. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance sought by Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing help to the landless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : The Government of Andhra Pradesh sought an assistance of Rs. 53 lakhs for the assignees of ceiling surplus land during the current year. This has since been released.

ICAR units for Andhra Pradesh

3844. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open additional research institutes under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1987-88 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cheating of job seekers

3845. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fraud and cheating cases registered State-wise against the recruiting agents for sending persons abroad, as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of job-seekers who went to Gulf countries upto 31 December, 1986 and the number of persons who came back on the expiry of the contract and for want of valid travel documents; and

(c) the action taken against such agents, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (c) As per Statement given below.

(b) 1.14 lakh workers have gone abroad during 1986. As per available information about twenty three thousand workers came back on the expiry of contract and about a thousand for want of valid travel documents during 1986.

Statement

Name of State /UT	Cases registered	Persons arrested
1. Delhi	66	74
2. Maharashtra	117	149
3. Punjab	15	16
4. Rajasthan	2	3
5. Orissa	2	1
6. Kerala	53	63
7. Tamil Nadu	168	175
8. Andhra Pradesh	2	—
9. Himachal Pradesh	4	5
10. Goa	1	—
11. Bihar	1	2
12. Uttar Pradesh	4	61
13. Karnataka	13	189
Total :	448	512

Remarks : In addition to the police action, Departmental action is taken against recruiting agents registered with the Ministry of Labour. Registration Certificates of 9 Recruiting Agents have been cancelled and suspended in respect of 31.

(Translation)

Sewerage system in resettlement colonies in Delhi

3846. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Nangloi Camp Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Jawaपुरी Camp Nos. 4 and 5 were set up in 1976 but sewer lines have not been laid there so far, whereas sewer lines have been laid in other colonies but they have not been connected so far;

(b) the time by which sewer lines will be laid in these resettlement colonies; and

(c) the time by the roads which are in dilapidated condition will be repaired and incomplete roads completed in these colonies ?

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

(a) The work of laying of sewer lines in the resettlement colonies of Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Nangloi Camp Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Jawaपुरी Camp Nos. 4 & 5 could not be taken up so far because of paucity of funds with DDA. The work of laying of sewer lines in many other resettlement colonies of DDA is in progress but final outfall connections could not be made in a few of the colonies due to non-availability of trunk sewer.

(b) and (c) DDA is taking all steps to augment their resources to take up these works as early as possible.

Alternative plots for acquired land

3847. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority allots alternative plots to farmers at the time of acquiring their land;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'when land is acquired from farmers by other Departments like Irrigation and Flood, Indian Oil, Defence and Delhi Administration, flats were not allotted to them in lieu thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) There is no obligatory provision in the Land Acquisition Act for allotment of alternative plot, besides payment of compensation, on acquisition of land for public purpose. A specific provision has been made in the Scheme for Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi for allotment of alternative plots to farmers when their land is acquired for planned development of Delhi. There is no such provision in case of acquisition of land outside this scheme. Delhi Administration is considering a proposal to extend these benefits to other cases.

Allotment of shops and plots in lieu of land acquired by DDA

3848. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA had been allotting 25 per cent shops and industrial and residential plots to those farmers whose land was acquired by DDA.;

(b) whether DDA has not been allotting the quota of farmers in shops and industrial plots for the past several years, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to extend this facility again to them; and

(d) whether a member of the family whose land is acquired will be provided employment according to his capability as had been the practice earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The position regarding allotment of shops, industrial and residential plots to farmers whose land is acquired for planned development of Delhi is as follows :-

(i) *Shops :* Earlier the DDA had a reservation of 10% of the shops built up by it for allotment to persons whose land in excess of 1 acre was acquired. The DDA had proposed to increase it to 25%, but the L. G. agreed to increase the reservation for the purpose to 15% only.

(ii) *Residential plots :* Residential plots are allotted by the DDA as per the scales laid down by the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the recommendations of Delhi Administration.

(iii) *Industrial plots :* The alternative allotment of industrial plots is made keeping in view the requirements of the industry to be set up, capacity of the individual concerned to run the industry and the conformity of the activity with the Master Plan etc.

(b) The DDA has been allotting the shops to the affected farmers, but no industrial plots have been allotted.

(c) The available facilities have not been withdrawn and, therefore, the question of extending them again does not arise.

(d) In accordance with the existing policy on the subject, no preference in the matter of employment is to be given

in such cases. Members of the family whose land is acquired can be given suitable education and training with a view to equip them for employment.

Increase in cost of plots to farmers

3849. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to effect a further increase in the cost of the plots given to farmers in lieu of their land acquired; and

(b) if so, how much and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority propose to revise the pre-determined rates for alternate allotment of plots based upon the current cost of acquisition and development of land. No final decision has yet been taken.

[English]

Introduction of second TV channel

3850. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the purposes of the introduction of second channel on television ;

(b) whether the second channels on TV are being provided with a view to give importance to the regional programmes;

(c) if so, how far the purpose has been served; and

(d) the details of the directives given in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The setting up of second

channel in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras was decided with a view to meeting the multi-lingual requirement of cosmopolitan character of the population in these areas. At Bombay and Delhi where second channel has already been introduced, programmes have been devised to suit local metropolitan and suburban viewers and also to provide alternate programming for regional language viewers.

(c) and (d) According to the surveys conducted by the Audience Research Unit of Doordarshan, the viewing of second channel is at present limited, but gradually picking up. However programme content and formats are constantly reviewed and changes made so as to sustain viewers interest.

Production of milk

3851. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the frozen semen bank set up in 1959 in Bihar costing over Rs. 3 crores has been successful in increasing milk production;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the production of milk in Operation Flood areas in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether results under Operation Flood projects are better than non-Operation Flood areas; and

(e) 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) No Frozen Semen Bank was set up in Bihar in the year 1959.

(c) to (e) No separate study has been conducted for milk production data in Operation Flood and non-Operation Flood

areas.

Improvement in quality of steel products

3852. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS) of the Steel Authority of India Limited has initiated several projects as part of its campaign to improve the quality of steel products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which improvement in the quality of steel products is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) Yes Sir

(b) One of the primary objectives of R & D centre is to make continuous effort to improve quality of steel to match the stringent quality requirements of the customers. Steel quality improvement starts right from raw material stage and continues through different stages of processing, that is, sinter making, coke making, iron making, steel making and subsequent finishing in integrated steel making operations. The R & D efforts that are being made at all these stages in the steel Plants basically aim at either increase in productivity and/or steel quality improvement. Some of the important R & D efforts subsequently to steel making stage which have led to improvement in quality of steel products are :—

1. Sulphide shape control of critical steels for improvement in mechanical properties at Rourkela Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant;
2. Improvement in dephosphorisation of steel made in electric arc

furnace of Alloy Steel Plant for improved cleanliness of various alloy steels;

3. Combined blowing in LD converters at Bokaro Steel Plant for improved cleanliness of steel;
4. Scale loss reduction in wire rod mill through accelerated cooling ensuring superior surface quality of wire rods produced at Bhilai Steel Plant;
5. Roll pass lubrication in section mills of Durgapur Steel Plant for better surface quality of products;
6. Development of cold rolling oil for improved surface finish of cold rolled steels at Rourkela Steel Plant;
7. Improvement in quality of LPG Cylinder grade steel by development of concast slabs at Bhilai Steel Plant;
8. Development of pressure vessel steel of superior quality by suitable alloying to retain requisite strength after stress relief anneal;
9. High strength rails of superior surface quality and internal structure by LD concast route at Bhilai Steel Plant;
10. Improvement in forming characteristics of deep drawing quality steels by boron treatment;
11. Introduction of argon purging. Technique for inclusion control at Alloy Steel Plant.

(c) The products on being developed are regularly manufactured in the concerned steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited for supply to customers against their orders. Such endeavour for quality improvement is a continuing process.

Fictitious manpower export agencies

3853. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a manpower export racket has recently been unearthed from the Delhi based head-office of a firm, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated 26 February, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that several fictitious manpower export agencies are functioning in the country; and

(c) the details thereof and action contemplated by Government against such agencies ?

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

(c) Complaints against fictitious manpower export agencies are referred to police. 414 cases were registered and 480 persons were arrested during 1986.

Progress of comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3854 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the subsidy towards the premium paid by the Union Government, State-wise during 1986-87; and

(c) the crops, the area and the number of farmers covered in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c) The information is given in the statements I, II and III given below.

Statement-I

Statement showing details regarding progress of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in kharif 1985

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Crops covered	No. of farmers (in lac)	Area covered (in lac hec.)	Sum Insured (Rs. in crore)	Premium Income (Rs. in crore)	Claims Paid (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Groundnut, Jowar, Ragi, Maize, Castor, Bajra, Gingelly, Red and Green Gram	5.43	12.29	176.93	3.23	3.11
2.	Bihar	Paddy	0.40	0.89	6.71	0.13	0.01
3.	Gujarat	Groundnut, Paddy, Bajra	2.39	6.71	109.46	1.35	53.55
4.	Karnataka	Groundnut, Jowar, Ragi, Paddy	0.71	1.65	26.99	0.48	2.88
5.	Kerala	Paddy	0.21	0.20	7.33	0.15	0.38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar	1.18	2.69	14.02	0.20	0.22
7.	Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Groundnut, Bajra, Tur	4.87	8.97	78.11	1.35	19.78
8.	Orissa	Paddy	0.96	1.43	17.53	0.35	0.08
9.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy, Groundnut	0.53	0.75	18.50	0.36	0.56
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Urad	4.50	4.75	55.00	1.10	0.10
11.	West Bengal	Paddy	2.06	1.45	29.48	0.53	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Pondicherry	Paddy	0.01	0.02	00.74	0.01	0.03
13.	A & N Islands	Paddy	0.004	0.008	0.08	0.0017	—
Total :			23.254	41.908	540.88	9.2417	80.93

Statement II

Statement showing details regarding progress of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in rabi 1985-86

Sl. No.	State/U.T.s	Crops covered	No. of farmers (in lac)	Area covered (in lac hec.)	Sum Insured (Rs. in crore)	Premium Income (Rs. in crore)	Claims Paid (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Black & Green Gram, G. nut, Sesamum	0.89	1.36	34.11	0.61	0.57
2.	Bihar	Wheat	0.09	0.16	1.66	0.03	0.05
3.	Gujarat	Wheat, Gram, Summer G.nut, Rape-seed and Mustard	0.26	0.60	5.74	0.08	0.25
4.	Karnataka	Jowar, Wheat, Paddy, G.nut, Sun-flower, Saf-flower, Ragi, Bengal Gram.	0.13	0.25	5.55	0.09	—
5.	Kerala	Paddy (Winter & Summer)	0.25	0.26	5.93	0.12	0.01

6. Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Gram	0.43	1.38	6.09	0.11	0.14
7. Maharashtra	Wheat, Jowar, Gram, Safflower	0.30	0.44	4.23	0.08	0.87
8. Orissa	Paddy	0.35	0.51	10.67	0.21	0.04
9. Rajasthan	Wheat, Gram, Rapseed, and mustard	1.46	2.73	17.27	0.28	0.12
10. Tamil Nadu	Paddy, G.nut	0.51	0.73	17.73	0.32	0.24
11. Tripura	Paddy	0.02	0.01	0.52	0.01	0.04
12. Uttar Pradesh	Wheat, Mustard, Gram, Masoor, Pea	7.95	13.35	107.63	2.05	0.07
13. West Bengal	Paddy, Wheat, Mustard & Pulses	0.98	0.49	20.48	0.41	0.07
14. Delhi	Wheat, Mustard	0.001	0.003	0.05	0.001	—
15. Goa	Paddy, Oilseeds	0.004	0.003	0.02	0.006	—
16. Pondicherry	Paddy	0.02	0.02	0.98	0.02	—
		13.665	22.296	238.66	4.42	2.43

Statement-III

Statement showing details regarding progress of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Kharif, 1986.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.s	Crops covered	No. of farmers covered	Area covered (in lac bec.)	Sum insured (Rs. in crore)	Premium income (Rs. in crore)	Subsidy paid/being paid (Rs. in lac)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Ragi, Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Blackgram, Greengram, Red Gram, Horse Gram, and Korra.	4.41	7.18	161.27	2.87	0.12
2.	Bihar	Paddy	0.28	0.29	7.79	0.16	3.05
3.	Assam	Data not received					
4.	Gujarat	Paddy, Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Tur	3.87	11.72	151.92	1.92	8.36
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Rice, Maize	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.004	0.07
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	The State will participate from Kharif, 1987.					
7.	Karnataka	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Tur and Sunflower	0.84	1.38	22.10	0.37	6.03
8.	Kerala	Paddy	0.17	0.16	5.60	0.11	3.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Groundnut, Tur and Soyabean	4.32	12.88	71.70	1.24	8.79
10.	Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut and Tur	9.85	15.76	158.88	2.88	18.74
11.	Orissa	Paddy	1.57	2.47	34.33	0.69	10.50
12.	Rajasthan	Jowar, Bajra, Maize	3.90	11.58	66.03	1.32	11.17
13.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy, Maize, Cumbu, Ragi, Groundnut, Gingelli	0.46	0.61	16.06	0.31	7.07
14.	Tripura	Aus Paddy and Aman Paddy	0.09	0.06	1.28	0.03	0.64
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Urad, Groundnut and Soyabean	3.53	6.47	57.91	1.23	5.81
16.	West Bengal	Paddy	3.18	2.27	37.96	0.76	11.91
17.	A & N Islands	Paddy	0.003	0.008	0.08	0.002	0.04
18.	Delhi	Paddy	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Paddy, Bajra, Ragi, Pulses and Groundnut	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.003	0.07
20.	Pondicherry	Paddy	0.004	0.007	0.28	0.005	0.15
Total :			36.517	72.875	793.55	13.904	95.63

TV facilities to tribal areas

3855: SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether TV facilities have been extended to all the tribal areas; and

(b) if not, the time by which it will be done ?

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

(b) TV Service is at present available to the whole or parts of 96 tribal districts of the country. On implementation of schemes included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, all the tribal districts of the country are expected to be covered by TV service, wholly or partially.

Setting up of TV relay centre at Nalgonda

3856. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a T.V. relay centre at Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up and how much area will be covered by it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Large parts of Nalgonda districts are within the service area of high power (10 KW) T.V. transmitters at Hyderabad

and Vijaywada. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country can be carried out only in a phased manner depending upon future availability of resources for this purpose.

Allocation for improvement of condition of farmers in Karnataka

3857. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have provided any Scheme-wise amount to Government of Karnataka during 1985-86 and 1986-87 to improve the condition of farmers and labourers;

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

(c) whether the amount provided is adequate to meet the State's requirements and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the basis of its distribution during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Union Government provide Plan assistance to the States in the form of block grants & loans. Such assistance is, however, not related to any head/sub-head or individual programmes. Further, for implementation of certain schemes in the States under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sectors, additional assistance is provided. A list of major heads of development, covering Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which are being implemented in the State of Karnataka vis-a-vis the amount released as Central assistance against each head of development during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in respect of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Department of Rural Development for improving the conditions of farmers and labourers is given in the statement below.

(c) On the eve of every Annual Plan, detailed discussions are held with the

officials of the State Government for determining the priorities of the programmes and funds are provided within the available financial resources.

(d) Central Plan assistance is allocated to the States in the form of block loans and grants on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula.

Statement

List of major heads indicating Central Assistance to Karnataka under major Development heads (central/centrally sponsored schemes) for improving the conditions of farmers and labourers during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Head of Development	Central Assistance (loan/grants) released for the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Karnataka	
	1985-86	1986-86
I. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation		
1. Crop Oriented Programmes	352.10	712.77
2. Horticulture	31.39	14.47*
3. Fertiliser, Seed & Pesticides (Inputs)	1340.00	1785.00
4. Soil & Water Conservation	171.63	170.00
5. Animal Husbandry	51.75	36.45 (Till 26.2.1987)
6. Fisheries	7.94	2.26+
7. Agricultural Credit	338.03	289.93
8. Scarcity Relief	6246.00	5000.00
9. Dairy Development	343.47	179.72 (Till Nov., 1986)

*Represents releases for Coconut Development Programme only.

+—Represents releases for insurance of Fishermen in Karnataka only.

II. Department of Rural Development

- | | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| 1. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme | 2330.78(a) | 2217.82(b) |
| 2. Integrated Rural Development Programme | 863.28 | 1086.90 |
| 3. National Rural Employment Programme | 1516.57(c) | 1132.97(d) |

(a) In addition, additive foodgrains valuing Rs. 354.00 lakhs were also released.

(b) In addition, additive foodgrains valuing Rs. 1065.64 lakhs were also released.

(c) In addition, additive foodgrains 39,300 MTs were also released to the State.

(d) Additive foodgrains 82,897 MTs were released to the State.

Grievances machinery for workers

3858. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures are being contemplated to reorganise the grievances machinery for workers employed in hospitals, dispensaries, educational institutions and universities who were not receiving a fair deal; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Details are being worked out.

Assistance to Panchayats to purchase TV sets

3859. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide financial assistance to Panchayats to purchase T.V. sets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the provision made therefor in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Government as the installation and maintenance of Community Viewing TV Sets in the States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, as a special case and in view of peculiar requirements of the North-East region, it has been decided to instal 5000 VHF/DR sets at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 11.82 crores and revenue recurring expenditure of Rs. 66.20 lakhs per annum (for five years) to be funded from non-lapsable fund of Doordarshan/All India Radio.

CLUSA and CIDA AID for vegetable oil project

3860. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for development of oil-seeds, large commodity gifts have been received from Cooperative League of United States of America and Canadian International Development Agency;

(b) whether distribution was made on population basis or backwardness of vegetable oil infrastructure or on the basis of already successful vegetable oil industry;

(c) whether the parameters for utilisation and distribution of funds were cleared by Government before start of those projects and if so, details thereof and whether these have been changed with or without previous Governments clearance; and

(d) what has been the year-wise and State-wise release of funds ?

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

(b) The National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) Vegetable Oil Project is being implemented in the seven important oilseed growing States; viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. These States were selected on the basis of "Project districts", having contiguous oilseed area of about 2.50 lakh hectares each.

(c) The project is implemented by the NDDB after its approval by the Government of India. However, the parameters of utilisation of funds are subject to change by Mutual Exchange of letters by the Government of India and donor countries of USA and Canada as per the memorandum of understanding/agreement signed between Government of India and donor agencies.

(d) Year-wise and State-wise release of funds by NDDB (April-March) is given in the statement below.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise release of funds by National Dairy Development Board (April-March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year of starting	1979-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Gujarat	June. '79	321	583	1010	1641	3907	4632	4822
Madhya Pradesh	Oct. '79	1	3	8	397	867	1633	1995
Tamil Nadu	Jan. '81	—	2	3	94	124	500	606
Andhra Pradesh	Sept. '80	—	1	1	68	283	451	712
Orissa	May '82	—	—	33	163	339	629	707
Maha-rashtra	Aug. '83	—	—	—	—	117	317	444
Karnataka	Oct. '84	—	—	—	—	27	107	271

[Translation]

Distribution of loan for development of Agriculture by Land Development Bank

3861. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets fixed by Land Development Bank for distribution of loan for development of Agriculture during the Seventh Five Year Plan could not be achieved in the past years of the Plan;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible therefor ; and

(c) the targets fixed for the year 1987-88; and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. O. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) In the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan namely 1985-86 against the

lending programme of Rs. 565 crore for the State Cooperative Land Development Banks for term investment in agriculture, the actual disbursements was around Rs. 507 crore thus resulting in a marginal shortfall. During 1986-87 against the target of Rs. 592 crore the likely disbursements till the end of June 1987 are Rs. 570 crore. The main reasons for the shortfall in the achievement are the increase in the quantum of overdues, reduction in the number of Primary Land Development Banks and branches which are eligible for unrestricted lending and the absence of amendments to the State Cooperative Societies' Acts enabling the banks to diversify their lending activities.

(c) The lending targets recommended by the Planning Commission during annual plan discussions of States for 1987-88 is Rs. 729 crore. The actual target has not been finalised so far. With a view to ensuring that the targets are achieved, the State Governments have been advised to improve the recovery performance of the banks and also to effect necessary amend-

ments to the State Cooperative Societies' Acts for broad-basing the lending operations of the Land Development Banks.

Production of oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh

3862. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual targets for the production of oilseeds have been fixed for various States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether production of oilseeds has been less than the targets set therefor in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the districts of States selected for intensive oilseeds production scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Statewise tentative targets fixed by the Planning Commission for the production of oilseeds during 1987-88 are given in Statement-I below.

(b) During the last 3 years, i.e. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, the production of oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh has been lower than the targets.

(c) The list of the State-wise Districts covered under the National Oilseeds Development Projects is given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

State-wise tentative targets for production of oilseeds fixed by Planning Commission

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Tentative Targets for 1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14
3.	Assam	2.55
4.	Bihar	3.75
5.	Gujarat	25.34
6.	Haryana	2.97
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.18
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.79
9.	Karnataka	14.72
10.	Kerala	0.18
11.	Madhya Pradesh	21.57
12.	Maharashtra	17.24
13.	Manipur	0.23
14.	Meghalaya	0.10

1	2	3
15.	Mizoram	0.02
16.	Nagaland	0.07
17.	Orissa	9.38
18.	Punjab	2.00
19.	Rajasthan	13.35
20.	Sikkim	0.12
21.	Tamil Nadu	17.18
22.	Tripura	0.06
23.	Uttar Pradesh	19.00
24.	West Bengal	3.05

Statement II

National Oilseeds Development Project

State-wise List of selected Potential Districts for Oilseeds
Development during 1986-87

State	District
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	(i) Anantapur
	(ii) Kurnool
	(iii) Cuddapah
	(iv) Chittoor
	(v) Mahboobnagar
	(vi) Nalgonda
	(vii) Khammam
	(viii) Rangareddy
	(ix) East Godavari
	(x) West Godavari
	(xi) Krishna
	(xii) Guntur
	(xiii) Prakasham

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2. Assam

(xiv) Nellore

(i) Goalpara

(ii) Dhubri

(iii) Kokrajbar

(iv) Kamrup

(v) Barpeta

(vi) Darrang

(vii) Sonitpur

(viii) Nowgong

(ix) Jorhat

(x) Lakhimpur

(xi) Dibrugarh

(xii) Karbi-Anglong

3. Bihar

(i) Ranchi

(ii) Palamau

(iii) Hazaribagh

(iv) Singbhum

(v) Gaya

(vi) Aurangabad

(vii) Rohtas

(viii) Monghyr

(ix) Bhagusarai

(x) Purnea

(xi) Bhagalpur

(xii) Kathihar

(xiii) Saharsa

(xiv) Medheshpur

4. Gujarat

(i) Amreli

1

2

- (ii) Bhavnagar
- (iii) Junagarh
- (iv) Rajkot
- (v) Jamnagar
- (vi) Kutch
- (vii) Mehsana
- (viii) Banaskantha
- (ix) Sabarkantha
- (x) Ahmedabad
- (xi) Surendranagar
- (xii) Baroda
- (xiii) Bharuch
- (xiv) Kaira

5. Haryana

- (i) Hissar
- (ii) Mohindergarh
- (iii) Gurgaon
- (iv) Sirsa
- (v) Bhiwani
- (vi) Rohtak
- (vii) Faridabad

6. Himachal Pradesh

- (i) In view of small targets, the entire project area has been taken as 1 district unit.

7. Jammu & Kashmir

- (i) Anantnag
- (ii) Palwama
- (iii) Badgam

8. Karnataka

- (i) Tumkur
- (ii) Chitradurga
- (iii) Bellary

1

2

9. Madhya Pradesh

- (iv) Dharwar
- (v) Belgaum
- (vi) Bijapur
- (vii) Raichur
- (viii) Gulbarga
- (ix) Bidar
- (i) Rajnandgaon
- (ii) Durg
- (iii) Raipur
- (iv) Bilaspur
- (v) Raigarh
- (vi) Surguja
- (vii) Bastar
- (viii) Chhindwara
- (ix) Mandla
- (x) Betul
- (xi) Hoshangabad
- (xii) Bhind
- (xiii) Morena
- (xiv) Rajgarh
- (xv) Shajapur
- (xvi) Ujjain
- (xvii) Mandasaur
- (xviii) Dewas
- (xix) Indore
- (xx) Khargone
- (xxi) Dhar
- (xxii) Balaghat

1

2

10. Maharashtra

- (i) Dhule
- (ii) Jalgaon
- (iii) Nasik
- (iv) Aurangabad
- (v) Jalna
- (vi) Parbhani
- (vii) Beed
- (viii) Osmanabad
- (ix) Latur
- (x) Buldhana
- (xi) Chandrapur (including Garchi-
roli)
- (xii) Nagpur
- (xiii) Bhandara
- (xiv) Wardha

11. Orissa

- (i) Puri
- (ii) Cuttack
- (iii) Ganjam
- (iv) Dhenkanal
- (v) Koraput
- (vi) Kalahandi
- (vii) Phulbani

12. Punjab

- (i) Ludhiana
- (ii) Kapurthala
- (iii) Patiala
- (iv) Sangrur
- (v) Bhatinda
- (vi) Amritsar

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2

13. Rajasthan

- (vii) Ferozepur
- (viii) Faridkot
- (ix) Jullandhar
- (i) Alwar
- (ii) Bharatpur
- (iii) Bhilwara
- (iv) Bundi
- (v) Chittor
- (vi) Dholpur
- (vii) Ganganagar
- (viii) Jaipur (including Damsa)
- (ix) Jalore
- (x) Jhalawar
- (xi) Jodhpur
- (xii) Kota
- (xiii) Nagaor
- (xiv) Pali
- (xv) Sawai Madhopur
- (xvi) Tonk

14. Sikkim

- (i) Entire State as 1 district

15. Tamil Nadu

- (i) Chengalpattu
- (ii) South Arcot
- (iii) North Arcot
- (iv) Dharmapuri
- (v) Coimbatore
- (vi) Periyar
- (vii) Tiruchirapalli
- (viii) Salem

16. Uttar Pradesh

- (i) Aligarh
- (ii) Mathura
- (iii) Agra
- (iv) Mainpuri
- (v) Etah
- (vi) Jhansi
- (vii) Jalaun
- (viii) Hamirpur
- (ix) Mirzapur
- (x) Sitapur
- (xi) Hardoi
- (xii) Kheri
- (xiii) Nainital
- (xiv) Almora
- (xv) Pithoragarh
- (xvi) Dehra Dun
- (xvii) Garhwal
- (xviii) Tehri
- (xix) Chamoli
- (xx) Uttar Kashi

17. West Bengal

- (i) West Dinajpur
 - (ii) Malda
 - (iii) Bankura
 - (iv) Murshidabad
 - (v) Nadia
 - (vi) 24-Parganas
 - (vii) Hubli
 - (viii) Burdwan
 - (ix) Birbhum
 - (x) Midnapur
-

Annual plan to increase production of fish in U.P.

3863. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any annual programme has been prepared to increase fish production in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the target of total production of fish to be achieved in the State under this programme by the end of the current Plan ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of trout fish in the hilly areas of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) For increasing fish production in Uttar Pradesh during the VII Five Year Plan (1985-90), the following programmes have been approved and are being implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh :

- (i) Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in 48 districts,
- (ii) Development of Reservoir Fisheries,
- (iii) Development of Sewage-fed Fisheries,
- (iv) Development of Cold Water Fisheries in hill streams,
- (v) Conservation of riverine Fisheries, and
- (vi) Construction of Commercial fish seed hatcheries.

(b) The target for production of fish by the State under these programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan is one lakh tonnes.

(c) The steps being taken to increase the production of trout in the hilly areas of the State are construction of fish farms in Kumaon and Garhwal regions

of the hills and renovation of the existing farms and hatcheries in the hill districts.

(English)

Viewers reaction to morning transmission

3864. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment or appraisal has been made of the T.V. viewers' reaction to the newly introduced morning transmission by the Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to make the programme more educative, interesting and popular amongst the viewers; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved on a day's morning transmission ?

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

(b) A quick telephone survey organised at different centres of Doordarshan reveals that awareness among the viewers is almost total. The present viewing is limited but is picking up.

(c) In order to improve the contents and quality of T.V. programmes, reviews/changes are made in programmes keeping in view the overall policy and other factors including feed back from viewers.

(d) Since various transmissions are having many common services, no such costing on day to day basis is possible.

New housing scheme by DDA

3865. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :

SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

SHRI S. PALAKON-
DRAYUDU :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has submitted a new housing scheme to allow private builders to develop sites and construct dwelling units if so, the broad features of this scheme;

(b) whether Government have approved it if so, the improvements if any;

(c) the precautions taken to check escalation of costs, profiteering and malpractices like use of sub-standard material by these builders;

(d) whether this scheme envisages building of houses for higher income, middle income and lower income groups only or for weaker sections also; and

(e) the financing pattern of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e) A proposal to associate private builders in the construction of housing activity in Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

Survey of viewers' response to programmes telecast by Doordarshan

3866. SHRI RAV DHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has made any survey of the viewers' response to the various regular programmes, such as Hindi Films, telecast at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Viewers' reactions are constantly monitored by Director, Audience Research through weekly feed back from Audience Research Units located at different Kendras.

(b) Doordarshan telecast programmes to cater to the tastes of various sections of viewers. The programmes, therefore,

evoke both appreciation and criticism depending on the relative taste of the viewers.

Closure of seeds processing plants

3867. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World-Bank-funded programme of developing better seeds has fared only moderately;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some public sector seed processing plants are heading towards closure; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to revive these units?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Seed Processing Plants are located around seed production areas. Any shift in the production areas due to variety of reasons such as incidence of pests/diseases or other economic factors can necessitate the shifting of locations of the processing plants. However, processing plants of the Central agencies like NSC/SFCT are not being shifted at present.

Manufacture of equipment by SAIL under licence from NKK, Japan

3868. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited have got licences from NKK, a Japanese company, for the manufacture of equipment and system designs developed by that company in the areas of blast furnace, cast house slag granulation and continuous annealing; and

(b) if so, the advantages of the system developed by NKK over the indigenous technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (b) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for rural development programmes

3869. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the rural development programmes;

(b) the amount allocated for Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of the schemes for which the amount will be spent in different States :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) According to the Seventh Five Year Plan document an amount of Rs. 6174.90 crores has been provided for rural development programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Central share.

(b) State-wise allocations of funds for entire Seventh Five Year Plan period have not been made. Allocations are made on year to year basis.

(c) The major schemes under the rural development programmes, inter alia, include Integrated Rural Development Programme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, schemes relating to Land Reforms, Agricultural Marketing including Rural Godowns and Roads in Tribal Areas.

Employment of rural labour in drought affected areas

3870. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for alternative employment to rural labour in drought affected areas of Maharashtra and other States ; and

(d) 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) About 45% of the total ceiling of expenditure approved for Central assistance to the States for drought relief is meant for providing employment to rural labour. In addition employment is provided under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme besides other Plan programmes. In Maharashtra the Employment Guarantee Scheme is also in operation. There is no other proposal under consideration for providing alternative employment to rural labour.

Agricultural universities in the country

3871. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and locations of agricultural universities at present in the country;

(b) the number of students graduated every year from agricultural universities;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more agricultural universities in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Gujarat Government have sent a proposal to establish an agricultural university in Saurashtra region; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) At present there are 25 State Agricultural Universities in the country. Their names and locations are given in the statement below.

(b) At present about 7000 graduates and 2700 postgraduates complete their degrees from agricultural universities in different subjects at undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to establish a Central Agricultural University to serve the States of the North-Eastern region.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement

List of agricultural universities

1. Andhra Pradesh Agril. University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad—500 030 (A.P.)
2. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat—785 013 (Assam)
3. Rajendra Agril. University Pusa (Samastipur) Bihar—848 125
4. Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi—834 006 (Bihar)
5. Gujarat Agril. University, Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada, Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat—385 508
6. Haryana Agril. University, Hissar—125 001 (Haryana)
7. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur—176 062 Distt. Kangra (H.P.)
8. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of

Horticulture & Forestry, Solan—173 230 (H.P.)

9. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore—560 024.
10. University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwar—580 005 (Karnataka)
11. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur—482 004 (M.P.)
12. Kerala Agricultural University Mannuthy—680 651 (Kerala)
13. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli—415 712 Distt. Ratnagiri (M.S.)
14. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri—413 722 Distt. Ahmednagar (M.S.)
15. Marathwada Agril. University, Parbhani—431 401 (M.S.)
16. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, Akola—444 001
17. Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubaneswar—751 003 (Orissa)
18. Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana—141001 (Punjab)
19. Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore—641 003.
20. Chander Shekhar Azad University of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur—208 002.
21. G.B. Pant University of Agril. & Technology, Pantnagar—263 145 (Nainital)
22. Narendra Dev University of Agril. & Technology, Faizabad—224 001 (U.P.)

23. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, P.O. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Distt.
Nadia—741 246 (W.B.)

24. During Winter (15th Oct. to 15th April.
Sher-E-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sciences & Tech., 54, Special Gandhinagar, Post Box No. 87, Camp Office, Jammu-180 001. During Summer (16th April to 14th Oct.)
Sher-E-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sciences & Tech.
H.Q. Srinagar, Shalimar, Srinagar—190 001.

25. Raipur Agricultural Univ., Raipur (M.P.)

Utilisation of surplus milk in Karnataka

3872. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of surplus milk production in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka have sent any proposal to Union Government for utilising the surplus milk;

(c) whether Government also propose to encourage setting up of toffee units and other such allied units to utilise surplus milk; and

(d) 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) Karnataka is not considered to be surplus in milk production. However, the procurement of milk by dairy cooperatives in Karnataka has shown appreciable increase recently.

(c) and (d) Toffees have been de-reserved from Small Scale Sector from 30th October, 1986. There is thus no restric-

tion on setting up of units for manufacture of toffees. Units can be set up on registration with the Secretariat for Industrial approvals under the scheme of delicensing of industries subject to conditions laid down in this connection.

Documentaries on freedom fighters

3873. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of documentaries on freedom fighters prepared so far;

(b) whether any documentary based on the life of a freedom fighter from Karnataka has been prepared;

(c) if so, the name of the freedom fighter;

(d) the total cost incurred towards preparation of such documentaries; and

(e) whether all the documentaries have been shown on the Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) 58 documentary films on important national leaders/freedom fighters have been so far produced by Films Division

(b) No, Sir

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

(Translation)

Special scheme for housing in Delhi

3874. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to be state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons in Delhi do not have a house for living;

(b) if so, the number of such persons;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for providing houses to these people if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no survey to ascertain the exact number of homeless people living in Delhi has been conducted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible to open a new registration scheme as there are a large number of persons/registrants waiting for allotment under the various existing Housing Registration Schemes of DDA.

Allowance for production of indigenous manure in Delhi

3875. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering giving productivity allowance to those who produce indigenous manure in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government will also consider giving productivity allowance in other parts of the country; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(English)

Prints of films screened at IPFI

3876. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the prints of films screened at the Eleventh International Film Festival of India held in January this year were found to be defective;

(b) if so, the reasons for screening such films; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and responsibility fixed for screening of defective prints, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The prints of the films screened at the 11th International Film Festival were not defective. However, in some cases old prints had to be used because new prints of some old films shown in the foreign and Indian Retrospectives and in the Homage Section were not available.

Malpractices in distribution of subsidy to agricultural sector

3877. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of the Agricultural sector have represented that they are not getting due benefits of the subsidy introduced by Government due to the malpractices in the system; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, representations about any malpractices in the system of subsidy might have been submitted to the concerned State Governments direct. As and when such representations are received the State Governments are expected to look into the matter, and take

corrective actions so that the benefits of subsidy reach the targetted farm population.

Biological control stations and parasite multiplication units

3878. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of biological control stations and parasite multiplication units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of exotic or indigenous natural enemies reared on mass scale and released for controlling insects pests;

(c) whether there is any effective exotic or indigenous enemy to weed out African Weed found in the back waters of Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any effective exotic or indigenous enemy to weed out 'eupatorium' found in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A total number of 11 Central Biological Control Stations are working in the country, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There is only one Parasite Multiplication Unit located at Bangalore in the State of Karnataka.

(b) All the Central Biological Control Stations have so far reared and released 96 crores and 95 crores indigenous and exotic natural enemies respectively for controlling identified weeds and major insect pests of sugarcane, rice, maize, cotton, castor, gram, apple pomegranate, coconut and vegetables. The said releases comprised of 26 species of natural enemies.

(c) Yes, Sir. The exotic phytophagous weevil has been reported to have the bio-

control potential against African Weed found in the back waters of Kerala.

(d) The exotic phytophagous weevil, *Cyrtobagous salviniae* originating from Brazil was imported from Australia in 1982 by the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, for biological control of African Payal, *Salvinia molesta*. After its host specificity tests under quarantine conditions first shipment of 350 *Cyrtobagous salviniae* on 6.10.1983, was sent to Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur, for release in selected pockets in Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The weevil has successfully established and killed the weed. After seeing such encouraging results, this exotic weevil is now being mass reared in Kerala and released in all *Salvinia* infested areas by Kerala Agricultural University and State Department of Agriculture.

(e) No, Sir.

Training and testing of farm implements and machinery to farmers

3879. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for imparting training to the farmers and for testing of farm implements and machinery;

(b) the number of units undertaking such training and testing State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons trained during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have taken steps for training of farmers and testing of farm implements and machinery through establishment of 3 Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes one at Budni (Madhya Pradesh) in 1955, the second at Hissar (Haryana) in 1963 and 3rd at Gardolinn, Anantapur (A.P.) in 1983. Two more such Institutes one in

the Eastern Region and the other in the Western Region are being proposed during the Seventh Plan period. In addition, farmers are being imparted training through 89 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 18 Agricultural Universities under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The testing of farm implements for research and development purposes is being undertaken by the I.C.A.R. at the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal and at the All India Coordinated Research

Projects on Farm Implements and Machines.

The number of trainees trained State-wise during the last three years at the Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes at Budni, Hissar and Garladinne is given in the Statement below. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras have trained 12818 persons in agricultural engineering, primarily relating to all aspects of implements during 82-85.

Statement

State-wise trainees trained at the Central Institutes at Budni, Hissar and Garladinne from 1984-85 to 1986-87.

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85	115	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—
3.	Assam	5	8	9
4.	Bihar	24	31	21
5.	Gujarat	42	32	10
6.	Haryana	328	365	261
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	18
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	7	8
9.	Karnataka	1	12	26
10.	Kerala	35	31	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	295	347	355
12.	Maharashtra	102	76	88
13.	Manipur	—	—	2
14.	Meghalaya	4	—	—
15.	Mizoram	5	2	—
16.	Nagaland	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Orissa	10	17	4
18.	Punjab	47	58	73
19.	Rajasthan	159	170	136
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	7	12	39
22.	Tripura	2	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	144	234	243
24.	West Bengal	15	12	49
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	6	7	8
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	3
29.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	—	1	4
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—

Quality control of insecticides

3880. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be Pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the enforcement of Insecticides Act and quality control in the country ;

(b) the number of institutions, State-wise, conducting the quality tests; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start more such institutions during the Seventh Plan period; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Government has taken the following steps for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act, 1968, and quality control of insecticides, in the country :-

(i) While granting Certificates of Registration, the physico-chemical characteristics of insecticides are critically examined and suitable standards are laid down/adopted by the Registration Committee to enable the State Governments to enforce appropriate standards of quality of insecticides.

(ii) The quality specifications for insecticides are formulated by the Indian Standards Institution with the help of an Expert Committee called Pest Control Sectional Committee. The products registered in the country are mandatorily required to meet these specifications for standard of quality.

(iii) Most of the States and Union Territories have notified functionaries under the Insecticides Act, 1968, for the enforcement of the

Insecticides Act. Four important functionaries for the purpose are, Appellate Authority, Licensing Officer, Insecticides Analyst and Insecticides Inspector.

(iv) Directives have been issued by the Central Government on various aspects of quality control. As per these directives, the Licensing Officers while granting/renewing manufacturing licences are required to satisfy themselves about the various statutory requirements.

(v) State Governments have been advised to set up their own Insecticides Testing Laboratories.

(vi) Regular training programmes are organised at the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad, to help the State functionaries in the analysis for quality control of insecticides.

(vii) Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad, with its two branch laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad has been established to help the States/Union Territories in the analysis of samples of insecticides and also to undertake the analysis of samples under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(viii) The Union Ministry of Agriculture keeps organising special campaigns to check the quality of insecticides in various States. It also holds meetings with the State representatives for making suitable recommendations to the States for improving the status of quality control and for enforcement of the Insecticides Act in their respective States.

(b) and (c) At present, there are 34 Insecticides Testing Laboratories in various States/U.T. Their break up is as under :-

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Insecticides Testing Laboratories
1.	Tamil Nadu.	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Maharashtra	4
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Assam	1
6.	Bihar	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Mizoram	1
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Punjab	1
16.	Rajasthan	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1
18.	West Bengal	1
19.	Pondicherry	1
Total :-		34

In addition to these laboratories, there is a Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad, with its branch laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad, to help the States/Union Territories in the analysis of samples of insecticides and also to undertake the analysis of samples under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are setting up additional Insecticides Testing Laboratories also at Meerut Varanasi and Bellary.

Stepping up of R & D in Bio-Fertilisers

3881, SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to step up R & D in Biofertilisers including Biological Nitrogen Fixation as a substitute for chemical fertilisers;

(b) whether there is similar urgency to improve and extend biogas technology and full diversion of animal dung for generation of biogas; and

(c) whether inexpensive renewable sources of substrates for alcohol cannot be found for use in extending petrol and for 100 per cent gasohol engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir, as a supplementary source for chemical fertilizer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Coverage of Punjab Chief Minister's Conference

3882. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan completely blacked out the Punjab Chief Minister's press conference held at Chandigarh on 21 January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of advertisement rates by Doordarshan

3883. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

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

(a) the details of the companies which get their advertisements telecast, the number of advertisements given by each, the intervals at which they are telecast on Doordarshan and the money paid by each of them;

(b) whether mostly FERA companies are getting their advertisements telecast on Doordarshan;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise the rates of advertisements so as to enable the other companies to afford to get their advertisements telecast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) The details of companies and their products telecast during January 1987 over Network are given in statement below. A copy of the rate card on the basis of which payments are made by advertisers is given in statement-II below. The total revenue of Doordarshan from advertisements and sponsorship fees during 1986-87 (from April '86 to January '87) is Rs. 80.53 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of the Companies/Client and their products telecast during the month of January, 1987 over Network.

Sl. No.	Name of the Client/ Companies.	Name of Product	Date of Telecast	No of Telecasts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd.	Cibaca	4,6,13,27	5
2.	Asian Paints	Asian Paints	4,11,18	3
3.	FSL	Milk Made	18	1
		Nescoffee	27	1
		FSL	3,10,17,4 18,25,12	7
4.	Lobia M. Ltd.	Vespa 150	4,11,17,7, 21,3,10	12
5.	Vareli	Vareli	4	1
		Garden Saree	25	1
6.	Metro Tyre India	Metro Tyre	11,1,25	3
7.	Bajaj Elec.	Bajaj Water Heater	11,18,25,3,10,9 17	1
		Bajaj Fan	24,31	2
		Bajaj Bulb	7,14,21,28	4
8.	Binatone India Ltd.	Binatone	18,25	2
9.	Bombay Oil Ind.	Parashute Oil	18,25	2
10.	Indo Frach	Time Star Watches	25,7,14,28	4
11.	Colgate India Ltd.	Colgate D. Cream	5,7,21,14,28	5
		Charmis	12,13	2
		Colgate T. Powder	14	1
		Colgate Flo.	2,9	2
		T. Paste		
		Colgate Pal.	1,8,15,22, 29,14,28,25	8
12.	Tip & Tos Ltd.	Tip & Tos	19	1
13.	Geogrey Manners	Fohrans T. Paste	5,4,11,25, 14,13,7,31,28	10

1	2	3	4	5
14.	HMM	Boots	4	1
		Horlica	4,6,17	3
15.	HCPL (Hindustan Cocoa Product Ltd.)	Bornvita	4,18,23,7,14,21	6
		Cad. Eclair	4,11,6,13,19	7
		Cad. 5 Star	4,25,14	3
		Cad. D.D.	7,18,24,21	4
		Cad. D. Milk	4,11,18,25	8
		Cad. Nul.	4,11,18,25,7,14,21	9
		Cad. C.F.	4,11,28	3
		Cad. Crisp.	25	1
		Cad. Pop.	28	1
16.	Blow Plast	S. Luggage	8,15,22,29,4,6, 13,20,27	10
		Aristrocrate	14,3,10,17,24,4,	11
		S. Case	11,16,29 25,16	
		Blow Plast	4	1
17.	Siyaram Silk Mills Bombay Chemicals (P.) Ltd.	Siyaram S. Mills.	4	1
		T.B. Oil	11,4,18,25	5
18.	Parle	Parle Expote	9,10,24	3
		Parle G.	11,18,25,7	7
		Biscuits		
		Parle Milk	18,19	23
		Mary Long Biscuits		
		Melody Cho- colate	18,25,9,176	4
		Melody Tofee	18	1
19.	U.T.I.	U.T.I.	1,4,7,15	4
20.	U.P. Govt.	U.P. Handloom	4,1	2
21.	Mafatlal Ind.	Mafatlal Feb.	4,11,18,25	7
22.	N.T.C. National Textile Corp.	N T.C.	4,11,25,18	4

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Glits Instant Food	Instant Food	11,25	2
24.	Sriji Chemicals	Vimal W. Powder	11,18,25	3
		Nirma W. Powder	7,14,21,28,4,11, 18,25	8
25.	Bombay Dyeing	Bombay Dyeing	2,9,26,23,30	5
26.	Pioma Ind.	Pioma	4,11,18,25	4
27.	Calcutta Chemicals	Calcutta Chm.	17	1
28.	Formost Diary	Formost Diary	17	1
29.	Khaitan India	Khaitan Fan	7,22	2
30.	Karnataka Com. Prod.	Karnataka Pro.	18,25	2
31.	T.T. India	T.T.	25	1
32.	Trans Ele	Trans Electronics	26	1
33.	Fermibill Lab	Farmibill Lab	1,29	2
34.	Modern Suiting	Modern Suiting	4,11,18	3
35.	Sriram Suiting	Mikda Suiting	4,11,18,25	4
36.	Hindustan Food & Fertilizer	Bharat M. Powder	4	1
37.	Apar (P.) Ltd.	Cecma Bulb	4,18	2
38.	Crompton Greaves	Homelech T.V.	11,18,25, 22,29	6
39.	Hindustan Food & Fertilizer	Cristyal Lighter	18,25	2
40.	Hero Cycle India	Hero Cycle	18,25	2
41.	TIP & Toes Chem	Shilpi S. Bindi	18,25	2
42.	Royal Cashion V. Prod. (P.) Ltd.	Royal House	8,15,22, 29,5,12, 21,4,11,7,9	11
43.	Fuse Base (I) P. Ltd	Hotline	21	1

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Stud. Helmet India	Stud Helmet	5,12,19	3
45.	Godrej & Boyce	Godrej	3,10,17,24,31, 6,13,20,27,21	10
46.	Jay Engg. Work	Usha S. Machine	3,14,21	3
47.	UNI	U.N.I. Prod.	7,14	2
48.	Kinatic Honda (India) Ltd.	Kinatic Luna	24,7,28	3
49.	Zandu Phamacaticila	Zandu K. Jeevan	6,13,20,27	4
50.	Indian Shaving P. Ltd.	7'0 Clock	5,31,14	3
51.	Zaveri Indian	Badshah Masala	6,31,20	3
52.	Mire Elect.	Onida TV	13,20,27	3
53.	Voltas India Ltd.	Vol. T, Ketchap	1	1
54.	Rasily Supari Co.	Rasily Supari	18,25	3
55.	Dalmia Diary Ind.	Sapan Contest	4,18	2
56.	S. Kumar Det.	Vijay Do. Powder	4,11,25	3
57.	Nafed	Nafed	18,25	2
58.	Hero Honda	Hero Honda	5,12,19	3
59.	Aeroplast Co.	Aerostar Helmet	5	1
60.	A.P.I. Balimar P. Ltd.	Action Shoes	5,12,19	3
61.	Diomand Palimers Ltd.	Diomand Shoes	5,19	2
62.	Vijay Trading Corpn.	Marlex P. Cooker	5,12,19	3
63.	Glts Instant Food	Gits	19	1
64.	Universal Generies	Seven seas	19	1
65.	Quick Food Ltd.	T.G.L. Prod.	23	1
66.	Philips India	Pieco Ele.	25,26	2
67.	Lakhan Pal Vilimal Ltd.	Novino Battery	12	1

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Dabur India	Dabur	4,14,15,25	4
69.	Cara Product	Cara product	25	1
70.	Ponds India	Ponds India	4,11,18,25	4
71.	Bata India	Bata	5,12,19	3
72.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Super Rin	21,28,16,31,4, 25,18,10,29 12,18,	13
		Surf	11,25,7,4,18, 25,21,28,16	8
		Sunlight	11	1
		Lux Soap	18,25	2
		Sunlight Dt. powder	28,7,25,5,12	5
73.	Narayan Soap Fact	Hipolin Washing powder	4,18	2
74.	Ayurved Sevashram	Chavanprash	4,11,18,25	7
		A-Hair Oil	4,11,18,25	7
75.	Richardson Hindustan Ltd.	Amurutanjan	4,11,18,25	4
		Clearsil	12,19	2
		RHL	4,11,7,21,28, 17,18	8
76.	Eskeyef	Iodex	4,11,18,25	5
77.	Kothari Product India Ltd.	Kothari Prod.	4,11,18,25	4
78.	Warner Hindushi	Waterbury Red Leb.	19,7,25,12	4
		Halls	4,12,18	3
		Halls coldrub	5,7,14,19	4
79.	Krishnamaechari	P.P. Cooker	14	1
		Pryums	18,7,14	3
80.	J.K. Helencourtia	Tiara Shampo	4,18	2
81.	Johnson & Johnson	J & J Corporate	27,21	2
82.	Colfex	Old Spice	25,11,5,12	4
83.	Jagdal, Sons	Panther Balm	25	1
		Jagdal	4,25	2
84.	Rashtriya Chemical	Ujawla Urea	4,11,25	3
85.	National Dairy Development Board	C. More Milk	4,11,18,9,12	5

1	2	3	4	5
86.	Indian Sewing Machine	Merrit Singer Machine	4,11,21,28	4
87.	Chelpark India	Chelpark Ink	18,25	2
88.	B.S. Patanwal	Afghan B. Soap	18,25	2
		Afghan Coldcream	18,25	2
89.	Baidyanath Ayurved Pharmacy	Baidyanath Chavan- prash	18,11,4	3
90.	Glaxo Lab.	Glycodin	4	1
91.	Sudarshan Plywood Co.	Kitply	25	1
92.	National Saving Organisation		18,25	2
93.	Lakme India	Lakme C. Cream	5,12	2
94.	Brooke Bond India	Brooke Bond 1	5,12	2
		Tajmahal Tea	5	1
		B. B. I.	9,30,11,18,7, 14,21,28,5 12,10 19	9
95.	Income tax	I. T.	10,17,24,31	4
96.	Wardhman W. Mills	Wardhna Yarn	24	1
97.	National Thermal Power Corporation	N. T. P. C.	4,11,18,3	3
98.	BPL India	BPL T. V.	8,22,16,28	4
99.	Lal Imla Dhari Wal	Lal I. D. wal	1,8,29	3
100.	Ind Suzuki	Ind Suzuki	1	1
101.	Tamil Nadu Govt. Cooperative	Couptex	8,11,12,9	4
102.	LIC	LIC Bonds	23,29,30	3
103.	Boots	Burnol	4,11,25,19	4
		Saridon	4,14,5,12,4, 11,18 7,21,28	11
		Coldrin	10,25,5,12,19	5
		Boots	10,31,27,4,14	5
		Strepsils	7,21,28,5,12, 19	7

1	2	3	4	5
104.	Kalvinator India Ltd.	Kelvinator Refrigerator Gareli Moped	7,25,15,28 3,10,17,24,31	4 5
105.	TVS Sundram Angayar	TVS Blohi Biles	7,15	2
106.	Hamer India	Hamer Master Flask	6,20,25	3
107.	Lipton India	Lipton Cheers Rich Coffee Lipton Rich Bru.	7,14,28,10,17,21 31,19,8,15,22,29 7 5,12,29,16,23,30	12 1 6
108.	Tata India	Tata Salt	3,10,17,7,14,21,28	7
109.	H.M.T.	H M.T. Watches	6,13,20,27	4
110.	Central Civil Service	Central C.S.	10,12,21,14,15, 11,18,16	7
111.	Mahashian Di Hatti	MDH D Hatti	12,19,24,27	4
112.	MSIL	Sansar Soap	2,16,23, 30	4
113.	MSIL	Sandal Soap Mysore Sandal Mysore Jasmin	19 9 4,11,25	1 1 3
114.	Hyderabad Allwyn	Allyn Watches Allyn Refrigerator	19,29,23, 15,22,29	3 3
115.	Gujral Corporation MFG Ltd.	Amul Chocolate Amul Butter Amul Milk Ch.	4,11,18,25,14,21 21 7,14,21,28	6 1 4
116.	Indian Telephone Industries	ITI Board	25,27,29,30,28	5
117.	Godlass Nerolac India	Nerolac Paints	5,12,19	3
118.	Philips India Ltd.	Phillips GLS	19,18,4	3
119.	Colrform India	Karlon	9,16	2
120.	Defence Ministry	Army Recruitment	25	1
121.	Reckitt & Colman India	RCI	5,12,19	3
122.	Harbanslal	H.L. Malhotra Lazer Blade	11,18,26 4	4 1

Statement-II

Rate structure—spot buying : Per 10 Secs.

Category	National	Delhi and Relay Transmitters	Bombay and Relay Transmitters.	Cal/Mad/Bang./Triv*/Hyd/Ahm* Luck/Jall and Channel-II (Delhi & Bombay)	Srinagar and Guwabati
Super 'A'	70,000	25,000	18,000	7,000	2,000
'A'	40,000	12,000	9,000	5,000	1,500
'B'	20,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	1,000

Note* When spot booking for commercial advertisements are started from these Centres.

Production and import of foodgrains

(in million tonnes)

3884. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the production of foodgrains in
the country during 1985-86;

(b) the position of India in the world
market in the production of foodgrains
during the last two years; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains being
imported at present, country-wise ?

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

(a) The all-India production of foodgrains
during the crop year 1985-86 was 150.5
million tonnes.

(b) According to the FAO production
Year Book 1985, India ranked fourth in
the world in the production of total
cereals and first in the production of total
pulses in 1985. The table below gives
figures of production of total cereals and
total pulses in India vis-a-vis other impor-
tant producing countries of the world :—

Production of Total Cereals

Country	1984	1985
India	164.8	167.6
USA	315.0	346.9
China	366.0	339.5
USSR	162.5	180.6
World	1804.0	1841.0

Production of Total Pulses

Country	1984	1985
India	12.3	11.6
USSR	7.1	7.9
China	6.4	5.8
Brazil	2.7	2.6
World	47.9	47.9

(c) No cereals are being imported at
present. The imports of pulses are, how-
ever, allowed under the present import
policy. A statement indicating the regis-
tration of contracts for import of pulses
for the financial year 1985-86 and from 1st
April 1986 to 31st December, 1986 is given
below.

Statement

Registration of contracts for import of pulses for the financial year 1985-86 and
from 1st April 1986 to 31st December, 1986.

(Quantity in thousand tonnes):

Sl. No.	Commodity	1985-86	1.4.86 to 31.12.86	Country from which imported
1.	Green Moong Beans	157.0	288.0	Australia, China, Burma, Canada, Thailand, USA, Vietnam & Hongkong.
2.	Black Matpe (Urad)	88.2	51.4	Burma, Thailand, China & Bangladesh.
3.	Peas & Yellow Split peas.	159.6	163.9	Australia, China, Canada Thailand, Newzealand, USA, UK, Belgium &

1	2	3	4	5
				Hungary.
4.	Chick peas & gram	93.2	92.2	Turkey, Australia, Thailand, Burma, Hungary & Switzerland.
5.	Red Kidney beans	2.2	18.2	Thailand, China & Singapore.
6.	Black Eye Beans	7.4	4.7	Thailand, USA and Sri Lanka.
7.	Toor (Arhar)	8.4	22.4	Australia, Burma, Thailand & Kenya.
8.	Lentils	0.5	2.1	Turkey.
Total		516.5	642.9	

Source : National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited.

Technical assistance by Canada on edible oil production

3885. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI YASWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada has agreed to provide technical assistance to assist India in its efforts to improve edible oil production and to strengthen co-operatives among oilseed producers ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed with Canada; and

(c) if so, details thereof and when the same is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Canada have agreed to provide technical assistance to India in its efforts to improve production of oil seeds in the country

and to strengthen co-operatives of oilseed producers by donating gift oil (crude rapeseed oil) through Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). This is implemented through NDDB's project "Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseeds Production and Marketing". The project is in operation since 1980-81 and the NDDB has so far received 'Gift Oil' worth 95 million Canadian dollars. A memorandum of understanding (M.O.U.) was signed between the Government of Canada and Government of India in July, 1983 which was subsequently amended in July, 1986, and January, 1987. As per the M.O.U. signed between the two Governments, there is a provision for evaluation, monitoring and technical assistance to the tune of 1.7 million Canadian dollars.

The funds generated through the sale of gift oil are being used for implementation of the Project in selected areas of North Gujarat, Orissa and Maharashtra through Cooperative Organisations.

Outflow of foreign exchange on purchase of fishing boats

3886. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations on the excessive outflow of foreign exchange due to purchase of fishing boats from foreign countries;

(b) whether a study is being conducted to ensure that there is no waste of foreign exchange;

(c) the foreign exchange allotted for import of fishing boats during the Seventh Plan period;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that workers in India are not thrown out of employment by such whole-sale imports; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the idle capacity in Indian yards due to such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Representation regarding the outflow of foreign exchange due to import of fishing vessels has been received.

(b) Each case of import of vessels is carefully considered on merit by an inter ministerial committee.

(c) There is no specific allotment of foreign exchange during Seventh Plan period. The total Outlay during 7th Plan is Rs. 94 crore under trawler development Scheme.

(d) and (e) Since most of the Indian Ship-building yards got adequate number of orders even exceeding their capacity for construction of deep sea fishing vessels it is felt that Import of deep sea vessels will not have any adverse effect on the indigenous construction.

World Bank assistance for Cauvery project

3887. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government forwarded the project report on Cauvery III Stage to financial assistance to World Bank ;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) when this project report was sent to Union Government by the State Government;

(d) the reasons for the delay in posing the project to the World Bank;

(e) the amount asked for from the World Bank; and

(f) the time by which the World Bank is likely to give its clearance?

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

(b) The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage III has been formulated by the Govt. of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 240 crores which includes World Bank assistance of Rs. 80 crores. The project envisages augmentation of water supply by 60 MGD to Bangalore city. The project has been taken up during 1986 and is expected to be completed in 1990.

(c) The revised project report was sent in January 1986.

(d) The project can be posed to the World Bank only after obtaining the clearances of the concerned departments in the State government and the Government of India.

(e) The amount of World Bank assistance would be subject to negotiation depending on the size and cost of the project identified and finally appraised by the World Bank Mission during a series of visits.

(f) The time by which the World Bank is likely to give its clearance cannot be indicated at present. This will depend on

the speed with which the issues that will be raised by the World Bank Mission are acted upon by the State Govt. and Project Agencies.

Export of pepper and spices

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

(a) whether production of pepper has come down and export of pepper and other spices has been increasing ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of pepper and other spices to meet the indigenous demands and also to boost export;

(c) the area which is famous for production of pepper and spices; and

(d) whether any other areas have been found suitable for production of pepper and other spices, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Production of pepper which has been showing a declining trend has shown increase during the year 1985-86. The export of pepper and other spices during the last 2 years was as follows :—

Qty (M.T.)	Value (Rs. '000)
1984-85 89,155.30	20,90,224.27
1985-86 74,500.57	28,25,208.34

(b) A number of steps are being taken to increase the production of pepper and other spices viz.

(i) Research is strengthened to produce high-yielding varieties of pepper as well as to develop improved agronomic practices.

(ii) Planting material of pepper and

other spices are being produced and supplied to the growers.

(iii) Package of practices for cultivation of pepper and other spices are being disseminated to the growers through T & V System.

(iv) An integrated programme for development of pepper is sanctioned for implementation during the remaining period of the 7th Plan.

(c) Kerala is famous for pepper and ginger; Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa & Tamil Nadu for chillies; Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for coriander and Western Ghats spread over the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for cardamom.

(d) Efforts are being made to popularise pepper cultivation in Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States.

Production of sun flower oil

3889. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposal for increasing production of sun flower in the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the total sun flower oil production for the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A sub-project for increasing sunflower production under the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in important sunflower growing States during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) Production of sunflower oil from the important States during the last three years is as under :

**Production of Sunflower oil
(in Metric Tonnes)**

States	1984	1985	1986
Maharashtra	7843	9571	7700
Karnataka	2371	4779	4158
Andhra Pradesh	450	832	1119
Tamil Nadu	248	680	471
Madhya Pradesh	10	52	95
Others	205	5	19
All India	11128	15919	13562

Redaction in price of indigenous tin sheets

3890. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cost of tin which is manufactured in India is very high as compared to the cost of imported tin; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduced the price of indigenous tin sheets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) At present very small quantity of tin is produced indigenously on small scale basis in the country. Since the production and transaction is on a very small scale, no information regarding its cost of production is available. Hence the comparison with the cost of imported tin is not possible.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for rehabilitation of bonded labour

3891. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had earmarked some amount for phased plan and programme in favour of the State for abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labour during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether all the amount was utilised by State;

(c) if not, how much out of the above amount was actually utilised by the State Governments for the release and rehabilitation of bonded labour, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the full amount sanctioned by the State Government for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Yes A Sir. ment is I given below.

(b) to (d) The amounts relating to the Central contribution (50%) to the Plan scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour are claimed by the State Governments on their submission of expenditure statements under the scheme. There is, therefore, no question of lower utilization or non-utilisation of the Central contribution.

The amount released by the Central Government as a matching contribution against the amount released by the State is indicated in the statement-II below.

Statement-I

Name of the State	State Plan Outlay approved by the Planning Commission for rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers during (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1984-85	1985-86
1. Andhra Pradesh	44.00	40.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	30.00	2.00
3.	Gujarat	—	2.00
4.	Haryana	—	0.50
5.	Karnataka	200.00	200.00
6.	Kerala	5.00	1.00
7.	Madhy Pradesh	9.00	20.00
8.	Maharashtra	—	5.00
9.	Orissa	200.00	100.00
10.	Rajasthan	9.00	37.66
11.	Tamilnadu	1.00	20.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	10.08	100.00
Total :		508.18	528.16

Statement II

Name of the State

Amount released by the Central Government
as matching contribution during (Rs. in lakhs)

	1984-85	1985-86
1. Andhra Pradesh	83.16	132.41
2. Bihar	27.52	2.26
3. Gujarat	—	0.56
4. Haryana	0.42	—
5. Karnataka	49.10	80.92
6. Kerala	—	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	1.50	—
8. Maharashtra	—	8.25
9. Orissa	302.44	70.03
10. Rajasthan	0.77	3.16
11. Tamilnadu	4.20	3.52
12. Uttar Pradesh	60.59	93.79
Total :	529.70	394.90

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USQ NO 3453 DATED 11-8-86 RE :
FOREIGN FISHING TRAWLERS IN
ANDAMANS AND NICOBAR
ISLANDS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In my reply
given on 11th August 1986 to part (a) of
the Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No.
3453 by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, I had
mentioned that a total number of 32
foreign fishing trawlers had been appre-
hended off Andaman & Nicobar Islands
up to 30th June 1986 out of which 16
trawlers had been confiscated. This in-
formation is not correct.

2. As per the correct information
received, during the period from 1981 to
30th June 1986, 38 foreign fishing trawlers
were apprehended off the Andaman &
Nicobar Islands out of which 30 were
confiscated till 30th June 1985.

3. This statement could not be laid
on the table of the House earlier as the
revised figures came to my notice only at
the lag end of the last Session of the Lok
Sabha.

[English]

12 00 hrs

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : In the light of your ruling, I
have given a substantive Motion that this
House expresses its concern at the voi-
lation of the various provisions of the
Constitution by the Prime Minister and
the appointment of a House Committee...

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
have requested that you should do it.
According to your ruling I am perfectly
within my right to give a Substantive
Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
have already given a Substantive Motion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In
the past, whenever I had given Substan-
tive Motions about Governors, you had
permitted them. Without touching the
President.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there, is anything,
I will look into it. What you have given.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
May I take it that you have not ruled out
my Substantive Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.
How can I tell you without going into it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I always look into
it. I have the mind to see what is in it and
if I can do it according to the rules, I will
do

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[English]

Mr. Shantaram Naik have you got
my permission ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
I am drawing your attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask you and
then you can say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mabbub-
nagar) : I have given notice of a privilege
motion against Mr. Arun Shourie. He has
committed a breach of privilege.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

* MR. SPEAKER : Why do you take

notice of minor things. It was only yesterday that you were talking about the freedom of the Press.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has made certain remarks against the Speaker.
.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is concerning you Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can take care of myself.

[Translation]

Look here, listen to me.

[English]

I have seen through it and I have disallowed that motion simply because I have never taken.....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Why do you interrupt.

[English]

I just say that I have disallowed that motion simply because I have no reason but I don't think we should take notice of such things.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Not your question. It is not a question of Shri Bal Ram Jakhar; it is a question of the prestige of Parliament.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You hold the highest office in this House and your dignity has to be protected.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen, Professor Sahib. *(Interruptions)*

Nothing doing *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : On many occasions, I have seen it.

[Translation]

I have seen people. I have seen them writing, they have written also, it is upto them. Good people use soft words and hot tempered people use harsh words.

(Interruptions)

[English]

I don't mind.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Finished.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I say ruling is given, ruling is given.

No question. Now, Mr. Naik.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, Mr. Naik has the floor. You don't take the law into your hands. Please behave.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Pakistan has given a direct threat of waging a war against India and said that war cannot be ruled out.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you lose your temper.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Pakistan has given a direct threat.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing. I this will not do.

(English)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want a clarification from you. You have already given a ruling on my privilege notice. If your ruling conflicts with any Articles of the Constitution, what is the remedy open to me ?

(Translation)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to my chamber. We shall sort it out.

(English)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To your Chamber I will come for a cup of tea. But what about the clarification in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : No clarification in the House about my ruling

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question, no reasons are given, finished. Please sit down.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Please listen to me for a while. I want your permission.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : No point of order. There are hundreds of passengers stranded in Delhi, Chandigarh and Srinagar, waiting for a air-lift to Ladakh.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. You give it in writing.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : This is mismanagement of the Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give in writing. Not allowed.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Kindly direct the Minister to clear the stranded passengers at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take this House for a ride.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Kindly direct the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give in writing I will direct. Not like this.

Now Papers to be laid.

12.06 hrs.

(English)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Human Resources and Development

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 402/87]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Agriculture, 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Details Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1987-88,

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 4022/87]

Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd. for 1985-86 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4023/87]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4024/87]

(1) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4023 and 4024/87]

Review on and Annual Report of National Film Development Corporation Ltd. for 1985-86 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri A. K. Panja, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4025/87]

Review on and Annual Report of the National Council for safety in Mines for 1985-86 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers and Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of N.S.I.C. for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hind and English versions) of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4026/87]

- (3) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees and State Insurance Corporation for the year 1987-88 under section 36 of the Employees' state Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4027/87]

Notification under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and Annual Accounts of National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1985-86 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1114(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1986 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 113 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February 1987, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4028/87]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report and Review thereon

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4029/87]

Notifications under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1987 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4030/87]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 87 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1987 appointing 10th February, 1987 as the date on which the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendments Act, 1986 shall come into force, issued under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the said act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4031/87]

Review on and Annual Report of Projects and Development India. Ltd. Slodri, for 1985-86 and Paradeep Phosphates Ltd, Bhubaneswar, 1984-86 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. PRABHU) : I beg to lay on the Table :

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section. 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4032/87]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4033/87]

(i) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4032 and 4033/87]

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of the 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18 March, 1987, 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."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1987 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18 March, 1987, 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."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18 March, 1987, 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."

12.08 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith.

MR SPEAKER : The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matter connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to streamline the family welfare policy to the country.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of defects have come up in the family welfare programmes presently being implemented in the country and the common man has not been able to participate in it at the required speed. Several complaints are being received against the concerned officers from various places about the targets being achieved by them forcibly. So, it is necessary that separate family welfare policies should be framed for educated people, labourers and unemplo-

yed people. Similarly, there should be separate family welfare programmes for government employees, tax payers, and businessman. The study of family welfare programme should be made compulsory at the post-graduate level.

- (ii) Need to take measures for development of tourism in Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a number of historically important ancient tourist spots in Vidisha-Raisen Parliamentary constituency. These should be developed in a planned way by the India Tourism Development Corporation. Mainly, the caves of Sanchi and Udaigiri, the magnificent temples of Bhojpur, Udaipur and Gyaraspur and 15 to 20 thousand year old stone paintings of Bhimvatika are the Centres of special attraction for the home and foreign tourists even today.

All these tourism places are situated around Bhopal but due to non-availability of full information to tourists and inadequate transport facilities, the tourist traffic has not grown as per expectations. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to formulate a scheme on priority basis for the development of these important tourist centres situated in the districts of Vidisha and Raisen in Madhya Pradesh. The scheme should include expansion of means of communications, construction of Pucca roads and rest houses and provision of catering facilities and setting up of Tourist Guide and Assistance Centres at Bhopal, Sanchi and Vidisha.

- (iii) Need to sanction pending irrigation projects of Bhandara district of Maharashtra.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir the Department of Forests, Government of India, has laid down the ceiling for the forest land at 33 per cent. We have more than 65 per cent of forest land in the districts of Bhandara, Garchiroli, Chandrapur in Maharashtra. But in spite of this, considerable delay is being caused in

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 23-7-87

clearing the irrigation projects of these districts. The work, even on the projects which were in progress before the implementation of the Forest Act 1980, has been stopped. The cost is escalating day by day. The Bavanthadi Irrigation Project is an example of it. We can understand that Government may delay the sanction of the projects in the areas where there is shortage of forest land, but where there are plenty of forest lands and where people have protected the forests, Government must sanction the projects without delay and remove the discontentment among the local people.

In Maharashtra, employment guarantee tax is being collected from those farmers also who do not have assured irrigation. The farmers demand is that employment guarantee tax should not be levied on those farmers who do not have assured irrigation. Similarly, land measurement tax also should not be levied on farmers. The farmers are agitating on this issue. There is discontentment among farmers due to this forcible tax collection.

I urge upon the Central Government to clear the pending irrigation projects without delay.

(iv) Need to give clearance to Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canal Projects of Rajasthan.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sidhmukh and Nauhar canal projects are the important canal projects of Rajasthan. These canals will irrigate about 8 lakh acres of land in Bhadra and Nauhar tehsils of Ganganagar and Taranagar and Sadulpur tehsils of Churu district. I would, therefore, request the Government to include these schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

A survey in regard to both of these canals has already been conducted and the papers have been submitted to the Central Water Commission. But the clearance by the Central Water Commission is being delayed. Under the circumstances, it is requested that the clearance in respect of Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canals may be issued without any further delay so that the farmers could benefit from the above canals and are able to remove their backwardness and poverty

and also increase country's production. If the work on these canals is started, it will benefit 150 villages of Sriganganagar district which are in the grip of famine on the one hand and provide employment to the people of adjoining areas of Churu district on the other. The Central Government also want that the funds spent on famine relief work should create permanent means of livelihood for the people. This could be possible only through canals.

I am sure, the Central Government would issue orders for taking up construction of these canals without further delay so as to provide relief from the famine. I have been persistently writing to the Government in this regard, for the last 6 years and have also raised the matter in the House a number of times.

(v) Need to take measures to supply Narmada water to Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan for irrigation.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in their award have allotted 0.50 million acre feet Narmada water for irrigation in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan.

The Government of Rajasthan propose to bring 99035 hectares of cultivable land under irrigation in these districts, but the project report has not been submitted so far. The Central Government should impress upon the State Government to prepare the project report immediately and submit the same for approval.

SHRI SHARAD DEWANI *In the Chair*

12.12. Hrs.

According to the existing construction programme, the construction of the main canal in Gujarat upto Rajasthan border is expected to be completed by the year 1995-96. The Rajasthan Government has stressed the need for its completion by 1991.

Being the representative of that area, I request that the construction of this canal upto the Rajasthan border should be completed by 1991 to enable the border districts of Barmer and Jalore, which are

[Shri Kammodilal Jatav]

crying even for drinking water to get irrigation water from Narmada so that the land which has been lying dry and parched for centuries could be irrigated.

Keeping in view the giant size of the above project and also in view of the backwardness of these desert districts in the border area, the Central Government should make allocation to the State Government in the Seventh Five Year Plan and on its part the State Government should also make sufficient provision so that the work could be taken up on war footing and Narmada water could be supplied to Barmer and Jalore districts for irrigation by 1991 to turn these desert districts into greenery.

[English]

- (vi) Need to set up a revolving fund to safeguard the interests of tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and direct Tobacco Board to start purchase of tobacco at minimum support prices.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : Tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are facing unprecedented crisis. Only 8.5 million kgs. of tobacco has been purchased as on date as against 18 million kgs. during the same period last year. The average price realised is much less than what was received last year. The tobacco brought on to the auction platform is not sold for many days causing lot of inconvenience financial loss to the growers. The Ministry of Commerce should take immediate steps to confirm the export orders for USSR and other countries for the current year as well as for next year, and distribute the order to a large number of traders which will result in better prices to growers. If traders do not come forward, the Tobacco Board should start purchase operations at the minimum support prices and pass on the profit received to the growers because there is no increase in minimum support price for the last two years though the cost of cultivation has increased to a considerable extent. The Government of India should set up a revolving fund of Rs. 100 crores for purchase of tobacco just on the lines of revolving fund for purchase of jute by Jute Corporation of India. The

Government should allocate more funds for extension and improved cultivation practices, installation of J.T.S. Jackets, etc. to the growers.

- (vii) Need to bring the pay scales of public sector employees at par with pay scales of Central Government employees.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tirpura West): Sir, public sector undertakings on Central pay pattern are about 70 in number with more than five lakh employees. According to the Fourth Pay Commission, their number and pay scales cannot be considered insignificant. The employees of these public sector units are not interested to get delinked from Central Government wage structures. In fact, they are trying to cooperate with the management for increasing efficiency in the management and to remove all impediments in productivity, potentiality, diversification and expansion so that self-reliance can be achieved soon. At the same time they are opposed to privatisation of industries reserved for public sector. Contrary to the general impression, the employees in these seventy public sector undertakings are not in the 'high wage island' and, therefore, they want continued parity with Central Government wage pattern. They have appealed to all concerned but have failed to receive any response so far. I, therefore, urge upon the Government and the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House clarifying the Government's position in the matter and clear the suspense created for these five lakh public sector employees.

[Translation]

- (viii) Need to extend Gwalior Chhapra Mail up to Agra and also to provide stoppage at Morena Station.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Chhapra Gwalior Mail has a 17 hour halt at Gwalior. Agra is a business centre and the traders undertake journey daily from Gwalior to Agra and back for purchase of goods. Gwalior too has been the capital of the State and is considered an industrial

area. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that Chhapra Mail should be extended upto Agra and a two-minute halt should be given at Morena station.

— — —

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the next item—Statutory Resolution. Shri Buta Singh.

12.17 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE : APPROVAL OF MINISTERS'
(ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREAT-
MENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES)
AMENDMENT RULES, 1987.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I beg to move that :

“This House approves the draft Ministers’ (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1987 framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (53 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on the 27th February 1987.”

Sir, may I say that it is only an enabling provision. When these loans were fixed at a value of Rs. 15000, it was long back in 1957. Now the prices have risen so high that it is becoming difficult for the hon. Members to have any loan raised and meet the cost of the car. Therefore, to enable them, the loan limit has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 50,000. This can enable them to buy a car from the market.

This is only an enabling provision for which I have come to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have any objection to the Resolution

moved by the hon. Minister in the house, because the prices of cars have increased considerably. I think, one can get only a second hand car or a military disposal car for Rs. 50,000 which would need extensive repairs. Even the new Maruti car is not available for this price. The price of this car has touched Rs. one lakh. The prices of other makes are very much on the higher side. Therefore, had the hon. Minister proposed Rs. 1,00,000 in the Resolution, there would have been no objection to it. In this connection, I would like to submit that the limit of Rs. 15,000 fixed for loan for the members of parliament should also be raised. You should have amended this rule simultaneously. I think, the hon. Minister has adopted soft attitude towards his colleagues and forgotten the Members of Parliament in the process. I am sure this slip is not a deliberate one as such the Members of Parliament should also be brought at par with the Minister for this purpose because the Ministers also receive pay and allowances similar to the M. Ps. besides other facilities. Therefore, the hon. Minister should reconsider the question of pay and allowances of M. Ps. afresh. Pension and other facilities available to M. Ps. should also be given a fresh consideration ... (Interruptions) The way costs and prices are rising, it is not possible for any M. P. to properly serve his constituency in order to discharge his duties in a Parliamentary system unless he is provided the needed cooperation and assistance. You have raised the postal rates to such an extent that it has become difficult for us even to reply to the letters received from the public. You have increased the rates of telephone calls also. You have fixed a limit for telephone calls but that limit too exceeds in the case of all Members. In my own case, the number of telephone calls has far exceeded the limit during the last two years. We have to make telephone calls to different authorities to help the people. If you give a telephone call to somebody, you will not get response in the first try. I would not name any Minister or individual, but when a telephone call is made, at times comes the reply that the wanted person is not available. If we ask the person attending to the call to make a note, there are very few persons who

take the trouble of calling back. So, one has to waste at least four telephone calls on an average in order to get one person's work done. At the district level, the number of such calls is even higher. The position there is more tight. You must issue orders to those in authority to call back in case we do not get them on the phone. You can have a better idea about it if you ask the Minister's P. A. to keep a register for such calls. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to be sympathetic towards the Members of Parliament and to make efforts to remove their difficulties. You must not deprive the M. Ps. of the relaxation you have given to the Ministers in the matter of loan for the purchase of car. They should be brought at par with the Minister in this regard.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister regarding increase in the allowances of the Ministers.

I would like to give vent to the feelings of the hon. Members at large. There are three-four anomalies in the Resolution. First of all, the limit of Rs. 50,000 which you have fixed is on the lower side. The limit should at least be raised to the prevailing price of Maruti car and should be applicable to the Members besides Ministers. Secondly, a Member of Parliament is allowed to travel by 1st class A.C. and the railway fare for 1st class A.C. is almost equal to air fare. The hon. Members from South India and other remote areas of the country are not able to avail of Saturdays and Sundays while going to their respective constituencies by train. Therefore, I demand that the restriction on air journey should be done away with as the fare in both the cases is almost equal. Thirdly, we undertake journey daily to work in our respective constituencies but we get allowance only on the days when we attend the House or the committee meetings whereas the Ministers get their allowance daily irrespective of the fact whether they are in the House,

in the constituency or at home. Therefore, it is necessary to remove this anomaly.

Now I would like to say something about the legislative Assemblies and legislative councils in the country. In Bihar a legislator on an average gets a minimum salary of Rs. 5,000 per month. You give us a total of Rs. 2,250. But after deductions we never receive more than Rs. 900 Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1100. You have provided facilities of electricity and water, but we have to spend more on them also. Therefore I want that water, electricity and telephones facilities may be provided to us free of charge as is done in the case of State legislators. If you want to make us efficient and get more work from us, then it is necessary that you should do it. The question of quorum generally comes up here on Mondays and Fridays. What is the reason? The reason is that a number of Members come by train and their trains arrive at different times at 12 o'clock at 2 o'clock on Mondays. Therefore, they are helpless; they cannot come on time. Same is true of Fridays. Thus arises the problem of quorum on Mondays and Fridays. This is the main reason whether it is this side or that side. Therefore, we should be provided air facilities. We are entitled to A.C.C. first class facilities and alongwith it, if you could provide us plane facilities, I stand guarantee that the quorum problem will never arise.

Now look at the daily allowance. You are paying daily allowance to State Legislators at the rate of Rs. 101. There is no reason why the Members of Parliament should not be paid at the rate of Rs. 151. You pay us a daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 151 and make us accountable and take more work from us. The public also can take more work from us. I would like to say one thing more. You have raised the salary of Secretaries to Rs. 8000 P.M. Now a days the status of the people in the country is measured in terms of their economic position. In the eyes of the public, what is our position vis-a-vis the position of bureaucrats. We run the administration and the public also think that we run the administration, but when the question of paying salary comes,

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

you pay more to the Secretary and therefore, in public eyes, he is the big boss.

Finally, I would like to say that a time has come when you should pay attention towards us. I made a study about the parliamentarians in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. and I found that we get the minimum as compared to the parliamentarians of the whole world. We are very grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has assured us of office and telephone facilities. The matter is under consideration. It will be arranged at the space available between Parliament House Annex and Parliament House, but it is not likely to materialise during the 8th Lok Sabha, it will materialise during the 9th Lok Sabha. Therefore, I would demand that till that time, you should provide us with telephone, stenography and other facilities. We receive letters from our areas. The people have elected us and they expect to reply their letters. You have raised the price of postal stamps. Who will type our letters? If we get these typed in the stenopool, there will be no quorum in the House and if we sit in the party office, difficulty will arise. These are our practical difficulties and our hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows this. I would urge upon the Government that after passing the Budget, they should bring a comprehensive bill in this regard for which we shall feel obliged. I had met the hon. Minister and impressed upon him to raise this amount from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000, which should be applicable in our case also. An M.L.A. in Uttar Pradesh gets Rs. 1 lakh as car advance. You are not giving any thing to us. A Fiat N.E. costs Rs. 1.28 lakh. The advance you give us is not enough even for the purchase of a maruti car. Therefore, I would suggest that Ministers should be given Rs. 1.25 lakh and the M. Ps. Rs. 75,000 as car advance. This is the feeling of all of us here.

I express my thanks to you for giving me time. I am sure that the hon. Home Minister, in consultation with the hon. Prime Minister, will bring comprehensive bill in April in this House and remove

the existing anomalies so that we could serve the people of India more and more and fulfil their expectations which they have from us.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Dr. Rajhans may speak. I think there is sufficient discussion on the subject. Please be brief.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jharkhand) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think what I am going to say is the feeling of everybody here. Previously, an M.L.A. in Bihar used to get a daily allowance of Rs. 31 and Rs. 50 which has now been raised to Rs. 75. Secondly, the rate of out station allowance was Rs. 21. Now the Government of Bihar has made laws that the M.L. As in Bihar will get Rs. 75 per day throughout the year, whether the House is in session or not.

A Member of Parliament represents the constituencies of 6 to 7 M.L. As.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the occasion to raise all this.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, what I mean to say is that a Member of Parliament serves a large constituency and whenever he visits his constituency he spends Rs. 5000 on an average. Do you want him to be dishonest? Do not force all of us, who have come here after being elected, to go away from here helplessly and make way for other to come to this House. I would plead that the pay and allowances of a Member of Parliament should, at least, be equal to that of a Joint Secretary.

You must decide the pay and allowances of the Members keeping the entire picture of a district in view and also the

large constituencies they are serving. You should keep in view how best they can serve in their constituencies.

I am expressing the feelings of all of us.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made a gross discrimination between the Members of Parliament and Ministers. First he raised the amount in our case to Rs. 20,000. In case of Ministers, this amount was Rs. 15,000 which he has raised to Rs. 50,000. But in our case it has remained Rs. 20,000. Mr. Chairman, Sir, can you tell us which vehicle can be purchased for Rs. 20,000? ... (Interruptions) As some hon. Members have also said, the price of even the Maruti car is Rs. 75,000. No vehicle can be purchased with less than this price. Therefore, I want you make it at least Rs. 1 lakh both for Ministers and Members.

Secondly, this amount of Rs. 1 lakh should be interest free so that the Members have no difficulty in repaying this amount on time.

Besides, we get constituency allowance of Rs. 1250. Hon. Minister, you get government vehicles for official use but we have to make payment towards hire charges and diesel and petrol when we go to our constituencies on Saturdays and Sundays. This amount of Rs. 1250/- is spent in two days and there is no provision for the rest of the month. Therefore, either this should be enhanced substantially or provision for vehicles free of charge may be made for us in our constituencies. Then we do not mind even if you withdraw this allowance of Rs. 1250/-.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I get vehicles in my area.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: You might be getting, but we do not get. Either you arrange vehicles for us from the State Governments or raise the constituency allowance so that we undertake four of our constituencies and serve them properly.

Similarly, Members of Parliament must be provided with Personal Assistants and also a typewriter so that they become more active and contribute more in the development of their area; so that they are able to make protracted correspondence and draw the attention of the Government towards burning problems and you are able to take timely decisions.

Just now, an hon. Member was making a point about the salaries of M.Ps. You are aware that even a class IV employee is now getting Rs. 1000 following the acceptance of the fourth pay commission's report. In this way, you have placed us in class IV. In the protocol, you have put us at number one position, but in the matter of salary, we are being treated as class V employee. Therefore, some provision should be made to conform the protocol so that the prestige of Members of Parliament is maintained. Today, when a class IV employee happens to meet us he thinks that these people are getting less salary than he gets. This position must be taken note of.

You have also shown discrimination in the matter of house rent. You do not recover house rent from Ministers. You also do not recover house rent from those Members of Parliament who have been allotted flats. But house rent is recovered from those Members of Parliament who have been allotted bungalows. This recovery of house rent should also be stopped so that everybody is treated equally.

I would like to make a submission about the medical facilities. The Ministers, even in case of minor illness, are entitled to go to the U.S.A., United Kingdom, etc., wherever they want, but the Members of Parliament do not get admission even in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here. We have to face a lot of difficulties. You must treat us equally so that we have no difficulty in getting admission in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. If somebody suffers from any major illness and if you are generous enough you send him for treatment abroad. This discrimination must end and all should be treated equally.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The scope of this Motion is very limited and only half-an-hour is allotted to it. Many Members have ventilated the grievances and there are other forums for you to ventilate your grievances. There are other fora to say all these things.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You can extend the time. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. You can extend the time in consultation with her. It is a very important matter. It is in the interest of all of us.

Similarly, there is no limit for ministers for travel by planes, but the Members of Parliament are entitled to limited trips. There should be uniformity in the matter of air journey also so that we are able to reach those places where we are required to go urgently. The A.C. first class fare and the air fare are equal. So, if this is done, it will save time and also increase efficiency. It is very necessary to have this arrangement.

I hope that my suggestions will be accepted by the hon. Minister and that he will provide more facilities to the Members of Parliament by bringing a comprehensive Bill. These things are very essential in order to enlist more and more co-operation in running the administration of this country properly. Being the Home Minister, he should talk to the hon. Prime Minister and implement these suggestions.

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Chairman, lest their record be otherwise misunderstood by outside persons, I want to make it straight.

Members of the House are not interested in increasing their allowances and other things. What we are interested is in having the facilities, to effectively work as representatives of the people. One example. There is the 20 Point Programme. Today, 20 Point Programme had become

more a drain at the block-level, BDO, CO and Daroga Raj, rather than reaching the entire thing to the common people. Every time the Prime Minister and the Home Minister say here and outside that MP must be actively moving in the areas to see that they are not done. We want to do that.

I want you to appoint a Committee and find out, to discharge this function effectively, what the Prime Minister or the Home Minister want from us, whether it is possible, to move in the Constituency even for 5 days in the whole year, forget about 5 months, in Rs. 1200/-. You do not increase the allowance. As others say, you give the facilities, for example, the jeep and other things or you increase it. But it should be viewed in this perspective. Not that we want any increase in money. This aspect should be cleared.

The speech of Dr. G.S. Rajhans should not give the impression that we want daily allowance whether we are in the House or not. That is not the point. Bihar can do it. Uttar Pradesh can do it. But, we want daily allowance when we are sitting as a Member in the House. It is a question to find out now what the Fourth Pay Commission for the Officers and the other Pay Commissions for the Military Officers have recommended. In the discharge of their functions, the hon. Minister and the Members are a little better representative. So, you must find out whether they need more daily allowance. That also should be looked into. If it is not, O.K. Then don't give it. But, I feel if you are seeing all other sides, let that also be seen for the Ministers. I do not say I want a pay like a Joint secretary or IV Class employee. That is nonsense absolutely. What is the comparison between a Member of Parliament or Joint Secretary or even Secretary of the Government of India or even Chief Secretary? What is the comparison? I am at the risk. I come, I fight election. I move every day. I see the wrath or the pleasure of the members for five years. As it is jokingly said, we are all temporaries. But, that temporary has got a grace. Permanency does not give that

grace. There are many things which are permanent. But the most beautiful thing in the world is that they are all temporary. This world is temporary. Therefore, I do not speak from that argument of being a Joint Secretary or IV Class employee. What I say is this. As representatives of the people whether it is for five years or 20 years, whatever it is, for many terms, of course, I am now here for six terms. Therefore, I am here for 30 years. So, what I say is that there should be no comparison with that. I do not compare with America because their representatives, according to the population, get a percentage. I do not think this country can afford that. Therefore, what I say, according to facility, for example, what Shri Ram Pyare Panika said, I do not know other Members, some may have less or more every day I have to post on an average 70 to 100 letters, I say on declaration. Every letter that I receive, even from a poor widow, I reply her 'Yes' or 'No'. That I do. You must assess how that is possible for a Member to reply that letter and the postage and all that. Is it covered by what you are giving? I do not want any increase. But let there be an assessment, pure and simple, whether if you have once agreed to give Postal facilities if you have agreed to give air facilities of travel, you have agreed to give railway facility of travel, then kindly assess whether in the present circumstances, it is possible.

These days I am quoting that I am first in so many things. For example, I first brought the freedom society in the country and I am its father. I was the first in 1954 in my speech to urge the President's motion. Now again, I say that I was the first, in 1954, to bring Members' facility in the House. Members were getting Rs. 40/- per day; Nothing else. When I came in the first Parliament Rs. 40/- was given. When you go to Bombay, either you go for the constituency work or something, when you come back, you will get either $40 \times 5 = 200$ or railway fare. I am not saying you a poor member, but an hon.

Member and you will have to suffer. I put it at Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 which came to Rs. 40/- Then we got Rs. 400 and Rs. 20/- An hon. member told me—Shri Mahabir Tyagi —: "Don't make it. People will call you '420'". It was Rs. $400 + 21$. I moved my first amendment in the party and I moved in this House a Private Member's Resolution for that. When Acharya Kripalani shouted at me: 'you fellows only want money', I said: 'Dada, there are not many partners whose husband and wife are in the Parliament and who draw Rs. 80/- per day' like Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha. So, what I say is that it should be viewed in that perspective. We do not ask for increase. But we certainly want increase in the facilities; we certainly want increase in telephone calls and facilities. You know better. You please take the case of telephone. I cannot stop a voter who comes to my house for making a call. Nor you can do it in your constituency. Otherwise, you will always suffer from getting their votes. So, there should be some reasonable facilities. Not that, you can make the calls and put Rs. 4500/- as Bill. There are some Ministers, some important Ministers according to their work. In that case, the Bill may be to the tune of Rs. 15000/- I was also a Minister; but not to that extent. I had a reasonable Bill of the office of the Minister. What I say is that in this case also, you must take into consideration—some members said that you phone for 4 times etc. I don't say that there are majority of the Ministers who reply back. There are some Ministers who have not come from public life. There are 'Maharaja Ministers, there are *Phalana* Ministers and for example there are other Ministers who do not know a poor-man like Bhagwat Jha Azad. I agree. I have to speak to him atleast six times. You also say that we will give a Statement. If he does not reply for six times, then I will put the six extra calls in his Bill. Let there be a provision in that bill I have no objection. But what I say is—either you give constituency allowance or any other allowance—we only want, as representatives of the people, to participate in the day-to-day functioning—I do not want any increase in constituency allowance.—kindly set up a Committee and see whether it is possible for a Member to do as to what the Prime Minister or the Home

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Minister expected from a member. For example, if a Member does not move, what will happen? People would complain that you do not come to the constituency. Of course, I go. How can you move? If the entire amount is put in the constituency in moving, but still you cannot fulfil. There are 1300 booths. The constituency is 150 miles long; 70 miles broad. Do you want him to go once in five years and put his *topi* and say : or do you want me to move around? I do the other part. There are some members who believe in the first part. They do not go because if they go and meet the people, they make the people angry against them. What I say is that I am not talking on that line—on daily allowance or constituency allowance. What I am at is that let the Government decide—if they want us to participate in the 20 Point Programme; if they want us to see the different projects that are going on—as to what should be the minimum facilities that a Member should be given? Let minimum facilities be given to us. That is what I say and I hope that the Government will consider it. When Mr Arjun Singh is there, I am only saying that when a voter comes either to your constituency or to your office here, what does he do? I restrict him from making trunk calls. But still he feels that the Member has got it free. Wherever I go, he says

[Translation]

it is free for you. Why you cry?

[English]

because I am told to be a rough-rub when I speak truth. Truth speaking is roughness these days. Therefore, I have a difficulty in restricting my telephone; and it may be out of my control. Otherwise, I can not move in the constituency. Therefore, I need it. What I say is let the telephone facility be reasonable; let the clerk facility and the stenographic facility be reasonable. Even here, what we have been given by the Secretariat is a stenographers' pool. Is it enough? If it is enough, I request you one thing :let there be a pool for all the officers in the Parliament house. Let them have the same facility. Let not the officers have their own staff. Let them also have the

pool system. Let the Ministers also have the pool system and set an example. If that is not possible, then for the whole 540 members this Lok Sabha, this pool is not enough. Therefore, what I say is that I do not want any increase. I want to have facilities for effective functioning for the members of Parliament. Constituency allowance, telephone facility, facility in respect of rail travel and air-travel facilities which have already been agreed to, give them to the Member. It is a question of seeing whether they are adequate or not. I am only putting this big question before the Hon'ble Home Minister. If they are adequate, then I don't ask for any increase. If they are not adequate, then kindly look into it. That is all I have to say.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I want to say only two lines, not more than that :

(Ham nahin kahate ki

Aap Hamko Vaisa Bana Dijiye,

Ham to sirf itna chahte hain

ki aap jaisa Bana dijiye)

We do not demand more. We want to be given only what you are getting.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, several hon. Members have expressed their views on the Bill presented in the House by the hon. Minister and have made various suggestions while supporting them and I, through you, want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to only one point.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has passed a bill providing for grant of an advance upto Rs. 1 lakh on 4% annual interest to each Member of Legislative Assembly for construction of a house or for purchase of a motor car. So far as the repayment is concerned, the Act provides that deductions will be made from the allowances, etc. of the Member

during his term of office in easy instalments and if some amount is still left, the Member can get his pension attached against that amount and he has to give this in writing at the time of applying for the advance. This arrangement is available in a state like Uttar Pradesh. But, here, you have provided for an advance of only Rs. 20,000 for a Member of Parliament who represents 5 Legislative Assembly constituencies. With this meagre amount, neither we can build a house nor can we purchase a motor vehicle. Therefore through you, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister to raise this limit at least upto Rs. 1 lakh so that we are able to construct our own house either at our native place or in Delhi, the choice being left to us. The advance should be made available by the Government either for construction of a house or for purchase a motor vehicle, as the case may be.

At the time of taking advance he can give in writing that in case he fails to repay the entire loan during his office term, the balance amount be adjusted against his pension and to this, I feel, there should be no objection from the Central Government. There should be no hesitation about it because even a Joint Secretary in the Government of India gets this loan for this purpose. Then there is no justification to put a limit of Rs. 20,000 in our case. Otherwise, it would be better not to grant this loan at all, because we will be utilising this amount for some useful purposes, thus creating a burden for us. Therefore it is my submission to the hon. Minister that limit of this loan may be raised from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1 lakh as suggested by many hon. Members. Besides, I am of the view, as has been suggested by Shri Azad also, that instead of the constituency allowance, you arrange to provide us an Ambassador car as and when we visit our constituency in connection with the 20 point programme on which much stress has been laid by our hon. Prime Minister. The reason for this is that it would look awkward if we go by jeeps and the District Magistrate and other officers come by Ambassador cars. There should be clear instructions that in as the

case of officers, an official car should always be made available to the Member of Parliament for inspecting the 20 point programme in their respective constituencies. With these words, while thanking you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister to give serious thought to our suggestions and consider them sympathetically. We have been recommending various applications of others for sympathetic consideration. Therefore, our suggestions may also be considered sympathetically.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, one aspect has emerged clearly out of this discussion. I fully agree with the views of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav and Shri Azad, but would like to make one point clear. Members of Parliament are peoples' representatives and have all the privileges and prerogatives and if we enjoy all comforts, the people of the country will not forgive us. We must bear this always in mind.

Secondly, the way the I. A. S. officers are getting money it cannot be compared with us. I fully agree with Shri Azad on this score. You try to give them maximum pay. It can not be compared with us. Having heard some words, I am feeling hurt. Therefore, I want to say few words. I neither want mercy nor sympathy. If this amount is considered to be enough for sincere discharge of duties of an honest Member of Parliament then there is no need to increase the amount. But, keeping in view the rising prices, if this amount is not considered sufficient to manage the work honestly, then it must be increased. When the price of an ambassador car has risen from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 1.15 lakh what use this amount of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000 will be? When a bill for Rs. 10 has gone upto Rs. 150, what purpose will the above amount serve? These difficulties must be taken note of. You provide a vehicle for 10 days in Uttar Pradesh. Do you know how that vehicle comes in what condition that comes? A few persons like me who own a vehicle, make use of it. Will it be justified that Government officials go by shining vehicles and the

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

hon. Members of Parliament in old, dilapidated vehicles? In spite of all this, do you think they will have all the respect? When you do not protect their honour how do you think that others will respect them?

The respect of the Members of Parliament depends on their character, their ability and the service they do and they are re-elected after every 5 years after passing these tests and still do they need your mercy and sympathy? Have we come here to do clerical job? We do not require your mercy. We need the sympathy and mercy of crores of the people of India and none else. We do not need the mercy and sympathy of the collector who is authorised by you to give us any condemned vehicle. If we require the vehicle at 8 O'clock, they will send the same at 2 and some times they will not send at all. If the driver is on leave, the vehicle will come after the meeting is over. We do not want this mercy, this sympathy.

The Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs must take into account the pay, allowances and pension received by State Legislators before fixing the pay, allowances and pension of the Members of Parliament. As Members of Parliament we do not even have a table and a chair free of charge. *(Interruptions)* the M. LAs do not have to pay for the furniture, etc. they are provided with.

If somebody wants to fix an appointment with any Minister, he has to ring up at least 18 to 20 times and then he gets an appointment. Sometimes, one does not get the appointment at all.

(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs

Please do not ring the bell. Kindly listen to the points I am making. They have to be taken seriously. A Member of Parliament has to look after 5 legislative Assembly constituencies.

(Interruptions)

In some cases it is 5-8-10. In Uttar Pradesh, to which I belong to there are 9 to 10 lakh people in a constituency and a Member of Parliament represents 10 to 12 lakh people. You can imagine in what conditions he has to work and if somebody wants to work honestly, he cannot do so. Please do not force us to become dishonest. Please do this much that we are able to serve the public with honesty.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only two submissions. First, do not go much into the personal benefit that Members of Parliament get out of their pay, allowances and other facilities but make a study of their needs which are necessary for efficient discharge of their duties and then take a decision what must be given to them.

Secondly you must take into consideration as to what extra facilities should be extended to a member who serves 5 to 8 times more people than the state legislator who represents a constituency having one lakh population. You must take care that Members of Legislative Assemblies do not get more pension, more pay and allowances than those of the Members of Parliament. It is my submission that you must not do such ridiculous thing. If a Minister is to be given advance for purchase of a vehicle he should be given full amount. Do not give him advance to purchase a chevrolet car, but give him that much money that he can purchase an Ambassador, a fiat or a maruti car. If you want to do a thing do it properly otherwise, do not do it. Besides, Ministers are not above the Members of Parliament. If somebody has been appointed a Minister, he is from amongst us. If today someone is a Minister, he may cease to be so the next day and someone from amongst us may become a minister. Therefore, there should be no discrimination between these two categories. Whatever is given to us as Members of Parliament, it should be uniform for all and there should be no discrimination, and if there is any discrimination, it should not get the approval of the Parliament. This is my appeal to you.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Chairman,

the motion presented by me in the House has a very limited scope. But it has given an opportunity to the hon. Members to ventilate their difficulties that come in their way in the efficient discharge of their duties. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is present here and I have noted all the points raised by the hon. Members. Since it is the joint responsibility of the Government, I have noted down all points, though all of them do not concern my department. I know how to process these cases because in the past I had also been the Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.....

(Interruptions)

The hon'ble Members Shri Bhagwat and Shri Chaturvedi have raised a basic issue that it would not be proper to compare hon'ble Members of Parliament with any official or any officer because hon'ble Members represent sovereignty of the country, the Parliament is sovereign and therefore they should not be compared with any head of the Department or an official of any other category. It is the duty of this House and Government to provide such necessary facilities to the Members of Parliament as would enable them to serve the country and the people of their respective areas with honesty and devotion, without any fear or favour. I fully agree with the hon. Members. In this regard, several hon. Members spoke in detail. Shri Girdhari Lal, Shri Panika and Shrimati Chandra Tripathi and several other hon. Members have expressed their views on other aspects. I feel that the comparison drawn between Ministers and the Members of Parliament is also of no use. Primarily, we are Members of Parliament and we all serve the nation and the duty we are assigned is a matter of chance. We all are assigned some specific task, somebody is given the duty of a gate keeper and some of a Secretary. It is in the service to the nation. We have to discharge the specific duty assigned to each of us. But basically we come to this House as Members of Parliament and therefore, they should be given facilities as parliamentarians and there should be no discrimination in this regard in anyway.

I shall put up all your suggestions

before the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs which is the proper forum. But the motion under discussion here has been brought under the provisions of the salaries and allowances of Ministers Act which comes under my charge. As you know, the law concerning the salaries and allowances of the Members of Parliament is a different one which was also passed by this august House. Action on the suggestions made by the hon. Members will be taken under this Act. I shall try to place all the suggestions and, if possible with improvements, before the Council of Ministers through the Parliamentary Committee so that we are able take some decisions on them and bring them before the House.

With these words, I would request the House to pass this motion of amendment so that I make preparations for the second one.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1987 framed under sub-section () of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on the 27th February, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

13.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourns for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at fourteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple, innocuous and the most non-controversial Bill. Section 90(8) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 defines the category A posts in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as any post with a minimum monthly salary of not less than Rs. 700 and category B posts as any post with a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 550 and which is not a category A post.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi follows the same scales of pay as are applicable to the Central Government employees and accordingly with the revision of pay scales of Groups B, C and D employees of the Central Government on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, the pay scales for the employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have also been revised. In the new pay structure, the minimum pay for a government servant starts from Rs. 750. Under the existing provisions of Section 90(8) of the Principal Act, all posts in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi became category A posts. Again under Section 96 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, no appointment to any category 'A' post in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi can be made except after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Even the cases of confirmation and regularisation would have to be referred to the Union Public Service Commission and this was very much affecting the administration of the MCD. The MCD was in a dilemma following the announcement of the Fourth Pay Commission's Report. As per the Commission's recommendations, even peons and Safai Karmacharis also became category 'A' posts in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. This took away the powers of the Municipal Commissioner who is the executive head of the MCD even to appoint a peon after the revision

of the pay scales has been accepted by the MCD. This has been greatly agitating the minds of the MCD employees and their number is more than 1,00,000.

I must thank the Municipal Corporation of Delhi because they have not only accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission but also decided to implement them, though the extra burden for the Municipal Corporation will be about Rs. 16 crores annually. In view of the above mentioned facts that I placed before this House, the ordinance was promulgated to help the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to overcome the dilemma and the anomaly that was facing them. Without this ordinance, the administration of the MCD would have been seriously affected since no appointment, no confirmation and no regularisation could have been arrived at without going through the procedure of consulting the UPSC. This could have resulted in virtual stoppage of recruitment to various posts in the MCD. The Central pay scales have to be extended to the MCD employees quickly so that not only their pay, but cases of confirmation and regularisation also do not suffer because of the procedural difficulties. In fact I feel that the ordinance should have come a little earlier. Instead of February, it should have come a little earlier. But as you know, all the formalities have to be worked out and sometimes it takes time. This ordinance is completely a pro-working class ordinance which wanted to help 1,00,000 employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It has received support in Rajya Sabha from all sides and I hope that in this House also, it will receive support from all sections of our hon. members.

This Bill is brought forward just to remove the anomaly and dilemma in which the MCD found itself. This Bill seeks to replace the aforesaid ordinance by making a provision to the effect that category A posts and Category B posts mean any posts which having regard to the scale of pay and emoluments, could be classified as such under the Central Government in accordance with the orders issued by that Government from time to time. Therefore the provision of

going and referring the matter to the UPSC every time has been substituted by this amendment so that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi can act on its own without going to the Union Public Service Commission every time.

For the information of the hon. members here, I may also mention that this ordinance has facilitated the working of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to a great extent and even during this period of 5.2.87 to 16.3.87, the MCD has started the process of appointment, confirmation and regularisation in 1,886 cases. The regularisation was for 360 posts; appointments was for 343 posts and confirmation was for 53 posts and appointments, which is being processed—will facilitate 1108 cases. I may therefore, appeal to the hon. Members that this is a very simple and innocuous Bill and will receive the support from all sections of the House.

I commend this Bill for consideration.

(Translation)

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the objectives with which this Bill has been brought forth in this House. This Bill seeks to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957. In Sub-Section 8 of Section 90 of this Act it has been provided what will be the pay scales of the employees of the Corporation. A little while ago while introducing this Bill, the hon. Minister said that previously those posts were treated as 'A' category posts which carried a minimum basic pay of Rs. 700 and those posts with a minimum basic pay of Rs. 550/- were treated as category 'B' posts and for making appointments to such posts the approval of the UPSC was necessary. This was the position till now. But after the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in the MCD, the basic pay of even the lowest category of employees there is Rs. 750/- today. Hence the Municipal Corporation

was finding it difficult to appoint persons even to the lowest category of posts on its own without the approval of UPSC. The promulgation of the ordinance in this connection and the passing of this amendment Bill which seeks to replace the ordinance, that obstacle in the way of the Municipal Corporation shall be removed. This is what has been stated by the hon. Minister and this objective deserves our support. While supporting this Bill I will request the hon. Minister to look to the conditions of the employees of other Municipal Corporations also in the country which are under the administrative control of the Central Govt., e.g the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation. The hon. Minister may kindly see to it that the pay scales of the employees of the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation are also brought at par with those of the Delhi Corporation. In this context I will like to mention that employees of the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation and their leaders have already met the hon. Minister and have placed their demand for the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission there also. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the present pay scales of the Corporation employees in other big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras etc. are much less than the scales suggested by the Fourth Pay Commission. I will request the Government to see whether their pay scales can be possibly improved after providing adequate funds for the developmental works. This may also kindly be examined. Another purpose of this Bill is to revoke the ordinance that was promulgated on the 5th February 1987 in this connection. Now Sir, I have some objections in respect of the issue of that ordinance itself. The Govt. was very well aware that the eighth session of the eighth Lok Sabha was to commence on the 23rd February. The summons for this 8th session were issued, so far I can remember, on the 31st January 1987. Therefore the ordinance was promulgated on the 5th February after the summons were issued on the 31st January. The hon. Minister has himself admitted here that it should have been promulgated

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Bajji Ban Rlyan]

earlier. Hence my objection is that why are we being compelled to pass this Bill by issuing an ordinance a little earlier in January? This is nothing but pressurising the Parliament unnecessarily to pass the Bill. If it was considered so very urgent then this Bill could have been introduced in the last session of the Lok Sabha, so far as I remember, the last session extended upto the 3rd week of December '86. This amendment Bill could well have been brought forth in the 3rd week of December without taking recourse to the issue of ordinance. Did the Govt. have any objection to that? No, this Govt. is indifferent to that! The Govt. has not yet got over the bad habit of issuing ordinances as they like, whenever they like and on any issue they like. This is what I object to. I will request the Govt. to pay heed to it in the future. Every-body in the Rajya Sabha has supported this Bill. Our party has also supported it in Rajya Sabha. Our party supports it here also. But you should not try to pressurise Parliament by issuing ordinances beforehand unnecessarily.

This could have been brought forth in the last session or since they waited so long, they could wait a few days more and bring forth this Bill in the current session. What was the need of an ordinance? One thing more Sir, the pay scales introduced in the MCD are identical to those of the Central Govt. In view of that, in Sub-Section 8 of Section 90 of the Act of 1957, in place of the present amendment perhaps it would have been better if you deleted the whole section and just said "as in the Central Govt" or some such thing. That might have avoided complications and the necessity of further amendments in the future. With that Sir, I once again support this Bill and conclude my speech.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the provisions incorporated in this Bill are good. There is not much to speak on them, but a lot is to be said about the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which is a den of corruptions. I can say with full responsibility

that out of the files of 75,000 cases prepared by the vigilance against big persons who had undertaken irregular contractions, made encroachments, committed frauds of crores of rupees by passing bye laws, 60,000 files have been stolen and destroyed by the officers there. The Government has suffered a huge loss due to this and the people, against whom cases should have been filed and who should have been punished are flourishing. Nobody can harm those big people who have made encroachment on Government land or municipality land. But the Jhuggi dwellers are being displaced. A very large population of Delhi lives in trans-Yamuna area, but no civic amenities are available to them. People live there like animals. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to institute an inquiry into this corruption case which has also been published in the press several times. You may take five months, six months, but you must make a statement in this House as to who was responsible for this and what action was taken against him. In Naveen Shahdara, commercial complexes have been constructed at places where there were proposals to construct private house. Nobody is paying any tax for it. It is more important to note that the vigilance wing of the M.C.D. wrote to higher authorities that unauthorised construction was being made and that the same be stopped immediately. Those officers put the report in their drawers and suppressed the file and allowed the unauthorised construction to reach top storey. What can be a greater fraud than this? The whole matter should be enquired into. We have no objection if their salary is increased ten times. This fraud must be fully enquired into and this House should be informed why this is happening. With these words I conclude.

(English)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): I welcome the Bill. The Bill is meant for the officers of the Municipal Corporation. They are about one lakh employees working there. It is a right Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister who has brought it. It ought to have been brought before the 29th of January, 1987.

The Ordinance ought to have been brought before 29th of January, 1987 because on the 30th January, 1987, the summons had been issued by the President to all the Members of Parliament with regard to convening the Budget Session of Parliament on the 23rd February, 1987. So, only after the summons had been issued to all the Members of Parliament on the 5th February, 1987, this ordinance was promulgated. So, you are creating a bad convention by bypassing the Parliament. It gives an impression that you are showing disrespect to the parliamentary democracy. I think in future you may not like to do it and this time you might have done it due to some urgency.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : This is not the first time that they have done it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Of course, so many times you have shown disrespect to Parliament. This Corporation is going to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. It is a welcome Bill. I do not know whether they are going to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in respect of the Union Territory like Chandigarh and so on. There are so many Union Territories. I do not know whether they are going to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in respect of those Union Territories. It is for the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point.

As far as this Corporation is concerned, it is an autonomous body. When it is an autonomous body, there is no body to question its activities; that is what they think. The Minister, who is my neighbour, I think, will take action against those officers who are encouraging putting up *jhuggis* on the unauthorised land by getting some money from them. Whatever Mr. Rajhans has said, I fully endorse it because such a behaviour is going on by getting money and allowing people to put up their *jhuggis*. In this way, they are occupying the land of the government unauthorisedly.

More than 5 lakh Tamil people reside in Delhi. They reside in R. K. Puram, Mongolpuri, Janakpuri, Mori Gate, Vasant Vihar and in other places also; in all these places, our Tamil population is living. They are all labour community. They are not having any land to have construction or to put up *jhuggies*. This has been reported to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and also to the Housing Minister also umpteen times. But they have not taken any action. If at all I get any reply they only say that the applications have been rejected. All the hut dwellers are suffering. That is all they do. I request the hon. Minister to come to their rescue and those hut dwellers who are able to construct a house or a *jhuggy* may be allotted some land so that they can live in Delhi. Our hon. Prime Minister is keen to help the downtrodden and the poor people. So, if there is any vacant land it may be given to the poor people, working people and I request that the Delhi Municipal Corporation may keep these downtrodden people in view.

I think this bill is welcome and I hope that in future Parliament will not be bypassed and let not any disrespect be shown to Parliament and to Parliamentary democracy. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987. I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that, as has been stated by Dr. Rajhans more than 70,000 cases of encroachment had been prepared in the Municipal Corporation and out of them 60,000 files are missing. Do you know how many senior officers in the M.C.D. own commercial complexes and are in possession of property worth one to two crore of rupees? You might have taken note that a few days back we had undertaken an examination of the working of the D.D.A. and we had come to know that Senior Officers of D.D.A. also have raised commercial complexes in the name of their family members.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, in what way is your speech related to this Bill ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You have not understood this. You designate them 'Daroga' and pay Rs. 5/- per month. They are not bothered because they are millionaires. They have accumulated property from various sources. You have not done a wise thing by increasing their salaries.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, is it not necessary to increase their salaries ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You may at least conduct an enquiry as to how much property they possess, how much property is there in the possessions of their family members. Instead of increasing salaries of the employees of Municipal Corporation, you should have made provisions for beautifying Delhi. You must make such arrangements as would provide better facilities to the people of Delhi. Today, the condition of roads in Delhi is bad, gutters in streets are not being cleaned, the position of electric supply is not good. You must take corrective measures. The schools in Delhi are being run in tents. The Municipalities have the earnings of crores of rupees but it all goes into the pockets of higher officers. You must look into this.

You have made D.D.A. and M.C.D. two separate departments. You must have heard that the house constructed by D.D.A. do not have any foundation. The D.D.A. had to dismiss many of its Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers on the charges of corruption. Crores of rupees are misappropriated there. You set up separate departments for the same work. Somebody will give land and the other accord approval for construction of houses. Lot

of corruption takes place in this way. The officers of both D.D.A. and the M.C.D. take advantage of this. People have encroached upon street corners which is obstructing the movement of traffic. It is essential to look in to all this. Has any attention been paid for the beautification of Delhi ? Today, Delhi has a population of about 70 lakhs and it might become 1 crore in the next five years when it will become a city with the highest population in the country. Do you want to create conditions here like those in Calcutta where it takes hours to travel from one place to another because of traffic jams everywhere. The way the Marxists and Communists have created chaos in Calcutta, do you want the same conditions to be created in Delhi as well ? If so, then let the Delhi Municipal Corporation work the way it is working at present, there is no need to interfere. If you want to make Delhi the most beautiful city of the world, it being capital of India, then it is necessary to pay special attention to it. Are you aware that 2 to 3 lakhs of people migrate to Delhi every year in search of jobs and means of livelihood ? Some of these people build their own huts but under the cover of these huts some contractors are doing business by charging a rent of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for each hut. You must control such contractors because they are giving certain portion of this amount to the officers of the Municipal Corporation. All this is being carried on right under the nose of the Central Government as there the saying goes 'nearer to the church further from God', through the hon. Prime Minister the Home Minister and other Ministers and State Ministers are live in Delhi, still the people have to face great difficulties here. Hence, in order to improve the situation, you must instruct the officials—you may increase their salary to Rs. 10,000/- —to make Delhi the most beautiful city to be emulated by other towns and cities. If the officials work honestly it is possible to achieve this target. They should not harbour any intentions of amassing huge wealth and work for the welfare of the public. You have increased the salaries of the I.A.S. officers to Rs. 8000 per month on the recommendations of the

Fourth Pay Commission. You can enhance it further to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 per month subject to the condition that they shall work with complete honesty. I would suggest that they should be appointed on temporary basis, for five years in the first instant, like we are here for five years. If they work satisfactorily for five years then they should be given extension and if not their services should be terminated as happens in our case after 5 years. Only then will the work progress in the best possible manner and all the arrangements work properly. With these words, I fully agree with many of the hon. Members who have raised their voices against the issue of the Ordinance after the Parliament has been summoned but as I belong to your party so I will have to support it. However, I will request you to take strict action against the dishonest people and punish them harshly as to set an example for others and the future generation may know that when you were the Home Minister you had taken strong measures against corrupt officials and had awarded them strict punishment. It will bring fame to you, to us and to the hon. Prime Minister and the people will say that under his leadership the system functioned honestly and efficiently. Hence you must take some hard, strong steps. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill presented in this House is so small that there is hardly any need to say anything on it and I, therefore, support the Bill. However, I will take this opportunity to place two or three suggestions before the Houses. When I came here as a Member of Parliament in 1950, I was allotted a flat where there were no mosquitoes. But today the situation is such that it is difficult for us to sleep during the night because of mosquitoes. If this is the condition in the flats of Members of Parliament then it is difficult to say what will be the condition elsewhere. The situation has become so terrible that no one can sleep in peace at his home at night. I have talked to the concerned Department in this regard many times and they gave me assurance

also but no one came. We are Members of Parliament. The officials had some difficulties and they may come tomorrow or later. But what about the common man? The situation is very serious. The situation in Delhi, New Delhi and trans Yamuna area is worse. Just now, an hon. Member of the D.M.K. has mentioned about the situation in his State. Thousands of unemployed and poor people from Bihar come to Delhi in search of work. Their influx to Delhi is not a recent happening. They have been coming here since long and the process still continues. They have no shelter to live. They have not been provided with ration cards and other facilities. It is really painful to see that no shelter is available to them although they have been living here for a long time. Therefore, I would request that housing and other facilities should be made available to them. Some of the hon. Members have mentioned about the condition of the roads. Barring a few places, the condition of roads is very bad. The people have many complaints about drinking water and sanitation also.

I have already said that there is nothing objectionable in this Bill. This Bill has to be supported. Therefore, I support it, but I hope that you would pay attention to what I have said about the trans-Yamuna areas, mosquitoes and 28, North Avenue and would take corrective steps in order to remove the present difficulties.

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the interest they have taken in this Bill. Mr. Riyan, Mr. Rajhans, Mr. Kolandaivelu, Mr. Vyas and lastly, Mr. Yadav have participated in the discussion.

As you have rightly said, some of the problems which were mentioned by the hon. Members have nothing to do with the Bill that I have introduced in this House. But I fully share the sentiments

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

expressed by them because I am myself a part of Delhi. For the last many years I am in Delhi, so, sometimes I myself think as to what is happening to Delhi, as Mr. Vyas and Mr. Yadav have pointed out.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
The situation is deteriorating day by day. No improvement is in sight.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
Sometimes I myself describe Delhi Administration as a classical music. To understand a classical music and dance, you have to be a part of it and you have to have experience of it for years together. Otherwise, you cannot understand a classical music. Therefore, to understand this Delhi Administration, really one should be very much involved in these kinds of things so that one can understand it. Hon'ble members have drawn attention to the problems of mosquito menace, there are less facilities for drinking water, there is no accommodation for so many people coming to Delhi, and many other problems like encroachment of land and coming up of new structures without any registration. Because it is a cosmopolitan city, so naturally thousands of people are coming from outside to find employment here. There are numerous problems that every person living in this city of Delhi is facing. But since these are not within the purview of this Bill, I will not speak on the points which they have raised but I must convey these difficulties that the hon. Members mentioned in this House, to the proper authorities so that they can look into them. We shall see what best we can do to improve them.

Some hon. Members have pointed out that there are various agencies here—Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Committee and so on. Like these, there are multifarious agencies and really the Government should think of having a unified agency which can coordinate the

efforts of all these agencies and which can regulate them in such a manner that the development of rapidly expanding Delhi is done in a coordinated manner keeping in view the growing problems. I hope this needs serious consideration of the Government.

One more point was referred to by my friends when the Parliament was sitting on 23rd of February, why was this Ordinance brought? While introducing this Bill, I explained that this was urgently needed. I told you that this ordinance could have been brought earlier. We could have brought it earlier in January or even in December.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission and they decided to implement this. Therefore, there were formalities, anomalies, and dilemma before us. It took a little time. Therefore we came with this on 5th February. This is with a good intention. This is not for raising tax without the permission of the House. This is simply to help 100,000 employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They were very much agitated. What to do about their ranks, their categories, confirmation, how to regularise their services this was a very urgent matter. Even the Municipal Commissioner himself had no right to do anything. He is the Executive Head. He cannot do anything because all the posts were category 'A' posts. Therefore, only to help 100,000 employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi this Ordinance was brought forward. I understand the feeling of the Members of this House when 23rd was the date for Session, why was it brought on on 5th of February. This feeling has always been taken into consideration. But this is not a new thing as Prof. Ranga has pointed out. These ordinances have been coming a number of times. I hope the hon. Members will excuse us. We have done it for a good cause and for the interest of the workers.

Shri Riyan and others raised a point about Chandigarh. There is no Municipal Corporation. I hope you referred to the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Yes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Many of employees came to meet me three, four or five days ago. We have taken note of their submission. I hope within two or three weeks we shall have to see that whatever the Fourth Central Pay Commission recommended or suggested, the Union Territory employees of Chandigarh get that benefit. That is under consideration.

No other major point has been raised by the hon. Members. Whatever points were raised, they were completely outside the purview of this Bill.

I would request the hon. Members, about the specific cases, whenever it comes to their notice, if they bring it to the notice of the Home Ministry, we shall pursue it with the Delhi Administration and we shall see how the situation could improve in Delhi.

With these words I again commend this Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

14 50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

Ministry of Energy

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take consideration and voting on Demand Nos. 17 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which five hours have been allotted.

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, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column there of against Demands Nos. 17 to 19, relating to the Ministry of Energy.

Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987.	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.		
1	2	3	4		
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
17.	Department of Coal	21,81 00,000	1,98,00,00,000	1,09,02,00,000	9,90,00,00 000
18.	Department of Power	43,26,00,000	2,72,09,00,000	2,16,29,00,000	11,35,18,00,000
19.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,92,00,000	61,00,000	80,00,00,000	3,04,00,000

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Electric power is the key to prosperity of a nation. But due to power shortage, due to power cuts, in several States, a large number of industries have to be closed either partly and to some extent fully. In several States like U.P., Haryana and Kerala, power cut is imposed there in respect of industries.

In States like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat there is power cut in regard to supply of power to agricultural sector. Actually hundreds of crores of rupees worth of industrial production had been lost. Similarly, due to the loss of supply of consumer goods, there has been severe effect on prices of consumer goods also, which has resulted in consumers being robbed of additional money. In the agricultural sector also, there is a huge loss of production. The short-fall in the current year is estimated to be around 7.9% and the anticipated shortfall during the Seventh Plan period will be around 9.6%. These are estimated figures. If 10% power cut is there, it will bring loss nearly Rs. 7,000 crores to the nation. In the industrial sector alone, for the last several years, the situation is gloomy. It is quite alarming. It is most unfortunate that the Government of India have reduced the allocation for the power sector. In the Sixth Plan, originally the target was an additional 19,000 MW. But actually this was scaled down to 14,500 MW. Surprisingly even this target was not achieved. This reduction in the allocation of funds for the power sector which is a very very important sector is not at all justified. The Seventh Plan target is around 22,245 MW out of which 5541 megawatts are to be added in hydel sector, 15,999 megawatts in the thermal sector and 705 megawatts in the nuclear power generation. But the hon. Minister for Industry has some time ago in Calcutta expressed a view that even during the Seventh Plan, the targets may not be reached, and the gap may be around 10,000 MW. It is quite astonishing and it is causing a lot of concern to all the people. So, I hope the things will not go in the same direction as happened in the Sixth Plan. I hope that with adequate provision of funds and sincere efforts by the Government, we will be able to reach the target.

In regard to hydel project, though they require considerable capital investment initially, in the later years, the maintenance, production and operating costs will be very very minimal. So, wherever sufficient water source is available there is scope for hydel power generation. It should be tapped in the first instance. And the State Governments should take up such programmes. If, in any event, the State Governments do not have necessary funds, the Central Government should take up such projects. After all, the power that is going to be produced there will not be consumed only in that State, but it will be made available to the surrounding adjacent States also. So, it should be looked into from a national perspective. But unfortunately the Salal project which was taken up and which was scheduled to be completed in 1974-75 at a cost of Rs. 55 crores is still going on and it may be commissioned in the year 1987-88, but at an abnormally increased cost of Rs. 567 crores. Still there is vast scope for the hydel power generation. An estimate says, there is scope for an ultimate potential of 89,600 MW at 60 per cent load factor. But till now we have been able to instal only 15 000 MW capacity in the hydel power sector.

Regarding the thermal power it is more reliable in the sense that it does not depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon. Sir, you know in several Southern States due to the continuous drought condition for the three successive years, hydel power stations could not give all that energy which they can give.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a lot of scope in hydel power. I told Madam also once that there is one project, when there is some dispute between the States, the Centre can take up the hydel power project. Like that, I have told about Hogenakkal power station, as an example, in my constituency.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : But in regard to the thermal power stations there are several problems especially, the low quality of coal that is supp-

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

lied to the power stations. They are having adverse impact on performance of Thermal Power Plants.

Sir, the coal comes from Coal India Ltd. under the Government of India. The Singareni collieries are under the Government of India and the State Government joint sector, and the Railways is under the Central Government, but unfortunately it is so happening that in spite of the linkages that are there, the lesser quality of coal is supplied to the thermal power stations. Even in regard to the quantity also there is wide variation. Actually there is variation between the coal that is said to have been loaded in the coal companies and the coal that is actually received in the thermal power stations. So, it has got a very adverse impact on the functioning of the thermal power station. I will quote only one example. The receipt of inferior coal, apart from ill-matching of coal with boiler designs and consequent higher consumption and poor combustion in Madhya Pradesh. Sir, in regard to Satpura Thermal Power House, actually the coal received with average heat value of 3712 k Cal/kg in 1981-82, 3575 k Cal/kg in 1982-83 and 3721 k Cal/kg in 1983-84, against a designed value of 4750 k Cal/kg coal should be supplied. But, for continuously for three years very low quality of coal was supplied and it has got very adverse impact on the machinery there. Such coal leads to rapid erosion of superheater tubes, economiser tubes, I. D. fan blades and other components in the flue path, thus inflicting forced shut-downs, higher rate of maintenance etc.

Sir, when an analysis was made in regard to Damodar Valley Corporation power station about this bad quality of coal supplied, actually the study revealed that in one month alone, loss of generation and revenue were as high as Rs. 215.823 million units corresponding to a direct revenue loss of Rs. 6.8 crores to utility. The consequent loss in GNP would be around Rs. 100 crores.

While the situation is so, I suggest the

following measures to be taken by the Government:

Linkages should be based on actual production, loading capacity and availability of wagons for each colliery so that the gap between linkages and actual despatches from a particular colliery is minimised. Secondly, the practice of inviting representatives of power utilities in all the quarterly Standing Linkage Committee meetings should be restored so as to increase interaction between power utilities, coal authorities and railway in this vital area.

Railways should avoid diversion of rakes except in the event of an emergency. Railways should properly regulate the supply of wagons as per the requirements of coal authorities and power stations at loading end. Both Railways and Coal India should take effective action to build up stocks of at least one month at all thermal stations.

Shortages on account of under-loading of wagons at colliery end and pilferage in transit should be borne by Coal India and Railways, and not by thermal power stations. Suitable weighing system should be installed at all the loading points expeditiously. Payments for coal and freight charges should be as per quantities actually received at power stations. The coal being linked should be as far as possible matched with boiler design parameters of a particular thermal power station and, lastly, joint sampling of coal should be undertaken at the power station, with immediate effect. My information is that previously, the hon. Minister for Energy has conceded this, but unfortunately this could not be implemented till now. I will be very thankful if that assurance given by the Minister is implemented which will go a long way.

Another important thing is low plant load factor. Of course, it is a good sign that slowly it is improving. When compared to the previous year of 50.1%, it has increased to 52.4% in 1985-86. The meri-

torious productivity reward scheme for thermal power station should be continued. In fact, this scheme is having a very good bearing on improving the performance of thermal power stations and it should be continued. My another suggestion on this is, there was a representation from Assistant Engineers, Association of APSEB who are receiving the meritorious award for better performance of Vijayawada as well as Kothagudam power stations. They have been requesting the Government on this that a few lakhs of rupees which are given under this reward scheme should be exempted from income tax. I request the Government to kindly consider it and have a discussion with the Ministry of Finance. In the larger interest of improving the performance it is necessary because it will give some more encouragement to the employees. The amount involved may be a small amount.

Due to the drought conditions for the third successive year, several parts of South India are experiencing power cuts. Sometime back, NTPC was good enough to inform the Government of Andhra Pradesh in its letter dated 17-7-1986 that it is intending to set up a super thermal power station at Manuguru. At Manuguru, there is abundant availability of very high quality of coal. Previously, there was a lot of correspondence between our State Government and the Central Government and the State Government has agreed to give the site that was originally selected by APSEB. This is a very healthy sign. In view of the shortages, at present, and also in the near future, in the Southern region as a whole, we suggest to the Government to advance the setting up of Manuguru super thermal station into the 7th Plan framework.

Similarly, the Vijayawada thermal station is continuously giving a very good performance I am very happy to inform you this and I congratulate all the engineers and other people who are connected with that. I request the Government to take necessary steps for early completion of State III as well as taking up of Stage-IV.

Similarly, as you know, Royalaseema is a permanent drought prone area. To meet the power requirements of that area, our APSEB has proposed 2 x 210 m.w. station in Royalaseema area and we request the Government to kindly consider it and take necessary steps for starting of that thermal power station in Royalaseema area.

Unfortunately, in spite of several repeated requests from the Southern States regarding anomaly in the tariff that is charged for the electricity that is supplied from the Central power generating stations to the different States, it is continuing. In the Northern region, the tariff is 36.29 paise per unit whereas in the Western region, it is 34.29 paise. What is the rationale in supplying it at the rate of 50 paise to the Southern region? So, several southern States have been repeatedly asking for uniform rate and very recently in Madras, when a meeting has taken place all the Southern State Electricity Boards have jointly reiterated their demand for uniform tariff. In fact, the Rajyaadhyaksha Committee which has examined this issue in depth has recommended that uniform tariff should be applicable to all categories of power that is supplied from the Central generating stations, whether the power is produced from hydro, thermal or nuclear. It is because, these are produced with the Government of India funds. We request that even from the point of view of national integration, this is quite essential, I believe, and I request the Government to take a decision on this.

In regard to rural electrification, even after nearly 40 years of our self-rule, we are able to electrify only 3.98 lakh villages, leaving out still 1.78 lakh villages yet to be electrified.

While the target for 1986-87 was 18,295 villages to be electrified, till the end of December, only 9,705 villages are electrified. There is lot of shortage and gap. Similarly, for the coming 1987-88, the target itself is only 12,000 villages. What is the rationale? How many years should the people in the villages wait for electric connection? At this rate, it will take not

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

less than 20 years for the unfortunate villagers to get electricity. So, I request the Government to provide more funds for rural electrification.

Similarly, while the target for pumpsets energisation is 3,47,957, only 2,34,621 agricultural pumpsets were energised. There is lot of gap between the target and achievement. In fact, while the Government itself is spending hundreds of crores of rupees, on irrigation projects the poor farmer spends either from his pocket or from loan taken from the bank and he is himself making efforts to dig a tubewell and is applying for electrical connection and if our Government do not do that, we will be doing lot of injustice to the poor farmer. After all, this will help increase agricultural production. I request the Government to provide more funds.

Unfortunately my information is some time back the Rural Electrification Corporation has increased the interest rate. Earlier, it was around 10-11%. Now they have increased it, by more than 2.5%. It is quite unjustified. After all, this is a social obligation cast on both Governments. So, I request the Government to reconsider and reduce the interest to the previous scale.

Regarding transmission and distribution losses, it is still very high by 21%. While in countries like Japan, it was only 5.3% and in Federal Republic of Germany it is 4.7%, now even after so many efforts, it is most distressing to find still, our losses are very high at 21%. I request the Government to make more concerted efforts to plug all loopholes, wherever there is theft of energies etc. and to put an end to all those things and to curb all evil practices and see that the losses are minimised.

In regard to conservation of energy, I am very happy that ISI has evolved recently a good model, but I request the Government to let it be known to the farmers throughout the length and breadth of the country by giving this information to the press, in the news-

papers and periodicals that such and such development has taken place, and that by using such type of pumpsets we will get more water with lesser electric consumption. If it is confined to Government officials only, it takes a long time for the information to reach the public. Let the Government itself take up the responsibility of giving this information to farmers.

I congratulate the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources on doing a very commendable work. Apart from providing energy at local level, its programmes have a direct relevance to afforestation, health and hygiene and to social and women welfare besides providing lot of fertiliser that is needed to the farmers and helping agricultural development. Gradually this bio-gas programme is catching the attention of people even in the remotest areas which do not have even road facility. It is really a very good thing.

But the point is unfortunately for that also for the year, 1987-88, the targets have been reduced. While for this year, it is 1.5 lakhs, for the next year it is only 1.2 lakhs. I disagree with the Government because, just at the moment when it has gained a momentum and speed, this is the proper time when the people should be encouraged to take it up in a very big way so that it becomes the peoples' programme. I request the Government to provide more funds for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): 21st Century does not need bio gas.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO: It is not like that. Certainly, it needs. There are so many benefits out of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Natural Gas we require, Professor?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO: By the end of 1986-87, 8 lakh plants will be there. They will be saving

28.30 lakh tonnes of wood valued at Rs. 113 crores. In fact, the fertilizer that will be coming out of that plant will also be valued at Rs. 113 crores. So, concerted efforts should be made to encourage the people in the villages, especially those who are living in villages near the forests, to take up this. Because, it will discourage the people to go to the forests and cut trees. So, more efforts should be made on the people living in the villages near the forests to take this up.

Similarly, regarding the communal latrines also, I am very happy that slowly it is catching momentum. Till now, in all the villages even ladies do not have communal latrines. For your information, only this facility is available in towns and cities and not in villages. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to provide latrines for the ladies? So, in every village, let the communal latrines be constructed for ladies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are giving this facility. Sometimes, their maintenance is very poor.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRE SWARA RAO : In many villages, we do not have this facility. Such latrines be constructed and they be connected to the bio-gas plants. Let the State Governments as well as the local bodies also be involved in it. Let it not alone be the programme of the Government of India. Let the burden also be taken up by the State Governments as well as the local panchayats or the panchayat samities. Alternate feed-stock should also be thought of.

There is vast scope in Punjab. Actually, in Punjab, paddy straw is being burnt in order to pave the way for winter wheat cultivation. So, they burn this paddy-straw. There is ample scope to produce biogas from even paddy-straw.

Similarly, when I had gone through the literature that has been supplied by the Ministry, I did not find one important work of a notable scientist by name Prof. G.S.R. Narasimha Murthy of Bombay who succeeded in developing bio-gas

plant working on bio-mass, water hyacinth, green leaves and tea-waste etc. I have seen it. I felt very happy, when I have seen such plants in a social welfare hostel at Tallarevu, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh. I believe that it will help a long way especially in the delta areas where this water hyacinth has become a big problem. So, by using that as feedstock we will be able to help both bio-gas generation as well as removal of the weed from the drains.

Further, improved *chulas* have been catching momentum. Till now 25 lakh improved chulas have been installed. They will be saving nearly Rs. 70 crores worth of wood per year. So, I appeal that more funds should be spent on this programme. In fact, the other day, the Minister was telling that in the last three years, they have spent Rs. 230 crores on this non-conventional renewable energy programme. But the actual benefits that have been accrued out of this programme would be much more and they would have crossed over this Rs. 230 crores. It is more than the Rs. 230 crores. While the Government is losing so much money in several other sectors, here is a sector where you are gaining so much for the national development as well as in the national welfare also, this is quite essential. Similarly, Members of Parliament were asked to indicate one village out of their Parliamentary constituencies. All of us have informed. We request the Government to take immediate action on the *urjagaur* programme.

Lastly, regarding coal production, though this year the coal production is around 165 million tonnes as against the target of 166.8 million tonnes, sincere and consistent efforts should be made to reach the future targets of 226 million tonnes by the end of 1989-90. It is not very far away. It is only two years from now on. More efforts should be made. To achieve higher production of coal, unfortunately, even the electricity is not supplied to the coal companies.

Actually due to non-supply of adequate quantity of electricity, due to power shortage, loss of production of coal is

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

around 3.91 million tonnes. It is quite strange. I hope Government will take suitable steps so that this type of lapses are not repeated in future. The productivity, that is, the output per man shift, is low compared to several other countries. Very stringent steps should be taken to discourage absenteeism which is resulting in loss of production to the tune of two million tonnes per year.

Coal prices have been increased enormously in the last several years. I hope Government will not increase the coal prices any more in the near future. At the same time, steps should be taken to make the coal companies more profitable. Some companies are running alright, but some others have yet to come over from losses. I request the Government to identify such areas and to use more machinery to bring about better performance of such coal companies.

There are serious complaints about the quality of coal being supplied to the farmers. Unfortunately, our farmers who have to use coal for curing tobacco were receiving very low quality of coal. 15 to 20 per cent of it contained stones and there was lot of agitation by the farmers. It was from Singhareni collieries that the coal was supplied. You charge for the coal that is actually given and not for the stones, especially from the poor farmers. You take necessary steps so that the stones are removed from the coal and only coal is put into the trucks. For that, you can take whatever charges you consider are reasonable.

Lastly, I request the Government to set up a Coal Stock Yard at Vijayawada which is a very important place, a junction point. Apart from catering to the needs of several industries that are there, it will serve the farmers of the surrounding districts also.

I thank you very much, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation] based on audio recording.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demand for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy for 1987-88. The development and progress of the country is not possible without energy and electricity. Just now, my friend was expressing his view in a very constructive way, and if the opposition expresses its views in this constructive manner, we are sure to have development and achieve progress. First of all, I would like to express my views on rural electrification. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 3.77 lakh villages were electrified, and during the first two years of the current plan 21,592 villages have been electrified. Thus, in all, about 4 lakh villages have been electrified so far which means seventy per cent villages have so far been electrified and the rest 30 per cent are yet to be electrified. Going by this percentage it is evidently clear that we shall not be able to electrify all the villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the Chair]

My constituency is almost equal to Punjab in area and twice as large as Kerala State. Only 15 per cent villages of Jaisalmer district and 30 per cent villages of Barmer district have so far been electrified. So, under no circumstances can cent per cent rural electrification be done in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This is just not possible. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board too is to be blamed for this. Whatever electrification schemes were proposed by the Centre, the Board accepted all without exception. I have verified this but are not fully utilizing the funds allocated to Rajasthan for this purpose. This need to be investigated. Funds were allocated for a 33 K.V. line, but it was not constructed. Similarly, another 11 K.V. line has not been constructed. The speed with which rural electrification should have been done is missing. If we get money from the Rural Electrification Corporation

and that money is not put to proper use, then there is need for proper monitoring. At the same time, if funds allocated for rural electrification schemes are diverted to other works, it amounts to misuse of funds. This too needs to be looked into. District Jaisalmer is important from Industrial point of view. A fine grade limestone is found there and there is a lot of scope for setting up industries there. A three Megawatt plant has been set up at Ramgarh. We had requested that the capacity of this plant could be raised to 10 M.W. if gas on concessional rate is supplied to us. If this is done, it would prove to be economical. I would, therefore, request you to help us in the matter. I am also taking up the matter with the Department of petroleum and if they agree to supply us gas on concessional rate, it would be possible for us to raise the capacity of this plant. It will help in the electrification of Jaisalmer district. Similarly, we have been demanding for the setting up of Palana Lignite Plant for the last 20 years. It has now been decided that two units of 60 M.W. each will be set up at Palana, but the progress in this regard is very slow because neither the Rajasthan State Electricity Board nor the State Government have the needed resources. Sometimes, they say that it will be set up with the German collaboration and sometimes they say that it will be done with the collaboration of some other country. The Central Government should consult the State Government on how to improve availability of power in the desert areas of the State and should take a firm decision on the issue which is pending for 20 years now. Although the State Government has made provision for the purpose this year but their efforts do not materialise because the State has been facing successive droughts. It results in famine on the one hand and loss of electricity on the other. It hampers our progress. The first unit of our Atomic Power Plant has been lying closed for the last three years, though it directly does not concern your Department. Scientists are making efforts to set it right, but if they feel that they would not be able to make it operational, they must say so. But they would not. I do not know what the reasons are. The capacity of first unit of our Atomic Power Plant is 220 M.W. and we want that the Central Government should

give us some compensation or equivalent quantity of electricity or should help us in some other way. It has been our long standing demand that the Central Government should supply us some electricity out of their reserved quota from Singrauli Power Station. If at all, the Central Government supplies some electricity to us, they charge a very high rate for that. When the Atomic Power Station was in operation, the generation of electricity cost us 10 paise per unit. We want that the Central Government should supply us electricity at the rate of 10 paise per unit and then only shall we be able to overcome our power crisis.

The power crisis in our State has worsened to such an extent that power cut upto 50-70 per cent on industrial units becomes inevitable due to which our industries are not able to grow. In the agriculture sector, we are hardly able to supply power for 4 to 5 hours which adversely affects agricultural production. If you look at the power supply position in our State, it would look all right on the face of it. But I would like to present the factual position before you. At present, one thermal power plant at Kota is functioning well and its plant-load-factor has risen to 75 or 80 per cent which has provided a lot of relief. However, overall situation is not good. Although Satpura Plant is functioning well, yet we are getting only 125 M.W. of electricity from it out of its total capacity of 500 M.W. as our share is limited only to this much. Besides, Madhya Pradesh, does not give us our due share out of it. The little electricity we are getting for Jodhpur Sector, has very low voltage and the people of the area express their dissatisfaction over it and make complaints. If you really want to improve the position of supply of electricity and remove the shortage in our State, it is necessary that its plant-load-factor should be raised and our share increased. It is a fact that there has been an increase in the plant-load-factor in the past, it was 51.1 per cent in 1984-85, it increased to 52.4 per cent in 1985-86 and 53 per cent in 1986-87. But the other Electricity Boards in the country are giving greater plant-load-factor; in

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

D.E.S.U. unit it is 67 per cent, in P.S.E. B. unit 68 per cent, in A.P.S.E.B. it is 68 per cent. Keeping this in view, we will have to make much progress. There is no doubt that we have made progress during the last 3 years, for which I want to express my thanks to the hon. Minister, but we have to make much more progress. If we are able to increase this average at least from 53% to 60% the present shortage of electricity in our State can be met to a great extent.

Secondly, I would like to say about transmission and distribution losses which deserve special attention. In terms of transmission and distribution losses, the total national average is 21% whereas in Rajasthan it is about 27 to 30 per cent and the reason being that Jaisalmer and Barmer are so vast areas that my constituency alone is equal in size to entire Punjab in area and twice as large as Kerala State and the electricity lines are spread to far off places. Therefore, some transmission losses are natural. But we must keep a watch on the theft of electricity and the laws that we have in this regard must be enforced effectively. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases of theft have been detected and in how many case challans have been made so far under this law in various States? What action has been taken in those cases and what is the present position of the cases pending in courts? Generally the industrialists and agriculturists commit thefts. We should not protect them and take action against those who commit this type of thefts, pilferages, create hindrances in development of the nation. Therefore, stern action should be taken against them.

Sir, I have said earlier also that if we really want to progress, we must set up a national grid for which we should make efforts right now. For this, we should integrate the Regional Power Grid Stations. We should prepare a time bound plan for National Power Grid and take action accordingly. If we have a plan to achieve this within 15 years then we should start working right now. If we proceed in this direction, the shortage of power in

deficit regions will be removed. It will also help in maintaining national unity and national integrity. The Anta gas-based plant has already been sanctioned for our area but work has not started on it so far. We want that this work should be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period so that the shortage of electricity in our area is removed. Lignite deposits of about 11 crore metric tonnes have been found at Jalepa in Kapurdi in Barmer district. Similarly, lignite deposits have also been found in Bikaner area. There are huge deposits of lignite in these desert areas and efforts are being made to explore them. The Mineral Exploration Corporation is putting hard work and is achieving success in its mission. We want that a project report should be prepared as soon as possible for setting up a 500 megawatt plant in Kapurdi and a lignite based factory be set up in this deserted area so that the problem of electrification of the area is solved. The district headquarters of Jaisalmer do not have even 132 megawatt line even today. 33KV line has not been made available at several places. There are a number of villages in this district with a population of three to four thousand, which have not been electrified. When we visit that area the people ask us 'when the entire country is being electrified why is it that their area is being neglected'. Therefore, I want to impress upon you that unless you help the Rajasthan State Electricity Board this work can not be done. You must give immediate assistance to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Besides, we have the 100 per cent centrally aided Desert Development Programme in our area. For that purpose, if the Central Government could make advance allocation a lot of work can be done. If the Central Government could release Rs.170 crores out of the total allocation of Rs.235 crores, the scheme of providing 132 K.V. line in Bikaner and 33 K.V. line in Jaisalmer can be completed and these districts electrified. You should take up this work by granting advance plan funds so that these areas could be developed.

We have, actually, made a lot of progress in bio-gas sector. We are setting up

more & more bio-gas plants. The improved chullah has become very popular in rural areas and it has given very good results. Due to this, the consumption of fuel wood has declined in desert areas and people have been benefited. The solar and wind energies have especially played a very important role there. Recently, a special scheme was launched for the development of border areas in Rajasthan. Solar photo voltaics were set up in border villages which were welcomed by the people. This will be very useful in our area.

We are deficient in many areas but the wind and sun light are available in abundance. We must launch as many Solar and wind based scheme as possible to ensure progress and development of desert areas. We can generate electricity and supply to rural areas. So, it is necessary to pay special attention to Solar and wind based power schemes.

The Central Government is making all out efforts & has achieved a lot of success in the energy sector. We have been able to achieve the target in the thermal power sector, but we have not yet been able to achieve the targets in nuclear, hydel and other sectors. We should achieve these targets also. If we fail to achieve these targets, our achievement in other sector will be nullified. So, we must make efforts to achieve these targets.

The Central Government has recently mooted a proposal to set up two power stations in Kota in Rajasthan. You should also make efforts in this regard so that both the atomic power stations are established expeditiously. No efforts have been made in this respect so far. Nor have any funds been earmarked for this purpose. You must see that these atomic power stations are established. This will accelerate development and we will be able to make progress along with other States. Our desert area will also move forward. I hope, we will get full assistance from the Central Government for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI BRIKANTA DATTA NARASI-

MHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : Hon. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. Energy is the most important infrastructure for the economic development of a country. So, utmost attention should be paid for the development of energy. The Sixth Plan target set for generation of power was 19,600 MW, but the achievement was 14,500 MW. We could not achieve the Sixth Plan target because of constraint of resources. The Government has given more attention to power generation in Seventh Five Year Plan. The target set for power generation in Seventh Plan is also higher than the Sixth Plan target. The projection for the Seventh Plan is 22,245 MW. A sum of Rs. 43,000 crores has been earmarked towards power generation in the Seventh Plan. But this amount is also very inadequate. Unless adequate amount is allocated to the Ministry of Energy, how can we achieve the Plan target? As Energy Ministry is an important Ministry in the key sector, adequate fund provision should be made to this Ministry. The Finance Ministry and Planning Ministry should increase the allocation to the Ministry of Energy.

I have gone through the performance Budget and the Annual Report. At present there are three main sources of generating power. These are thermal, hydro and nuclear sources. Apart from these, there are also non-conventional sources of energy. Power generation in respect of nuclear energy is almost static. Not much effort has been made in this regard. The power generation through Thermal Plant is also not very satisfactory. We have made huge amount of investment in National Thermal Power Station, but our return is not much as compared to the investment. If it is due to the constraint of resources, then we should make available external resources. The negotiation should be made with World Bank for additional assistance so that the on-going Thermal Power Plants come up and the existing thermal power plants do not suffer on account of constraint of resources. Apart from the factor of fund shortage, there are other factors responsible for the stagnation in power output, that is, the

[Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja
Wadiyar]

coal shortage, labour unrest, transportation problems, etc. Fortunately, the Department of Coal is also under the same Minister and it comes under the Ministry of Energy, therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will pay more attention to remove the bottleneck. I have to say, this, because most of the States are facing acute power crisis and on the other hand the demand for power is increasing every day with the rapid industrialisation and also more and more farmers are using pump-sets for irrigating their land. The Government have to remove regional imbalances in respect of the location of new Thermal Power Plant and also Super Thermal Power Plant. The most important is the hydel power. The cost of the hydro-electric projects is very less compared to that of the Thermal Power Plants. The Central Government can easily bear the cost of the hydro-electric projects. Moreover the power can be generated in a short period. So, we can generate power with less investment, within a short time. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to give much more emphasis on hydel power generation.

The time at my disposal is very short. So, now I would like to say something about my State-Karnataka. As you are aware, Karnataka is facing severe power crisis. Due to successive poor monsoons for the last four years, the existing power plants are not able to generate power to their capacity. On the other hand many hydro-electric power projects are pending with the Central Government for its clearance. One of them is Kalandi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II. The installed capacity of this project is 330 MW. Kadra and Kodasali schemes are pending for clearance from the Department of Forests and Environment. The Forests and Environment Minister should clear these schemes immediately. I am glad to learn that the Government of India have already entered into an agreement with Kuwait for funding in connection with the civil works, to the tune of Rs. 29.50 crores in respect Kadra Project. Apart from that, negotiation is in progress to obtain World Bank fund for this project. In view of the severe power shortage faced by the State, I

request the Minister of Energy to prevail upon the Minister of Forests and Environment to give early clearance to release the forest land.

The Karnataka State Electricity Board has proposed to establish 120 MW Gas turbine (Diesel Power Plant) near Yelahanka, Bangalore with an anticipated generation of 700 Mu per annum. The Central Electricity Authority has cleared this project and the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Energy, the Petroleum Ministry have also sent their clearances. But the Finance Ministry has not approved the fuel linkage so far. I would like to request the Energy Minister to see that the Finance Ministry gives early clearance to this project. There was a proposal for the installation of 2 x 210 MW Boiler Thermal Plant in Mangalore. This should be expedited. There were also proposals for the installation of four mini power generation plants at Kolar, Bidar, Jamerkhandi and Indigi. These plants do not cost much, and they should be cleared immediately.

Then I would like to say a word about rural electrification. I am happy that the Rural Electrification Corporation is performing very well. But still there are many villages which need electrification. Backward, tribal and Harijan villages should be connected with electricity on a priority basis.

Sir, I am glad that Government is exploring the possibility of formulating a major policy package for inducing black funds to be invested on the core sectors of the national economy. I thank Mr. Vasant Sathe, Minister of Energy, for making efforts in this regard. Government proposes to mobilize an additional Rs. 15,000 crores to create 10,000 MW of installed capacity. Private sector would be given incentives, including channelizing of black funds for mobilizing resources. This is a very good proposal, and I welcome it.

The Ministry of Energy consists of three departments, viz. the Department of Coal, the Department of Power and the Department of Non-Conventional Sources

of Energy. I have already spoken on Energy. Now I would like to say something about the Department of Coal. We have got a vast reserve of coal. We mostly depend on coal to run our thermal power plants. Therefore, we must be very careful about the exploitation of this reserve. Different coal companies have undertaken programmes for production of coal. But, unfortunately, many coal companies are running in loss. The Coal India Ltd. has taken a number of steps to increase production. CIL hopes to achieve the targeted 143.5 million tonnes of production, which is 10 million tonnes more than last year's production. But the more it produces, the more it runs into losses. Last year, the total loss was estimated at a little less than Rs. 300 crores. This year also, the loss figure might be Rs. 300 crores. I request hon. Minister to identify the bottlenecks and see that the losses are minimized.

Similarly, in Western Coal Fields, there are a number of shortcomings in the working of the company, resulting in non-realization of the objectives for which it was nationalised more than a decade ago.

The Eastern Coal Fields has also been incurring huge losses. All these things should be looked into.

Lastly, Sir, a few words about non-conventional energy. Some prototypes of solar pump sets have been manufactured in U.S.A. by the principle of conversion of energy through photovoltaic cells. Government should import such prototypes of solar pump sets. Because we can use them for lift irrigation purposes. Government should engage the Research & Development Section to manufacture such pump sets in the country also.

We should tap our solar energy resources, and tidal power to get energy. But much has not been done in this direction. Regarding bio-gas, gobar-gas is gaining popularity day by day. More and More gobar gas plants should be set up in rural areas. This will go a long way in strengthening the rural economy. I thank the Government for creating a separate Department of

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. But many more things are to be done by this department. As power scarcity is becoming acute day by day, I hope Government will take all possible steps to generate additional power from all sources, because our industry, transport and agriculture depend on energy, and without it the growth in all these sectors would become impossible. We have to strengthen our economy. So, Government will have to take steps in this regard.

Lastly, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I support the Demand wholeheartedly ; and with these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy. This Ministry has a very vital role in the development and progress of this country. The Ministry has achieved considerable success in this respect. It can not be denied. If we go by the energy production figures of the time when India achieved independence we will find that the production of energy has increased considerably, but alongwith it, the demand has also increased. Therefore, despite massive production of energy, there is shortage of electricity in almost every part of the country. The shortage of energy is so much in eastern part of the country that the major factories situated there are either being closed or are on the verge of closure or they have suffered heavy losses. Therefore, an ambitious scheme has been formulated for the production of energy. It is estimated that we will be short of about 10 thousand megawatts of energy by the end of Seventh Plan and every effort is being made to meet this shortage. Probably, the private sector will also be involved in power production. The Government should also seek foreign aid and cooperation and set up more power houses so that this shortage is eliminated. I am of the view that if we are able to remove shortage of power it will be great contribution in the development of the country. There should be no hesitation in seeking assistance from any source it is available.

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

It is equally true that the capitalists owned newspapers have been criticising the public sector like anything. But it is not known why they are making such propaganda in regard to power sector. It seems that the Department of Energy is committing a mistake by importing capital. They are floating such thing by making this propaganda. This should not happen. I think there is nothing to worry. Maximum efforts are needed to increase the production of power.

I would like to say a few words about coal. Many hon. Members have expressed their views in this respect. Indeed the production of Coal has increased. The production of Coal India Limited has increased by ten per cent over the production of last year. The production has been of 144 million tonnes against the target of 143 million tonnes. I think, the more the production the more the loss. Nobody has tried to maintain the details and nor do they want to. I would like to place before the House some broad facts about loss in the coal industry.

You will be surprised to know that a sum of Rs. 750 crores of Coal India always remains outstanding against the consumers. If you calculate only bank interest on it, a loss of 140 crore is sustained on this count alone. Everyone earns profit. The NTPC also earns profit. It is a good thing that they earn profit. But an amount of Rs. 300 to 400 crores of Coal India always remains outstanding against different parties. The concerned parties say that the quality of coal is not good and so they would not make full payment. They should at least make payment of the coal which they consider to be of good quality. But this never happens. They always keep the amount outstanding. They know that Government will never allow shortage in the supply of coal to the power houses. So, if they make payment or not, it does not make any difference. They make payment as and when they want. If they like, they make payment, otherwise not. The Government fix the target of production of coal but nobody bothers about transportation and consumption targets. When the Farakka Power

Station was set up, the development of Rajmahal Coal mines was also taken up. Now the coal mines in Rajmahal have been developed and the production started, but there are no buyers of this coal. Lakhs of tonnes of coal is lying at the pitheads. No one is bothered about the depreciation of cost. At present, more than 20 million tonnes of coal is lying at the pitheads. If we calculate the loss only on this count it will come to Rs. 300 crores. Otherwise, there would have been a profit of Rs. 300 crores.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the chair*]

As an hon. Member said, power is not supplied to the coal area for 8 to 9 hours, and had the supply been regular the production would have increased by 3 to 4 million tons. All this shows that a situation has been created where in no profits is possible. You will be surprised to know that recently the Coal India has been ordered to supply coal to the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station which will result in loss to the Coal India to the tune of at least Rs. 100 per tonne. Still, they have to produce coal and supply it to the Thermal power Station. Now, if the Government policy is that coal should be produced even by incurring loss and supplied to others for earning profit, well, then, we have no objection. But this policy should be formulated in clear terms that coal has to be produced, whatever the cost of production, the cost of will have no consideration. It is not proper to discourage and demoralise the people engaged in coal production by saying that the coal sector is sustaining loss because of nationalisation. I think, it will be an injustice to the coal sector. We should all think over it.

I would like to place a fact before you. Coal is despatched to Punjab, Haryana and other places which are 1,000 miles away from the coal mines. You will be surprised to know that out of the cost realised from the consumers, the coal company gets 33 per cent and 56% goes to Railways by way of freights. So, there is need to raise coal prices. The freights

increase every year but the price of coal remains the same. Of course, the consumer has to pay more but the coal company does not get anything. So, a definite policy should be formulated laying down specific approach towards coal production, norms for determining profitability, maintenance of accounts, etc, and whatever the decision be, the workers in the coal mines will accept it.

An interesting figure in regard to the productivity of coal has come out. It is said that the productivity of coal per head in our country is the lowest. According to an estimate, the per man shift earning in the USA is Rs. 1436. If a worker works in one shift, he gets this amount in one day. In Australia, a worker gets Rs. 1168, in China Rs. 24 and in India the worker gets Rs. 85. The O.M.S. which has been worked out comes to 13 tonnes, 16 tonnes, 2 tonnes and 86 tonnes respectively. The per worker OMS in Australia is 84, while it is 98 in India. If we calculate per shift earning and O.M.S. we find that it is the highest in our country. So, would it be proper to say that the workers of our country do not work? These statistics show that the workers of our country are efficient. It is claimed that 43 per cent of mine workers have been provided with houses. Have the Government ever thought that houses should be constructed for the workers of the coal mines as per the guidelines of the B.P.E. for the public sector? These guidelines contain specifications, regarding area, etc., of a houses to be constructed in the public sector. But 20 per cent out of the 43 per cent houses, i.e. half of the houses constructed, do not conform to the guidelines of B.P.E. Even animals would not like to live in such houses. Even a hut is treated as a house. So far no decision has been taken to construct houses in the coal sector as per the specification of B.P.E. They always give plea that the coal mines suffer losses, so houses can not be constructed. This plea is not given in any other losing public sector concern. One day you can also say that as the coal mines suffer losses no drinking water will be provided to them. At present, the annual income of the North Eastern Coal Field Singrauli, is Rs. 67 crore, but no drinking water has been made available to

its ten thousand workers till date. I do not say of Jheria and Raniganj.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): You take up the matter with those who levy cess... (Interruptions).

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: You should first decide who will provide it. It is you who add it to the O.M.S. How wrongly the calculation is made? Has it ever been explained? In no part of the world, the municipal services have been linked with O.M.S. It is only in our country that the employees of Water Supply Department and Hospitals are treated under O.M.S. and then the Government curses the workers for their low productivity. There is nobody to listen to their grievances. Whom should they approach for redressed of their grievances? I am referring to the bad name which the coal mine workers earn for lower O.M.S. This is the treatment which they get from you. Today, the coal mine workers needs maximum water and highest medical attention because his job is most hazardous. He does not get drinking water after he returns home from work; he does not get water for taking bath; he does not get a house to live in. He is giving the highest O.M.S. in the world and in spite of all this, he earns a bad name that the coal mines are running at loss. I think, this not fair. The truth should come before the people. Why should they be blamed for this? The details regarding their pay in preposition to the productivity after nationalisation show that the coal mine labourer of the country is not irresponsible. He does feel his responsibility and whenever the country needed his services in the field of coal supply, he has lived upto its expectations. If there has been loss, it is in the private sector. Some people speak in support of the private sector, but I would like to tell them to see the figures. There have been losses in TISCO and IISCO—the companies which have been assigned the task of increasing production. Coal India has surpassed its targeted production by one million tonnes and its production

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

has never been below target. Every year, its production has been more than the target. Whether it is the target of the next five year plan or the target of 417 million tonnes by the turn of the century, the coal is not a manufacturing commodity which can be produced in a factory. A war has to be waged against the nature to extract the natural wealth. Plan has to be drawn up but unfortunately the work which should have been done in that direction is not being done. Every year, we formulate a programme as to what would be the production next year, but we never formulate a plan as to what would be the production in the next ten years. It results in the man power becoming surplus at one place and short at the other. You know that once coal is mined from a mine, it is not going to bear coal again. In such a situation, there could be surplus man power at that particular mine but coal has to be mined at some other mine where man power would be needed because there is no machine which could extract coal without man power. Therefore, the phenomenon of surplus as well as shortage of man power is there at all places. Perhaps we are somewhat lacking in the process of planning and though in this regard, Consequently, we always talk of surpluses and shortages; profits and losses. I think, it should be elaborately explained and discussed. On the basis of such a discussion, the future policy with regard to coal should be framed. Just now, an hon. Member from the Opposition has said that there are complaints in the power houses with regard to the quality as well as quantity of coal. Their complaints could just be genuine. Coal is an item which cannot be manufactured. You produce coal which has been gifted by the Nature. At best, you can sort out the stone from the coal because coal and stone are extracted together. Effort is always made to sort it out. The boiler will have to be manufactured according to the design of the coal and then only country's energy programme can be successful. We just cannot tell God to manufacture coal according to the design of our boiler. God does not manufacture coal according to the needs of our machine. It is a gift from the Nature and its constitution is

natural. A mention has been made here about the quantity also. Coal is facing the situation of knife and watermelon' now-a-days. Earlier, the coal used to be sent to the siding where weighbridge of both coal India and the Railways were there. They would issue certificate to whomsoever they wished stating that so much quantity of coal had been supplied. What happens today is that there is a weigh-bridge at the power house where coal is weighed and the responsibility of pilferage enroute rests with the coal mine. The responsibility of security of the coal supplied to the Railways does not rest with the coal mine. In that case the loss due to pilferage enroute will have to be borne by the coal company because the weigh-bridge is installed there. Weigh-bridge has become a mockery. The Railways installed a particular type of weigh-bridge and thereafter said that the design of their wagon had changed and that the weight-bridge from coal India had not come yet. They further said that a third design had come out which had electronic print-out and that design should be installed. As long as the electronic print-out was not ready, they would not keep account of the weight of coal. Coal India can be held responsible for pilferage only if the guarantee for the security of coal being transported throughout the country is with the Coal India itself. But if the coal is transported from the coal pithead to the railway siding and is pilfered enroute, who is to be held responsible for that? Responsibility for this will have to be fixed. Coal mine workers and the coal company are not to be blamed for that because they cannot speak to defend themselves. It is something very strange that profit is earned at their cost and if loss is incurred or something goes wrong, the responsibility is passed on to them. I know that the Government do not want such a situation to develop and are taking steps in this direction.

Regarding energy I want to say that the programmes of generation of energy should be taken up only at such places where energy can be produced at cheaper cost. The position in our country is exactly the reverse. They take up energy programmes at such places where cost of

generation is higher. We can generate cheapest electricity if a thermal power station is set up in North Karampura. However, at Ropar, Bhatinda and a power house in U.P. were set up instead. I can assure you that we can generate cheapest electricity in the country if a super thermal power station is set up in North Karampura. But no programme has so far been formulated in this regard. It has been said that a power station is being set up at Kahalgaon in Bihar. If you go through the report, you will come to know that it is not going to be completed before 1994. It will be completed only in the next century. To day the power shortage is most acute in that area and, therefore, the work on this project should have been executed at a lower cost. Therefore, I demand that the proposal should be re-considered and the work on North Karampura Super Thermal Power Station should be completed early.

(English)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : (Dco garh) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy as raised by the hon. Minister incharge of Energy.

Energy plays a very important role in our economy. In fact it is the most vital infrastructure for the economic development of our country and rightly according to an economist, it is one of the factors of production. The other three factors of production are land, labour and capital. The fourth factor has to be energy. Without energy we cannot move an inch along the path of development, along the path of progress and prosperity of the country. Lenin rightly observed-with energy, power i.e. electricity, together with the peoples power, there came progress and prosperity of the Soviet Union. With the use of electricity with the addition in electricity and by utilising human power we see the Soviet Union what it is as on to-day. With these two energies the Soviet Union could be brought to the present level. The present level of prosperity of the Soviet Union is a super power of the world.

I would like to congratulate at the outset the Government of India, particu-

larly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was the architect of modern India, who is the father of the democratic planning in India. At the time of independence of the country we used to generate a very insignificant quantity of power-1700 MW. That is what we inherited from the British raj. What is the level of production of power in our country now ? It is touching 50,000 MW. What a tremendous progress we are making.

We congratulate our Government. Our Government deserves congratulations for maintaining this rapid growth in the field of power. But is it time to feel contented with this level of production ? I think, 'no'. With this level of generation of power to-day we fall short of our requirement in different parts of the country excepting a few States here or there. Everywhere else there is power crisis going on. At the end of this Plan period i.e. by 1989-90 we will be having a shortage of 10,000 MW of power. We will be having power shortage of 10,000 megawatts by the end of this Five Year Plan. Of course, emphasis has been laid on power sector in 7th plan. About Rs. 4,000 and odd crores is being invested in the power sector. The target is to generate an additional quantity of power to the extent of about 23,000 megawatts. In spite of that, I have serious reservations about the achievement of this target. Even if we achieve this target, we will be falling short of the requirement by 10,000 megawatts of power which will again be raised to 20,000 megawatts of power by 1995 i.e. the end of the Eighth Plan. the objective underlining the Seventh Plan in the power sector is to attain self-sufficiency. Is it being fulfilled or is it being defeated ? I think it is being defeated. The purpose will not be served and we will not achieve the target wholly and fully. That is why I say that there should be no room for any complacency. What really is to be done is to make an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in the field of power because that holds the key to the economic development, to the industrial development of the country and that way 1986-87 is a good year. The P.L.F. has been increased to 53%, an all-time high. Again in thermal power generation also, we are going to achieve our target. But in the hydel power

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

generation, we are not able to achieve the target. We are behind the target in 1986-87 in bydel power generation. Again, as I told you, although here and there we are just near the target in 1986-87, in 1987-88, we have to strive hard to achieve the target. To achieve the target, we have to perform much better in power sector. We have to make all-out efforts to see that not only our target in the Seventh Plan is achieved, but we should work hard to make up the estimated power shortage of about 10,000 megawatt. We should try, at all cost, to overcome this shortage.

Now, Sir, I would like to make some suggestions. The Government has undertaken renovation and modernisation programme. No doubt, there are 32 thermal power stations covering about 122 units or something like that under this programme. It is good that at a cost of Rs. 500 crores, the Government will be undertaking modernisation and renovation programme. The work on this programme should be speeded up. The work is moving at a snail's pace. About three years have elapsed, but nothing spectacular has been achieved in that direction. We have to boost our P.L.F. to a much higher level with the renovation and modernisation programme. If we achieve success in this programme, naturally the P.L.F. figure would be pushed up. It should not be difficult to raise the P.L.F. from the present 53% to 60%.

In regard to transmission and distribution loss, I would like to point out that the picture is quite awful and dismal. In India, it is now about 2 %. Earlier it was about 19.2% or about 20% two years ago. Now, the loss is increasing. Sir, you will be surprised to know the very low percentage of the transmission and distribution loss in different countries.. In Japan, it is 3.5%, in West Germany, it is 4.7%, and in the USA it is 6.6%. Our country should do better in the field of transmission loss. Of course, the Government has brought forward an amendment to the Electricity Act making power theft a cognizable offence. And they have made it a cognizable offence providing stringent punishment,

the punishment that was there has been further made stringent. But whatever may be the law however stringent it may be, question is who is going to enforce this? Sir, power is a Concurrent subject and actually the State Electricity Boards who are entrusted with construction of different power stations and also enforcing these things—better transmission and distribution and all those things—Sir, as you know, some hon. Members who have spoken earlier to me have also painted a very gloomy picture. Actually, what a chaotic state of affairs prevailing in different State Electricity Boards? That needs to be tightened up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, I am just beginning. Please give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is already over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, strengthening of electricity boards is called for. Today without power we cannot manage. Power has become somewhat *Dilli ka tadka*. Sir, you are a M.P. You yourself are a representative, of course, you are an urban area representative. We go to the villages where there is no power. There is a terrific pressure on us saying, 'Kindly bring power, give us electricity'. When we give them electricity, after that what is happening in remote areas? For about 20 days in a month they do not get power. Power does not go there. When power supply is disrupted, nobody is there to go to attend to repairs etc. So, power has become somewhat *Dilli ka tadka*. So, something has to be done in this respect. In the field of power there should be a balanced development. There are some places like Singrauli, about which Mr. Pandey referred to, where 15000 to 20000 MW power is programmed to be produced. Is it wise to have so much concentration of power in one place because we are not free from enemies? We have enemies all around. If something happens—God forbid, it should not happen,—half of India will go dark. What is all this? If there is

a lot of coal available in different parts like Orissa, why not we construct super thermal power stations at the pithheads which are naturally free from different problems like long distance transportation of coal and long distance transmission also! As you know, so many complications are there and all these things can be taken care of by this. So, there should be balanced development. There is demand and also potentiality for generation of power and so preference should be given to build power stations there, at places like Talcher and Ib valley in Orissa. It has to be a happy mix of all the three—hydel, thermal and nuclear power. Our programme for generation of power has to be a happy mix of all these three. While we are going to build thermal power stations, we have to ensure that the environment does not get polluted. We have made a modest beginning in the area of nuclear power and power generation from non-conventional sources and naturally, it has become popular also, but we have to see that those far-flung areas where non-conventional power is very much needed are provided with non-conventional sources of power. But at the same time, we have to see that it is also available to the poor people, the rural people, at cheaper cost and it is also more easily available to them.

One point about power, and then I come to coal. In this power sector my humble suggestion is that it is time that the private industrialists also are involved in this programme. What is the harm in this? This is a core sector, I quite agree. But at the same time, if the industrialists are asked to generate their own requirement of power by way of construction of captive power plants, that will help us to solve the difficult power problem to some extent. We have to encourage generation of power because we do not have money, the State does not have money to the extent required for generation of power and naturally, we have to go in for World Bank finance and help from other financial institutions and also involve the private sector, the industrialists etc. in this field.

Now, Sir, I will come to coal. About

coal, Mr. Pandey has dealt with at length. In the field of coal, there is spectacular achievement, this year. It is an all-time record which they have created by producing about 165 million tonnes of coal this year, and the report also envisages an increase of 7%. But keeping our requirement, long-term requirement in view, it is not enough. We are far behind the schedule. As you know, our target of production by the end of this Plan is 226 million tonnes and again that will be raised to 417 million tonnes by the turn of the century. Where are we now—at 165 million tonnes. And we have to reach 226 million tonnes in 3 or 4 years' time and again in another 13 years time, we have to reach 417 million tonnes. Naturally, we have to undertake a very massive programme in the field of coal production and an amount of Rs. 8,220 crores have been provided approximately in the 7th Plan.

About productivity, I do not agree with Mr. Pandey that probably India figured last in the list. The figure that he gave, I think, is a little confusing. O.M.S. have to be improved. Of course, our condition is not comparable with the Western countries, U.S.A. etc. But certainly there is a case of comparison between India and China, as both of us started in and around the same time in 1950. And they have gone up to 700 million tonnes whereas we are at 165 million tonnes. Their OMS is 2.01 which is some what comparable with us.

About the workers participation in the management at all levels the Minister for Energy has taken a decision that this will be implemented by the end of this financial year, right from the floor level up to the top level. I would like to know what is the progress made in regard to it. It is a welcome feature. In the overall production, safety measures for preventing accidents, industrial relationship and environment and everything, there is improvement this year. I congratulate the Government on this. At the same time, about coal production it has to be a blending of open cast and underground mining, keeping in view our requirement, modern equipment and also

[Shri Srivallab Panigrahi]

human factor because ours is a populated country. We cannot go on mechanising everything, and ignoring the unemployed people who are increasing manifold. Therefore, jobs for both old and young people have to be provided there. About land acquisition, I do not agree with what is mentioned in the report that because of Bureau of Public Enterprises directive given to all the Ministries including that of Energy that the job will not be linked up with the cases of land acquisition. But taking the peculiarity of the coal field, land acquisition problem has got to be linked up with providing job. Otherwise, it is very difficult to obtain land from the oustees. When we are giving employment to so many thousands of people in the coal production, why do we not also employ on priority basis among those who are losing the land.

Again, you see, there is fire, sometimes in the coal field, with the result, there is tremendous loss in the coal sector. There is a solution to this. Coal should be ready for mining and only on orders OBR should be done. That way, I think, we can stop a lot of wastages and loss that is taking place because of fire.

With this, I will suggest one more thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : There was a sub-group of the Consultative Committee of MPs attached to the Ministry of Energy which went into the various aspects of the coal working and it had come out with several useful recommendations. Those recommendations should be implemented in letter and spirit. Also there is a proposal to set up a committee to go into the production cost etc., of the coal industry. That should be done immediately. With these words, I support the Demands.

Orissa which has tremendous reserve of coal is neglected and is ignored. There is

no Coal Company or Coal Division in Orissa. There should not be any delay to create a subsidiary Company with two Coal Divisions in Orissa.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Energy is the most important infrastructure for the economic development of our country. This House has realised its importance and that is the reason why they have taken this very subject for the discussion of this Ministry. I am sure the discussion of the other Ministries this year will be more lively because we have started with energy !

The Prime Minister has said time and again on the floor of this House that we will be self-sufficient in power by the end of the Seventh Plan. But what is the actual position ? Hitherto, half-a-dozen Members have already spoken and have given a vivid picture of the position of power in our country.

Even now, in most of the States, there has been power cut to the extent of nearly 80-85%. The position has remained the same what it was a year before last.

When we asked questions in this regard, the hon. Minister for Energy says that the Centre has responsibility for the generation of only about 15% of the power and the rest of the power generation is in the hands of the States. When this question is asked in the State Assemblies, they point their finger to the Centre. The State Governments say "What is that we could do ? The Central Government is not coming forward with investment, they are not helping us." This is very unfortunate and it is a very sorry state of affair. The net result of it is the people are suffering. The industry is suffering and the country is incurring very heavy loss on account of this.

One good feature I find in the report of the Department of Energy is that there has been an improvement in the plant load factor. There is a good percentage of improvement. But, at the same time, I am very sorry to note in the report that

the transmission loss had been colossal. It has remained at 21.5%.

I have noted in one of the reports of an Expert Committee that if only the plant load factor is increased to 60% national average and if only reduce the transmission loss by another 10%, we should generate nearly 35% more power than what we are developing at present moment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government has taken to improve the plant load factor and the transmission loss. If you say that it is the responsibility of the State Governments, then I must confess that there will be no progress considering the present functioning of the State Electricity Boards. It is because we know the performance of the State Electricity Boards. The accumulated losses of the State Electricity Boards are really staggering. I just now get a report which says that the loss for the current year will be more than Rs 1,100 crores for the State Electricity Boards. The performance of the State Electricity Boards is certainly going from bad to worse. I do not know why it is going like that. It is because I find that corruption is rampant in Electricity Boards. There is nepotism in those Boards.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): KEB is controlled by States. But Government of India has nothing to do with pilferage and maladministration. The majority of power thefts take place due to the vested interests and the industrialists supporting the State Government. That includes the transmission loss.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Then why should we discuss about electricity ? 85% of the production is in the hands of the State Government. Why should we discuss it at all ? I know it. The very fact that we are discussing it is this : India consists of States and not Delhi alone. Hon. Members should remember it. The State Governments point out their fingers towards that Central Government. Another reason the Electricity Boards give is that they are asked by the Central Government or the State Government to give power at concessional rates

to the agriculturists. I welcome that. That is very necessary. They say that the State Government is not giving subsidy and nor the Central Government is giving any subsidy. You must decide it. You should have a meeting at the highest level. Let the National Development Council take a decision as to how to solve this problem; how to see that the losses are reduced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : May I just as the hon. Member if he has got any specific suggestions to offer in this ? We would like to consider them, if he gives any suggestions.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I could not follow what the hon. Minister is saying.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Has he got any suggestion to rectify the mistakes or the lapses which he is pointing out ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Yes, Sir. I would like to give some suggestions. The State Governments must be asked to appoint only competent persons because in India we have got eminent engineers who are popular all over the world. Our Engineers are wanted in the USA; Russia and in other countries also. Our IIT trained bright boys all go outside the country. They go to foreign countries. They do not have opportunities here. You should absorb them and give them opportunity.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I totally agree with you; there should be less interference by the State Governments.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The other day, I remember, from a statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should not be any dialogue like this.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The other day, I read a statement wherein

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

the State Ministers and the State Electricity Board Chairmen had agreed that they are going to reduce the loss.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The Chairperson should be chivalrous to the Lady Minister !

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : There is no question of being chivalrous. It is an open debate. Let us have an open debate...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What I say is that there should not be a dialogue like this. Let us have a debate on this, on the Demands of Grants ..

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Another point is that the hon. Minister wanted me to make suggestions. Coming to that, I would like to say that the State Electricity Boards are giving a lot of concessions to the agriculturists in respect of irrigation power etc. In our State, for example, electricity is given free. So, unless the State Government or the Central Government make up that loss by means of subsidy, it will be impossible for them. To reduce loss of if you talk of the State Government, they say : "We are already suffering for want of funds; the Central Government does not give us funds." That is all what they say. So, it is for the Central Government to help. You are like a mother and all the States are your children. Like that you bring up all of them. Have a dialogue with them and solve this problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am a very proud mother.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Now, I was suggesting....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : All the children are of varying degrees of nature. It is not very easy to bring them all under one umbrella.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the moment, the children are crying for electricity.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Very recently, we enacted a law to give deterrent punishment. We have amended the Electricity Act to take deterrent action against those who are involved in theft of power. May I know the result ? At least, has the transmission loss come down or not to a little percentage come down ? According to me, it has not come down. It is very sad.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is to improve the power generation plant. Hon. Member Shri V. S. Rao has also referred to it. Let the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report be implemented. It is kept under cold-storage. Even a lay man like myself can also make out what he has recommended ? He has clearly said that 20 per cent of the power in Industry can be saved by proper management and conservation of energy. He has given details as to how it can be done. An engineer can easily understand. But, what has happened to that ? That could have been done. As I said already, improve the Plant Load Factor of course for this further investment is necessary. Reduce the transmission loss by proper management of electricity. You can save power. I find from the report that you have achieved the targets.

This Report is beautifully printed, in good paper also. You say here that you are confident of achieving the target. But what is the use of this book ? What is the reality ? What is the writing on the wall ? You say, 19,000 billion units generation you are sure to achieve. The Prime Minister has said that by the end of the Seventh Plan we would become self-sufficient in power. But we are far, far away from that. At this rate, my fear is, we may not be self-sufficient in power even by 2,000 A.D. Something must be done in this regard. A huge Central investment in all the States—I am not talking of only one particular State but all the States—is necessary to see that power generation is improved. During every Session we discuss this problem, not only during the Budget Session but during the Winter Session and also during the Autumn Session, we discuss the

power crisis being faced in various States. Almost all the States, barring a few, are suffering from power shortage. I come to my own State just now. The power-cut there has been to the extent of 80 or 85 per cent. Because of the failure of monsoon for four consecutive years, we lost thousands of crores of rupees. It is estimated that more than Rs. 2,000 crores of industrial production was lost by us. We have also lost by way of taxes; we are not getting sales-tax and other taxes. Even today the position remains the same. There is acute power famine there. Of course, I concede that our Energy Ministers, both of them, are energetic, but the Government of India is not energetic. I will give only one instance.

There is the proposal of one gas turbine generating plant for Bangalore City, 120 Megawatts generating station; it is funded by the industry including the Government of India public sector industry. That was cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the Energy Ministry about one and a half years back. But it is hanging fire in the Ministry of Finance even today. We are grateful to the Ministry of Energy for sanctioning the gas turbine project. Similarly, they have sanctioned four mini generating stations for rural areas in Kolar, Indi, Bidar and Jamahandi. They have been referred to by Mr. Wadiyar. Even there it is only paper sanction. The Finance Ministry has not given the clearance. It is about two years since the proposals were sent. You are not tackling this issue on a war-footing, especially when there is acute power crisis.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : My charge is that the Government of India is not acting like a team in respect of power. Just as you tackle drought or floods, you should tackle the power issue also as a team; there should be coordination among all the Ministries. I hope that the two energetic Ministers will see that the projects which are being sanctioned are imple-

mented by the States early. So far as my State is concerned, some of the projects, even at your level, have not yet been cleared. I need not repeat. Mr. Wadiyar has already referred to them.

There is one more demand so far as my State is concerned. We are glad that the Kaiga Nuclear Plant is coming up in Karnataka, but it is still a dream. You have started, but we do not know when it will actually be commissioned; whether at all this generation will be able to see that power is still a point about which we are not sure. We humbly demand, Mr. Chairman, through you the Government of India, the Ministry of Energy; please see that a super thermal plant is sanctioned to Karnataka. A proposal is being sent to you from the Government of Karnataka to locate the plant either at Mangalore which is shore-based or at Hospet where there is infrastructure just near the place where we are expecting to have the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant—we must have that also. Another advantage of having it at Hospet is that every day wagon-loads of fine ore are sent to Madras harbour, from Hospet to Madras. Those wagons will be returning empty from Madras harbour to Hospet. They can be used for transporting coal for the thermal plant. We strongly urge that you should sanction a 500 MW Super Thermal Plant for Hospet now and another 1000 MW later on.

Only one word about coal—the less said about it, the better. The coal experts have already spoken about it. We are very sorry to say this in this House. Mr. Sathe took a challenge that so long as he is the Minister, he will not allow the stone mixed coal to be supplied to any thermal plant. But what is happening? Only recently, three days back in Madras, the Managing Director in charge of the Thermal Plant there announced in the newspaper saying that 35000 tonnes of stones were found in the coal supplied to them. The Hon. Minister had said that he will hold the General Manager of the coal mines concerned responsible if there is any mix of stone in the coal. Is this efficiency? We agree that Mr. Sathe is an efficient Minister, but we are yet to see that in him in action.

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

The entire nation is suffering from power famine. Of course, it is my duty to plead for Karnataka. There are many other States also like Rajasthan which is really suffering. You must do something about this. The Prime Minister and other Ministers should have discussions with the State Ministers. Don't pass on the buck from the Centre to the States because that is not going to work. Unless there is energy the country cannot progress. All the policy measures may be in the paper; we hope that there will be action on them, on the part of the Government also.

With these words, I conclude Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): Is it possible to bring about a miraculous change overnight so that all the ash contents in the coal is removed overnight?

[Translation]

16.54 hrs.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I was listening to the speeches of my colleagues very patiently. The Opposition Members see nothing but adulteration. Nobody excepting them knows better as to who makes adulteration in coal. I do not know what has gone wrong with their eyes that they see only evil in every good thing and oppose it.

We have electrified about 3.74 lakh villages during the Sixth Plan, which comes to about 65.4 per cent. The percentage of pump sets energised comes to about 50 per cent. This is our endeavour to provide electricity to each and every citizen of the country and for this purpose, our plan is to accelerate the speed of electrification. The question is how to generate the needed energy. The Government are totally committed to supplying electricity to the rural people to facilitate their development and for this purpose electricity will have to be generated by thermal power stations,

hydel power stations or through other sources.

I belong to Madhya Pradesh which has a number of hydel power stations. The State has a great potential for the generation of electricity but I would like to point out that 8-9 thermal and hydel power schemes are pending with the Central Government for approval. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the Central Government does not clear these schemes to augment the power generation when sites and other infrastructure for these schemes are available within the State. The schemes remain pending with the Centre for 10 to 15 years as a result of which their cost escalates so much that it becomes difficult to maintain them. Therefore, I would request you to clear the pending thermal and hydro-electric schemes of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and to generate electricity from these schemes. There is so much potential for generation of electricity that Madhya Pradesh alone can meet the power requirements of the country as a whole.

Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat etc. owe large amount of money to Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board. I would request the hon. Minister to use his good offices to get these dues amounting to crores of rupees cleared. I have a long note with me in this regard and if I start reading it, it will take much time and I do not have time at my disposal. Madhya Pradesh has enough surplus power which should be utilised for the benefit of the people.

There is another problem to which I want to draw your attention. Trucks loaded with 30 to 40 tonnes of coal pass through the highways of Madhya Pradesh as a result of which the condition of the State Highways is very bad. When the Central Government transports coal through these roads, it must take over them so as to carry out repairs. The State Government does not have resources to maintain these highways. The list of such highways is quite large and if I start counting them, it will consume much of my time. 20-25 highways are such through which coal is transported to Bihar, Gujarat and Southern India. Coal is transported to Bihar also by these roads.

I know that the condition of the roads in your area is also the same. But coal is transported to various parts of the country through Madhya Pradesh as a result of which the condition of its roads has become very bad. You will agree that the Central Government sends coal through these roads. The truck loaded with coal pass through these roads. You should repair these roads. This is my submission.

You have made a mention of the *adivasi* villages also in the statement dealing on electrification of villages. I do not want to go into the statistics. But you have included those villages where electricity has reached only to 50 per cent *adivasi* inhabitants. In our area houses as well as villages are sporadically situated. You should not include those villages where electricity has been provided to 50 per cent of the people. You should provide electricity connections to 100 per cent houses in each village and include only those villages in the figures of rural electrification. If a village has been electrified partly it cannot be said that electricity has reached that village. You should not leave this work to States as well. They cannot do this work. We as people's representatives have also an accountability to the poor. You give so much energy to the cities that they glitter during night hours and when a villager comes to a town, he cannot sleep during the nights. Therefore, you must ensure regular supply of electricity to all the villagers, to the villages, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A person belonging to scheduled caste uses a single-bulb. You are unable to supply electricity to them even for 2 hours. It is very unfortunate. You must ensure electric supply to these people.

I know that farmers get electricity during night hours only. What will they do with electricity during night hours? Mr. Chairman, you come from Maharashtra. You know it that the farmer cannot work on his fields during night. How can he protect him self from wild animals, snakes during night hours. So, you must supply electricity from 8.0 'clock in the morning to 6.0 'clock in the evening. You say that the farmers of India have produced 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains, which has enabled us to feed our own people and

to export it to other countries. The industries have not done so much. Other sectors have not done so much. But the farmers of India have increased the production and filled the godowns of the F.C.I. irrespective of the fact whether or not they got electricity, diesel, seeds and other costly inputs. So, is it not our obligation to supply electricity to them for 8 to 10 hours during day time? The hon. Minister should issue orders that the farmers should be supplied electricity from 8.0 'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening. The industries can be supplied power during night hours, because they have united labour with them and it makes no difference to them. Sir, there is need to formulate a policy especially for supply of electricity to the poor people so as to raise their standard of living. The farmer is not conversant with the rules of the electricity board. If an arrear of Rs. 1 crore is outstanding against an industry, its power connection will not be disconnected. But if an arrear of ten rupees is outstanding against the farmer, his electricity connection will be cut the next day. What a pitiable thing it is! We are mainly an agriculture country. It is a country of villages. Mahatma Gandhi had said that India's prosperity lies in the prosperity of our farmers. We should take note of his words. We should pay attention towards the poor people.

Secondly, I would like to impress upon the Government to check the theft of power somehow or the other. Mostly, the employees of the power department are involved in it. As in the case of the Department of Finance, where there is agencies to haul economic offenders, a separate cell should be constituted in the power departments also to check the theft of electricity and take action against offending big industrial houses and the poor people should be supplied electricity by formulating a special policy in this regard.

Finally, I would like to say about coal. The hon. Minister is present here. It is said that 'evil association must have its impress'? In Madhya Pradesh, if given the facilities, we can supply electricity to the whole country. *(Interruptions)*

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, coal is mostly available in adivasi areas. These people are displaced for mining coal. But no appropriate arrangements have been made for their rehabilitation. Advance arrangements must be made for them. They must be rehabilitated. The theft of coal and electricity must also be checked. Sometimes the Members of Opposition allege that small stones are mixed with coal. It may be that they themselves mix stone with coal just to get this published in the press. These people often do such things. Today, we have to generate more and more power, we have to forge the country ahead, take the country to 21st century. For this, we should cooperate with each other and then only will we be able to supply electricity to each and every village and each and every farmer. Our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is grappling with this task of ensuring supply of electricity to all people, before the advent of 21st century. Therefore, special attention should be paid towards generating more power. With these words I support these demands for grants.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi):
Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Energy. Energy is strength and without energy every thing on this earth is lifeless. As such, this country's development solely depends on energy, whether it is conventional sources for energy or non-conventional sources of energy. Our Government is giving all encouragement to solar energy, wind-mills, bio-gas and Gobar gas. These sources of energy are gradually being popularised in villages and the farmer is also getting its benefits. I express a lot of thanks for this. But this needs further encouragement because the conventional sources of energy are not going to meet the shortage of power in our country. Coal is the biggest source of energy, because a major part of the country depends on thermal power for its energy requirement. The production of cement, fertiliser and many other things of domestic use depends on thermal power. Therefore, there

is need to have a closure look to it. According to my information 165 million tonne of coal will be needed during the year 1986-87, 226 million tonne by the end of seventh five year plan and 417 million tonnes by the end of this century. Therefore, the present growth rate should be accelerated at least by 10 percent. Only then will we be able to do something. The experts are of the view that they would require Rs. 85,000 crores for mining 417 million tonnes of coal. I would suggest that more budget allocation should be made for the Energy Ministry on the line of the provision made for the Defence Ministry so as to enable it to take up the challenge. The labour unrest should be curbed besides taking other appropriate steps in this regard. There are a few other problems towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. One of them is our local problem. Azamgarh is a backward district of eastern Uttar Pradesh and eastern Uttar Pradesh does not have a single thermal power station. When the Janata Party was in power in 1978, it had made a strong demand for setting up a thermal power station at Doharighat along the Ghaghara River. The Central Electricity Authority had called for the proposals and had assumed to look into them. You will recollect that the hon. Prime Minister had also said that the matter was being looked into. The hon. Minister of State for Energy, who is present here, has also written in this regard to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Like the Unchahar, the Doharighat thermal power station should also be taken up for construction. If at all any big industry is to be set up in eastern Uttar Pradesh, then it should be a thermal power station which will benefit all. I do not have any predilection or reservation. If this is being shifted, Doharighat, because of the metre gauge, then it can be set up at Bilithare road on Banaras Bhatni broad gauge line. If the metre gauge line is an obstacle set it up on broad gauge line. Why eastern Uttar Pradesh, which contributed the maximum during the independence struggle where majority of population of the State lives, which needs more electricity, where factories are not being set up for want of power, is being neglected? Why the

thermal power station is being shifted time and again ? Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Energy to use his good offices and earn credit for setting up the thermal power station. The Government policy is to give top priority to the development of backward areas and to the welfare of the farmers. Shrimati Indra Gandhi used to say that if you want India to prosper and progress, then first of all take care of villages and farmers. It was the policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and it is the policy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You are looking after this most important Ministry. Therefore, I would request you to leave no stone unturned in setting up the thermal power station in our area.

The second problem is that of shortage of power to which most of the hon. Members have made a reference. In spite of issuing several directions to the State Governments there is no improvement in power supply to farmers, whatever be their figures. The cost of power supplied to them is also so high that they are unable to pay them. The position regarding corruption in the U.P. Electricity Board is such that the employees of the Board inflate the bill for Rs. 80 to Rs. 8,000 and there is nobody to question them. It is only they who can reduce it. It is, therefore, necessary to take care of the villages. It is not a secret what is going on in Gujarat. The entire House is aware of it. There is now greater awareness among the farmers of other States also. I am afraid, if excesses continue to be committed on the farmers, if their difficulties are not removed, then the farmers of India will unite and organise themselves and the dream of forging the country into 21st century may not become a reality. Therefore, you must take care of it. I shall give a few instances of the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. There a Contract is signed between the farmers and the State Electricity Board for the supply of electricity. We are all conversant with the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, according to which both the parties are required to honour the conditions stipulated therein. But the position regarding the contract between UPSEB and farmers

is that electricity is not supplied for months, years together. The electric connection is not given, but electricity bills are sent to the farmers. The Government or Electricity Boards do not supply electricity, and the consumer, farmer and poor labourer suffer. Is it fair ? Why should there be such contract ? You must supply electricity under the contract. There can be some variations in timings. If there is a theft of electricity or a strike in the department, the farm does not get electricity for his farmers on time. When you do not supply electricity to small scale industries, the fault is yours. Why should the farmer pay the penalty. Let it be paid by the small scale industries. I do not think that this type of contract exists anywhere except in Uttar Pradesh. Electricity Board. The hon. Minister should issue clear instructions to the State Government to see that no such contract is signed. We have also written to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that nothing of the sort should take place. The thrust of rural electrification programmes is also diminishing gradually and they have failed in the districts of Ghazipur, Deoria, Balia, Basti, Azamgarh in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The electricity is not supplied there when it is required. It is supplied during night hours. Villages are not electrified and fictitious figures are sent.

Therefore, I want that a special note with regard to rural electrification should go on behalf of the Central Government to the State Government so that the Government of Uttar Pradesh does not show any laxity in the matter. The big villages which have no electricity should be electrified at the earliest.

I would like to submit a few more things. This Ministry has laid down certain norms for setting up of thermal power stations, such as availability of coal at a given distance, availability of broad gauge line, etc. At some places broad gauge line have been constructed but coal is lying accumulated at pitheads. It is the duty of the Government, of the Department of Railways to lay broad gauge lines. If for some reasons, the Britishers did not lay broad gauge lines at these places, it is

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

not the fault of those backward areas. Even today, while taking up the development work of these areas instead of laying a 10 to 20 KM broad gauge line it is said that there is no broad gauge line. If on this account that there is delay in transporting coal or rise in coal prices. It will be a great injustice if these areas are deprived of thermal power or other things on this count. There are several areas where there is no broad gauge line. You have a long experience and you know that the British Government neglected these areas which were at the forefront of freedom struggle starting from Champaran-Saran, the entire eastern Uttar Pradesh has no broad gauge line. If you deprive these areas of power even today on the ground of broad gauge lines, it will be a great injustice to these areas. Therefore, I feel that it is the right time when the Government, the Minister and the Ministry of Energy should consider over this point.

Besides, I would like to say a few words about the non-conventional sources of energy. So far as bio gas and gobar gas based plants are concerned, the figures being presented in this regard appear to be satisfactory, but my personal experience is something different. I am directly connected with my own district and 3-4 adjoining districts and I can say that the statistics given are fictitious to a great extent and these need to be re-checked. The Government must identify those officers, who prepare these statistics, misuse Government funds and deceive the Government by giving wrong reports. I have written several letters in this regard to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the concerned District Magistrates as well quoting specific figures to prove that actual performance in certain blocks is different from what has been shown in reports. These fictitious figures will surely do great harm to the country some day. There is need for checking, frequent checking and re-checking of these figures and this job should be assigned to a high powered authority so that the guilty officers are punished. With these words, I express my thanks to you for giving me time and while supporting the demands for grants, I hope that the Ministry of Energy will be allocated more funds.

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy for 1987-88.

We all know that for a Nation to be powerful, it must be self-sufficient in power production. We must formulate programmes for generation of more power so that we could march forward. This would help us to meet the energy requirements of our industry and other developmental activities.

During 1985-86, 170.84 million units of electricity was generated. During 1986-87, 190 million units of electricity was generated. 21,592 villages were benefitted, 3,91,940 pump-sets were given electricity connection.

The sad thing is that electricity is provided to farmers only at night. If we have to develop our agricultural production, we must our farmers with electricity in time.

Since 1980, farmers in Tamil Nadu have not been provided with new electricity connections. The failure of the Tamil Nadu Government in providing electricity connections to farmers has resulted in many hardships. The farmers are not able to use pump-sets. They have to irrigate the fields by digging deep water wells.

As far as Coimbatore is concerned, the farmers have to dig deep water wells ranging from 150 feet to 300 feet. This has multiplied the difficulties of the poor farmers. I once again request that farmers should be supplied electricity during day.

I would like to say a few words on the self employment scheme. This has been formulated to provide jobs to many unemployed youth. However, many unemployed graduates take Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 from the Banks but without electricity, how these graduates could

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

start their ventures. Electricity for starting new ventures under the self employment schemes, must be provided to the unemployed graduates on priority basis. They must be able to start their enterprises immediately on receipt of the bank loans.

Coimbatore is a big industrial city. It is also known as the 'Manchester of South India'. I request the Hon'ble Minister to establish a thermal power station in Coimbatore.

Last week, the Hon'ble Minister had been to the thermal power unit in Mettur. I wholeheartedly welcome the opening of the thermal power unit. I wish that more and more thermal power units must be commissioned and the Central Government must provide financial assistance in this regard.

I request the Government to expedite the inauguration of the third thermal power unit in Neyveli. I, in this connection, submit all power projects must be completed in time schedule. My sincere objective is that if the power projects are completed in time schedule, there will be no cost escalation in the construction of the projects.

As far as the hydel power projects are concerned, Tamil Nadu is lagging behind. Whatever little water was flowing in Tamil Nadu, the Karnataka Govt. has stopped it. As there are no water resources in Tamil Nadu, hydel projects are not being established. In Tamil Nadu, we have only one hydel power project in Mettur. I, therefore, request the Government to establish more and more thermal power projects in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude.

(English)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I won't preface my speech with high sounding words, but I will come straightway to the facts. Assam, as you know, the north-eastern

region, has been the first producer of oil in the whole of Asia and definitely in India. It is the British who worked on it and produced this product of intrinsic value. Then came the independence of our country when we started exploration of oil. But in this exploration who has got the benefit? It is not Assam or the north eastern region; it is the other States which have derived the benefit.

We have our oil offices not in Assam. They are outside Assam. They are either in Dehra Dun or in Bombay or in Calcutta. Uptill now nothing has been started. Nothing worth the name has been started in Assam.

So is the case with gas. We have gas. Ours was the first State in India to produce gas, from our oilfields. But exploitation has not been done, the offices which manage gas are outside Assam. In spite of the fact that we have mighty rivers and snow-capped mountains all around, we have the highest intensity of rains, we have got hundreds of rivers and rivulets, but we are not getting any benefit out of them. N. E. Region it can be said to be the greatest power house in India. It is an irony of fate that the cost of energy in the North-Eastern India is the highest. So, that shows how much attention the Central Government is paying to Assam, and when we raised our voice against it we are not heard. It has been a sad experience for Assam that Assam's voice is never heard unless there is an agitation. We had to agitate for the refinery. The refinery was given to Barauni and we were given a toy refinery. People have not been able to forget it.

Now we have got our gas. Nobody is looking after that side of the energy industry. So, it is indeed a sad state of affairs that not enough attention has been paid. We have got coal. There is a place in Garo Hills called Nangal Bibra. There is a great reserve of coal in that area which has been waiting for exploitation for the last 20 years. They started with a little small plant for exploitation but nothing beyond the coal from Garo Hills, cannot be exploited from that area.

[Shri Ataur Rahman]

Jogigopa Bridge, we have been crying hoarse over Jogigopa Bridge. The coal from Garo Hills can be easily exploited and taken to the rest of the country if Jogigopa Bridge has been there.

We have other difficulties. For example, we do not have any funds. That is one. Secondly, at present there is a big hydro-electric project which is going on, on the border of Arunachal Pradesh at a place called Garukamukh. But unfortunately in spite of the best relations we have with Arunachal Pradesh they are not playing the ball, because they say if this hydro-electric scheme is taken up or implemented, some of their villages will go under water. I have looked into the figures. In respect of other projects like this, like Bakra-Nangal and Damodar Valley and other projects thousands and thousands of houses had to be evacuated and compensation was given to them.

In Arunachal Pradesh, there are just a few hundred houses and in the scheme that has been drawn up, compensation would be granted. But even then somebody in Arunachal would not like to have the hydro-electricity project to be implemented in that part of the country and if we implement it, I can assure you that North-East can feed practically the northern part of India and South as well. So, I would draw the attention of the Energy Minister here to kindly take up the matter with the Arunachal Government and come to a decision. This project has already been started. It is nearing completion. But even then the second stage is not coming up. We cannot keep on waiting. We will have to go over to other alternative sources of energy, we have to take recourse to bio-gas, solar, thermal and solar photo-voltaic for which, I am sure, the Energy Minister will take up suitable schemes and to help us.

I have one more point to say about the execution of solar energy projects. I am told and I had read an article written by Mr. B. B. Vohra, Chairman, Energy Advisory Board, in Hindustan Times dated 14.12.1986 wherein he had pointed

out that these major and medium irrigation projects are frightfully expensive and he had suggested that we should take recourse to solar energy projects. The gestation period will not take more than two years as against 10-12 years in the matter of major projects. Well, that is another alternative which we can take up.

I would not go into other points which have been raised by my friends here, nor would I like to rattle out statistics. But I would say that the transmission loss, as has been pointed out by my predecessor, is indeed something very disturbing. It is not known when this Electricity Act of 1910 was amended and what provisions have been provided for in these particular amendments. I would like to know whether actual cognisable cases have been registered or not against people who are responsible for theft of power. As somebody has pointed out, it would be better to have a separate investigating agency to take up this question of loss of power during the transmission and distribution. There could be cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act against the people who manage these Electricity Boards, for misuse of official positions. Last but not the least I would like to point out that we are prepared to share our wealth in the matter of energy with our brethren here and with the rests of our countrymen. We want to be good partners. But the indications are there that we will not tolerate overlordship this has gone on for too long a time. The Centre cannot have the attitude of 'the head I win and the tail you lose'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Harihar Soren.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants in respect of the ministry of Energy has been presented in the House. I would like to speak a few words in support of the Demands. The Ministry of Energy is a very important Ministry.

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

Industry, Agriculture and Transport come to a stand still. When there is a shortage of energy. Today many States in our country are facing acute power crisis. Therefore it is necessary to take steps to generate additional power on priority basis. Now, I would like to say something about thermal power Stations. Most of the thermal power stations in the country are not able to generate power according to the target fixed for those plants. On the other hand the State Electricity Boards are running in loss. We should not keep quiet now. I request the Government to find out the reasons from the State Governments as to why the State Electricity Boards are running in loss. At the same time I request the Govt. to find out the reasons of the decline in power generation of thermal power stations and take necessary steps to remove the bottlenecks.

Then I would like to say a word about rural electrification. The Rural Electrification Corporation has taken a number of steps to provide electricity to more and more villages. The performance of REC is very satisfactory. But here again there are many incidents of pilferage of electricity.

In many villages some consumers in connivance with some dishonest employees of the department are involved in the pilferage of power. Action should be taken against such employees.

It is a matter of great concern that the transmission loss is also increasing every year. I am glad that the Govt. have taken a series of measures to reduce transmission loss. Some more efforts should be made in this regard.

Sir, now I come to my State Orissa. It was a surplus State in power but the situation is not like that today. There is acute shortage of power in that State. The reasons are not far to seek. With the rapid industrialisation programme undertaken by the State Government, many small, medium and some major industries, have come up Orissa. With the growth of industries the demand for power increased and hence the present crisis. The industrial units are not getting

power according to their requirements. There is power cut in Orissa every day. The farmers are not able to generate their pump sets. So the shortage of power has an adverse effect on agriculture, industry and the economy of Orissa. In the ensuing summer the situation will aggravate further. In view of the severe power crisis in the State of Orissa, I urge upon the Govt. to take some concrete steps to generate additional power. In this context, I would like to give a few suggestions. Sir, the Govt. of India have a proposal to set up a super thermal power station at Talcher. Along with Talcher 5 other places like Ramagundam etc. were identified for the establishment of super thermal Power plants. The super thermal power plants have been established in all those places except Talcher. Even commercial production has begun in some of those thermal power plants. But why there is discrimination against Orissa. I request the Govt. to change this attitude and take some sincere steps so that a super thermal power plant is established at Talcher. The Govt. of Orissa has submitted a proposal to set up a super thermal power plant at Itanagar valley in Sambhalpur district of the State. But it is regrettable that the Central Govt. has not taken steps to implement that proposal. Once these two super thermal power plants are set up there would be no power crisis in Orissa. As such I appeal to the Govt. of India to clear these proposals as early as possible.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak on coal. There is a vast reserve of coal in Orissa. But the coal fields are not properly developed. The most important thing is that the coal reserves in Orissa are non-exhaustible. So the Govt. should take steps to develop the coal resources. The Development of coal resources is not possible without the creation of a coal division in the State. So, I demand that a coal division should be created exclusively for Orissa without any further delay.

Sir, it is unfortunate that most of the coal companies and their subsidiaries are incurring huge losses. The reasons of the losses in coal companies should be verified

[Shri Harihar Soran]

and steps taken to improve their performance. At the same time I request the Govt. to take action against the officials responsible therefor.

Sir, my speech will remain incomplete if I do not express my views on non-conventional energy. India is a country of villages. About 80% of the people in this country live in villages. Therefore, it is our first and foremost duty to see to the comfort of the rural people. Under the non-conventional sources of energy, the Govt. have taken steps to set up wind mills. But these are microscopic in number. More wind mills should be set up. The bio gas scheme has been gaining popularity in all over the country. The poor rural people will be benefitted by bio/gas. So steps should be taken to set up a larger number of bio/gas plant in the rural areas. The Govt. of India introduced a scheme to set up bio gas plants and wind mills in 1982. Steps are being taken to generate power through solar energy and wind energy since then. But much achievement has not been made in this direction. Efforts should be made to expand such programmes in scientific ways. Sir, generating power by the hydro electric projects is less expensive besides the production begins within a short time and provides benefit to more people. The small industries set up in the urban areas can get benefit out of these hydro electric projects. So hydro electric projects should be set up in the country on priority basis.

Lastly, Sir, a word about national rural fuelwood plantation programme. Sir, this programme provides direct benefit to the rural people. With the unabated denudation of forests there has been increasing shortage of fuel food in the rural areas. Therefore it is necessary to increase the areas under national rural fuel wood plantation. But it is regrettable that the funds allocated under this head in 1986-87 has been reduced from Rs. 125.45 crores to Rs. 100.57 crores in 1987-88. I urge upon the Government to provide additional fund to implement rural fuel wood plantation programme.

With these words I thank you for

having given me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views in support of the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Energy.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister is going to inaugurate a 600 mw thermal power unit in Neyveli in the near future. I commend the efforts of our Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the officials of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in commissioning the thermal power plant.

In Tamil Nadu, there is acute power shortage. Power cut is around 40% in Tamil Nadu and this has affected many small scale industries. The thermal power plant which the Prime Minister is going to commission in Neyveli will be of great relief to the small scale and big industrialists.

I request the Govt. to establish another thermal power plant in any place between Madras and Salem. It may be established in Arakkonam or Sholingapuram or in Ranipet. There are many wastelands in Sholingapuram. The thermal power plant can be established in sholingapuram without any difficulty. It would benefit Dharampuri, North Arcot and Chittoor. Hon'ble Minister may kindly take note of this.

I understand that the State Govt. did not recommend the establishment of a thermal power station in Ranipet last year. I hope the State Govt. would recommend the establishment of the thermal power station in Ranipet this year. Notwithstanding the recommendation or otherwise of the State Govt., the Central Govt. must establish a thermal power station in Ranipet.

Thermal, hydel and atomic power plants must not be concentrated in one

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil

area. Concentration of these plants in one area leads to pollution and causes many incurable diseases. Hon'ble Minister may kindly set up these plants in such a way that they do not pose pollution problems.

I request the Govt. to reduce the electricity rates for small scale industries. Electricity rates have been raised in Tamil Nadu. They charge even 90 paise per unit. This is an exorbitant rate. This hampers industrial development in Tamil Nadu.

Central Govt. must fix a ceiling on electricity rates. At least it must provide subsidy to industrialists with an investment capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has raised the deposits of power consumers by 50%, 25% and 100%. This has caused hardship to many. A ceiling must be fixed on this.

I learn that power production is being entrusted to private entrepreneurs. This would lead to many anomalies. Different rates will come into being and this will create many difficulties.

The Central Govt. should be the only authority to supply power. They should constitute a central board for control and supply of electricity.

Recently, when the Tamil Nadu Govt. approached the Karnataka Govt. for Cauvery water, the latter has asked for electricity in turn. India is one country. This sort of *quid pro quo* between one state and another in this United India is a sad thing. This condition must go.

The condition of employees in electricity boards are far from satisfactory. Their lot must be improved. Housing facilities must be provided to these employees.

[English]

17.51 hours

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy for the year 1987-88.

Sir, Energy plays a very important role next only to agriculture for the economic development of the country. Ours is a vast country having a large potentiality in power generation and huge deposit of coal and lignite.

Sir, power is generated by three ways—(i) hydel, (ii) thermal; and (iii) nuclear. Since there is a large deposit of coal and gas in the country, thermal power generation is the most cheapest and this can be ensured during the failure of monsoon.

Sir, in my constituency, Chidambaram, in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu, about 3300 million tonnes of lignite reserves are available in Neyveli. This works out to about 90% of the total lignite reserves in the country. The lignite available here has much less ash content. On the basis of regular production of lignite which would feed for production of thermal power, the first 50 m.w. unit of the thermal power station came into being in 1962. With the sanction of second mine cut, there will be 3 units of the Second Thermal Power Stations—the first unit with the capacity of 630 m.w. has already been commissioned and the second unit and the third unit will be commissioned in March, 1987 and March, 1988 respectively. In all, there will be four thermal power generation units by February, 1993. In 1985-86, the load factor of Thermal Power Station in Neyveli Lignite Corporation was 75% as against the national average of 52.4%.

Sir, for the last many years, due to failure of monsoon, Tamil Nadu has been facing acute power shortage. About 58% Tamil Nadu's power requirement is met by NLC. I would, therefore, strongly plead with Government to take up the proposed expansion programme immediately and complete the following projects both for power generation and lignite production, so that power starvation faced by Tamil Nadu year after year, is removed completely. The feasibility reports for all these projects have already been prepared :

[Dr. P. Va'lal Peruman]

- (i) First mine capacity of lignite is to be increased from 6.5 metric tonnes to 10.5 m.t. per annum.
- (ii) additional installation of 2 x 210 m.w. power generation sets.
- (iii) taking up third mine cut with the capacity of 11 m.t. per annum; and
- (iv) a third thermal power station of 3 x 500 m.w. installed capacity.

Sir, in the Budget allocation, no fund has been allotted for any one of the above Projects nor has there been any mention about the inclusion of Third Mine Cut in the 7th Plan. This is one of the public sector units which has shown profit of about Rs. 55 crores during 1985-86. NLC has won awards including security award from the Labour Ministry for its record achievements in production of lignite, power, sales turn-over etc. The employer-employee relationship is very cordial in NLC.

Sir, I would like to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

1. As the Government is aware, 90% of the lignite deposit reserves in the country are available in my constituency, Neyveli. It is, therefore, necessary to explore and exploit the lignite not only in Neyveli but also in other parts of the country. Also, a National Lignite Corporation with the present available infrastructure at NLC should be established as early as possible. The advanced technology of coal gasification can also be adopted in this area.

My second suggestion is at present NLC is engaged in multifarious activities like construction, generation and distribution of power apart from mining work. The activities have expanded to such an extent that there is an inordinate delay occurring at every stage. Except generation and distribution of power, the design, construction and erection work may be

entrusted to National Construction Corporation. My third suggestion is that in view of the huge deposit of Lignite as also coal to be tapped, the Government should bifurcate the Department of Coal into two separate Departments. There should be a separate Department called 'Department of Lignite' under the charge of a Secretary who will be able to administer and manage the ever-increasing work on the production of lignite.

My fourth suggestion is that good relationship should be maintained with the workers. You should encourage all unions to be recognised in the public sector. For example, in Neyveli Lignite Corporation: Hind Mazdoor Sangh is the recognised union. The HMS is the backbone of the NLC and majority are youngsters. Such a union has already been recognised in other public sector units. I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Government to the long-pending demand of the HMS Union and request the Government to agree to the demands and issue orders for recognition of this union so that there is everlasting industrial peace in NLC.

Time and again, I have been pointing out in this House about large-scale theft of materials worth crores of rupees taking place in NLC. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should take immediate action to put an end to these nefarious activities. The Centre should post Industrial Security Force to the NLC forthwith. The Vigilance Department personnel have hardly been doing their duty in NLC. It has been reported that the persons working on vigilance side, lack integrity and character. I would request the Government to get the vigilance cases in NLC examined by a special committee appointed for this purpose. Enquiries are pending on a number of cases. Why should the term of Central Vigilance Officer at NLC be extended for another two years? A thorough enquiry by the CBI will unfold the activities of the vigilance officials at NLC.

With these words, I conclude.

(Translation)

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise

to support the demands for grants amounting to Rs. 165 crores relating to the Ministry of Energy presented by the hon. Minister of Energy. I hope that Delhi will get electricity sufficient to meet the demand of its ever growing population. As you know, the thermal power station at the I.T.O. is generating 150 MW of electricity against its installed capacity of 230 MW. The Raighat Thermal Power Station has developed some faults which should be repaired at the earliest possible. Delhi gets 500 MW electricity from Badarpur thermal power station which helps Delhi in the supply of power. We want that its functioning should improve further. One more 200 MW unit is being added to the I.T.O. Thermal Power Station and if it could be completed this year, the shortage of power in Delhi could be removed to a great extent. Presently, Delhi's power consumption is around 800 MW and it gets 150 MW from Singrauli. So, we want that 200 MW unit at I.T.O. Thermal Power station should be commissioned this year so that shortage of power in Delhi is removed. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Energy to pay special attention towards Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister might be aware that the people living in unauthorised colonies in Delhi use full amount of electricity and some times they secure a power connection direct from the main line by connecting a wire and the DESU is deprived of its legitimate revenue. Therefore, I want that

power meters should be installed in their houses. This will augment the revenue of DESU and Municipal Corporation. The shortage of power in Delhi also deserves consideration.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please continue tomorrow. If you can finish within two minutes, you can speak. Otherwise, continue tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 135/87-Customs (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the export duty on Coffee from Rupees 600 per quintal to Rupees 330 per quintal, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 24, 1987/Chaitra 3, 1909 (Saka)